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BOARD OF PARISH EDUCATION
The Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod
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PROCEEDINGS
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SYNODICAL
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Arthur L. Miller, Executive Secretary
Board for Parish Education
The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod
3558 South Jefferson Avenue
St. Louis 18, Missouri

NO LONGER PROPERTY OF

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FORTIETH
REGULAR CONVENTION
OF THE
EV. LUTHERAN SYNOD OF MISSOURI, OHIO,
AND OTHER STATES
ASSEMBLED AT
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
AS THE TWENTY-FIFTH DELEGATE SYNOD
AND
AS THE FIRST CENTENNIAL SYNOD

JULY 20—29, 1947



Saint Louis, Missouri
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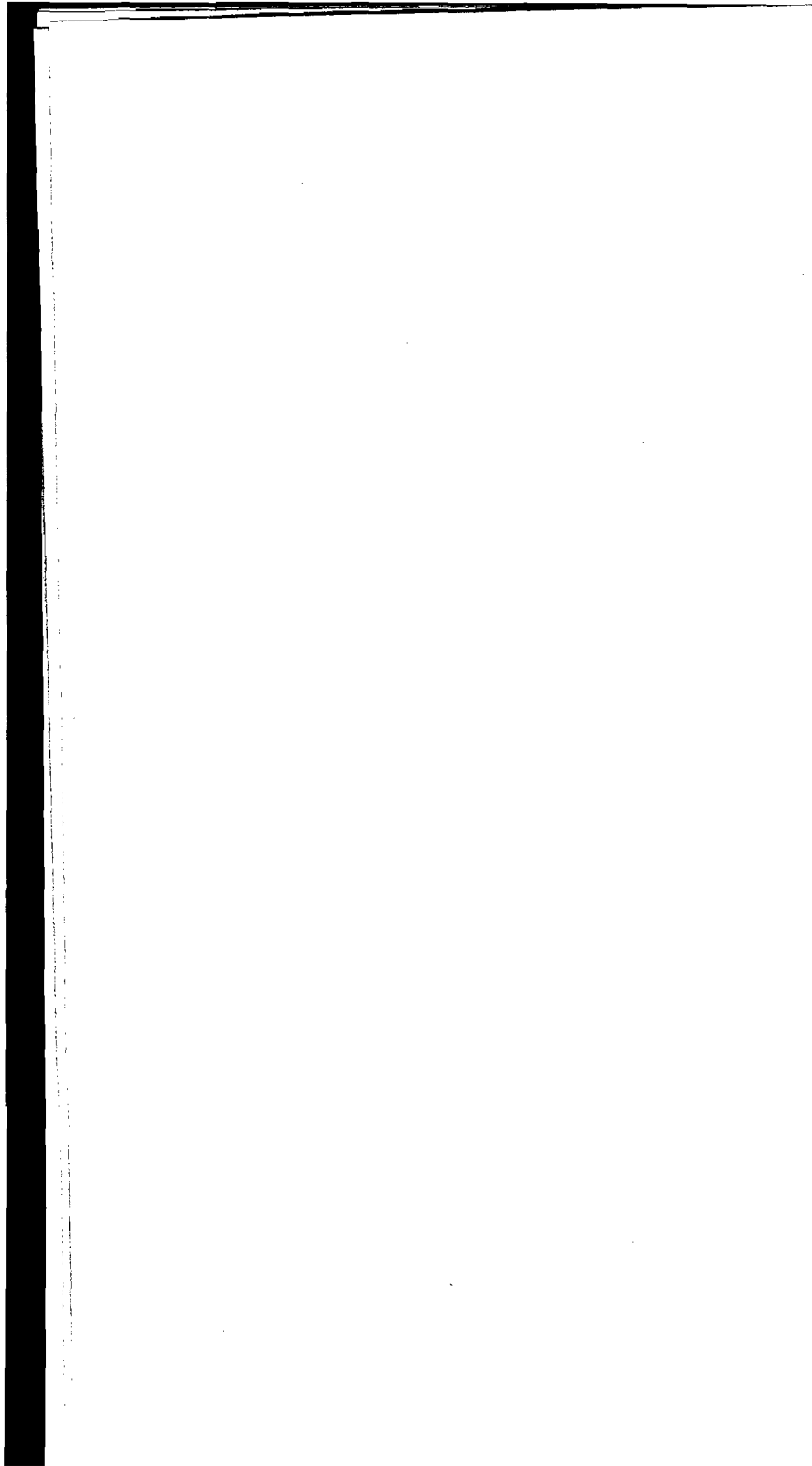


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FOREWORD

I. N. I.

The Centennial Convention of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States was held at the Palmer House, Chicago, Illinois, not far from the place where, one hundred years before, a handful of loyal Lutherans had met to establish a synod truly faithful to the Confessions of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

The opening service on Sunday evening, July 20, in which Vice-President Dr. A. Brunn preached the sermon, based on Rom. 11:12, was held in Orchestra Hall, which was filled to capacity. An unforgettable feature of this service was the singing of some of the great hymns of the Lutheran Church by the audience. Liturgist at the service was the Rev. W. F. Lichtsinn, President of the Central District. Other convention services were the Pastoral Service at St. Paul's Church, in which President F. Malinsky of the Ontario District preached the confessional address, while Dr. G. Chr. Barth, President of the Springfield Seminary, delivered the sermon, and the Centennial Convention Service at Soldier Field on Sunday afternoon, July 27, at which Dr. J. W. Behnken, President of Synod, was the speaker. A feature of this service, attended by an estimated 50,000 Lutherans and guests, was the singing of a double chorus of five thousand, not to mention the rousing songs of the audience.

All sessions were held in the Grand Ballroom of the Palmer House and were opened with brief devotional services, in which addresses were delivered by Dr. Behnken (see the opening address on "Our Centennial Convention in the Light of the Lord's Prayer"), Vice-President Dr. H. Harms, the Rev. E. T. Bernthal, the Rev. O. H. Schmidt, President W. F. Lichtsinn, President A. Behnke, and President A. Zeile.

At the opening of the afternoon session on Thursday, July 24, a very impressive memorial service was held in remembrance of the six chaplains of our Synod and the 3,738 servicemen who gave their lives in the service of their country during World War II. Chaplain Martin C. Poch delivered the memorial address, while Commander Ray C. Hohenstein served as liturgist. After this opening service Army Chief of Chaplains Major General Luther D. Miller and Chief of Chaplains of the Navy Rear Admiral William N. Thomas briefly addressed the convention and presented citations in recognition of the services rendered by our Army and Navy Commission.

The opening service on Monday afternoon, July 28, was in the nature of a memorial service honoring 151 pastors and 47 teachers and a number of prominent laymen whom the Lord had transferred to the Church Triumphant during the past triennium. Dr. Theo. Engelder served as liturgist, and Dr. J. H. C. Fritz delivered the address.

Three essays were gratefully received. They set forth God's uninterrupted grace during the past century. These essays were read by Dr. Wm. Dallmann, Dr. H. Grueber, and President O. A. Fuerbringer of the Seward Teachers College.

Mayor Martin R. Kennelly of Chicago spoke before the convention on the first day, welcoming the delegates to the city. On Thursday the Governor of Illinois, the Hon. Dwight H. Green, addressed Synod and expressed his interest in the work it is carrying on.

It would be impossible to mention the hundreds of visitors and guests who attended the convention. The names of those who registered are kept on file. There were some who were delegated by other church bodies to bring greetings and who addressed the convention. We mention Dr. P. H. Petersen, President of the Evangelical Lutheran Free Church of Germany, Dr. Matthias Schulz, President of the Breslau Synod in Germany, which is about ready to declare itself in full doctrinal agreement with the Free Church. Dr. C. Hoopmann, President of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Australia, and the Rev. Dr. A. Settälä, who personally conveyed greetings from Archbishop Aleksi Lehtonen of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland. These men addressed the convention, as did the Rev. A. Harstad, President of the Norwegian Synod, and Dr. Andrew Daniel, President of the Slovak Church. The Presidents of our two South American Districts, Presidents R. Hasse of Brazil and President S. Beckmann of Argentina, were given an opportunity to speak to the convention and to convey the greetings of their Districts. Some of the many missionaries present from India, China, and Africa were called upon to report on their work when the respective missions were under discussion. Dr. Walter A. Maier, Dr. C. S. Mundinger, and Mr. Louis P. Lochner, who recently had been in Europe, called Synod's attention to conditions over there which call for our consecrated efforts to alleviate spiritual and physical suffering in war-torn countries.

Besides the greetings delivered in person, the following congratulatory messages were brought to the attention of the convention: telegram from E. Benjamin Schlueter, President of the Synodical Conference; letter from John Brenner, President of the Wisconsin Synod; telegram from Dr. F. E. Mayer, Frankfurt,

Germany; letter from the Rev. W. H. Schweppe, in the name of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Nigeria; telegram from Milton Eggerding, President of the Northern Illinois District of the Walther League; letter from Mrs. Raymond Roehrkas, secretary of the Lutheran Women's Missionary League; letters from Dr. H. Meiser, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Bavaria and the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Germany; telegram from Dr. Eugen Gerstenmaier, head of the *Hilfswerk* in Germany; letter from Dr. Martin Niemoeller of the Evangelical Church in Germany; letter from Chaplain Max Beck, Oceanside, California; letter from Dr. Theo. Nickel, North Albury, South Australia; letter from Rev. F. Hassold, Vice-President of the South Australia District of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Australia; letter from Dr. P. O. Bersell, President of the Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod of North America; letter from Pastor W. Bente of Immanuel Church, Stuttgart, Germany; telegram from Rev. J. A. Aasgaard, President of the Norwegian Synod, Minneapolis, Minn.; letter from Dr. L. M. Stavig, President of the American Lutheran Conference; letter from Pastor W. J. Michael, of the Evangelical Lutheran Free Church in Denmark; letter from Irene Bergen, secretary of the Ontario District of the Walther League; letter from the Rev. T. Lutze, secretary of the Pastoral Conference of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Australia; letter from Carl G. Loeber, Van Nuys, California; letter from Rev. W. G. Polack, Jr., of Baltimore, Maryland; greetings from Dr. Henry W. Horst, Rock Island, Illinois, and Dr. Edmund Seuel of St. Louis; and a letter from Dr. Theoph. Wurm, Bishop of the Church of Wuerttemberg.

The President and the four Vice-Presidents were solemnly inducted into office by Dr. H. Grueber on the last day of the convention.

Professor Paul F. Bente again served as Assistant Secretary, keeping accurate account of the business of the convention in his daily minutes.

M. F. KRETZMANN, *Secretary*

"Hallowed be Thy name." — That the perfectly holy name of God might be kept inviolately holy among them was the paramount concern of our founding fathers. On the basis of God's Word they were convinced that this is done when the Word of God is taught in its truth and purity and we as the children of God also lead a holy life according to it. That is why they were so scrupulously conscientious about sound, Biblical, doctrine, Scriptural practice, and godliness of life. That is why they warned so earnestly against false doctrine and ungodly life. They recognized both as grievous sins, by which the holy name of God is profaned.

"Hallowed be Thy name" is the imprint our fathers stamped upon our Synod. Throughout the century there has been unwavering adherence to, and unconditional insistence upon, Biblical doctrine, Scriptural practice, and godliness of life. Our doctrine has been pure. God has given this in His Word and has preserved it through His Word. Our life, however, has left much to be desired. We have often failed miserably and have sinned grievously. We thank God that He has been so gracious as to forgive us and to grant us new motivation and strength to keep His name holy also in our lives.

"Hallowed be Thy name" must be our fervent prayer as we venture forth into the new century. Keeping God's name holy among us by pure doctrine and godly life should be our highest aim and objective. An unyielding adherence to, and a spirit of holy awe and profound respect for, God's Word must characterize also our future activity. On the other hand, we must dread and abhor any and every false doctrine as a most dangerous virus which poisons the blood streams of the Church and profanes the name of God. Hence we pray fervently: "From this preserve us, heavenly Father."

"Thy Kingdom come." — Our fathers were deeply conscious of the fact that God's kingdom comes indeed without our prayer, of itself, but they wanted it to come also unto them, unto their children, and unto others. Hence they prayed that God might give them His Holy Spirit, so that by His grace they might believe His holy Word and lead a godly life, here in time and hereafter in eternity. This prayer moved them to hear God's Word. It urged them to manifest deep concern for the tens and hundreds of thousands who had emigrated to America that they might be gathered into congregations and served with the pure Word and the Sacraments. It moved them to train pastors and teachers and to send them forth to do pioneer work along the ever-changing frontiers of our country and Canada.

"Thy Kingdom come" prompted our fathers to extend the

work of missions to South America, India, China, Africa, and, more recently, also to the Philippines.

"Thy Kingdom come" should be a dominant note in our great jubilee prayer. It should be a dynamic force to constrain our great church body, so abundantly blessed, unto far more aggressive mission activity. A burning passion for the souls of the millions of unchurched children and adults in our own country and of the hundreds of millions of benighted people in foreign lands should animate every member of our Synod. "Thy Kingdom come" uttered daily should compel each one of us to be a personal witness unto Christ, both by word of mouth and by our life and conduct. "Thy Kingdom come" should make every one of us eager to share the blessings of the Gospel with others and consequently to support missions at home and abroad with our prayers and our gifts. "Thy Kingdom come" translated into action will spell the establishment and maintenance of more Christian schools for the thorough indoctrination of our people and for effective training of efficient workers in the Kingdom.

"Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven." — Our fathers realized full well that God's will is done indeed without our prayer, but they prayed fervently that God's good and gracious will might be done both upon them and by them. If God's will was to be done, it meant that every evil counsel and will which would not let them hallow God's name nor let His kingdom come must be broken and hindered. It necessitated that God strengthen and preserve them steadfast in His Word and faith unto the end. The fathers had need of this prayer. The devil and his allies were decidedly busy to foil and to prevent the growth and expansion of our Synod. Attacks were hurled against our Church both from without and from within. But God heard the prayers of His people. Again and again He repulsed the attacks and fulfilled His gracious will both for and through our Synod.

"Thy will be done" must be our fervent prayer today. God's will is and should be paramount. Nothing else really matters. If God carries out His good and gracious will in our lives, all is well with us. If we carry out God's good and gracious will in our lives, we become instruments in His hands that His name may be hallowed and His kingdom come. The angels in heaven set the pattern for us. The Savior taught us to pray: "Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven." A high standard indeed! By God's grace and as He supplies unto us ability and strength we should enter this second century of synodical activity with God-given determination to conform ever more closely to the pattern set by God's angels in heaven.

"Give us this day our daily bread." — Anyone acquainted with

the history of the pioneer days, the primitive conditions under which our fathers lived and labored, the hunger and privation, the sickness and suffering which they endured, realizes what this petition meant to them. They learned to know and to appreciate that everything that belongs to the support and wants of our bodies is the gracious gift of our heavenly Father. God heard their prayer and granted the necessities of life to the individual, to the congregation, and to the church at large.

"Give us this day our daily bread" must be our prayer at the turn of the century. While our people have received temporal blessings to an extent that they have become prosperous and their temporal possessions have greatly increased, we are all the more in need of the fourth petition. We need to recognize all temporal blessings as undeserved gifts of God, and, above all, must we learn to be thankful. Gratitude is an exceptionally difficult lesson to learn. We are so prone to forget that all we are and all we have is God's gracious gift. This applies to every individual, to our congregations, to our Districts, to our entire Synod. God has entrusted our properties unto us. He provides everything we need. He maintains and supports us.

"Give us this day our daily bread." We pray this also for others. Thereby we include all those who suffer terrible hunger and privation in all the war-torn countries. They are sorely in need of our prayer and of our help. With this prayer on our lips we recognize the enormous and challenging relief program which God has asked us to assume. It is something in which we must manifest active and sustained interest at the beginning of our Synod's second century.

"And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us." — Read the history of those early years, read the sermons which were delivered, and you must be impressed with the deep earnestness with which the founding fathers approached this petition. They took a very realistic, Biblical view of conditions. They realized the seriousness and the gravity of their failures and shortcomings, their sins and transgressions, both as individuals and as a church body. On the occasion of Synod's twenty-fifth anniversary the sainted Dr. Walther brought the pointed charge: "We are no longer what once we were."

"Forgive us our trespasses" must surely be a very prominent note in our Centennial celebrations. We have reason to celebrate with penitent hearts. We are guilty of many sins and transgressions. In view of the exceptional blessings which God showered upon us so abundantly, in view of the glorious heritage which He bestowed upon us, we should have been an altogether different people, a people all aglow with eagerness to serve Christ and His

kingdom. But what do we find? Again and again there has been cause for complaint about a sore lack of appreciation of God's generous blessings. Why is there so little hunger and thirst for the Gospel and the Sacrament? Why must we constantly warn against indifference toward the Word of God? Why do we find hardly 50 per cent of our communicant members in church on any given Sunday? Is such indifference a symptom of something far worse, namely, spiritual satiety? Why do not more of our regular churchgoers concern themselves with this situation and admonish and exhort those who have become careless and indifferent? Why is there not more church discipline with all the grades of admonition and in a truly evangelical spirit, a spirit of Christian love, which seeks to win the brother or sister? Why have many grown lukewarm in their interest for purity of doctrine? Why do some speak about an irreducible minimum of doctrine on the basis of which we should seek agreement when no doctrine of God's Word clearly revealed dare be ignored but all must be held inviolable? On the other hand, why must we hear of such lovelessness and heartless judgment of motives, yes, even threats of separation when some seem to have given way to some aberration? Why have we been compelled to hear charges of unionism and charges of separatism against brethren? — Furthermore, why has the spirit of worldliness infiltrated into our congregations? Where is the sharp line of demarcation between our church members and the children of this world? Let me mention merely the shameful misuse of God's holy name by cursing and all manner of profanity, the ever-increasing disrespect towards parents and others in positions of authority, the alarming increase of immorality, infidelity, the marital difficulties, the divorces and broken homes which are creeping also into our congregations. Yes, indeed, we must pray, "Forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us."

"And lead us not into temptation." — Our fathers passed through severe trials and testings. Their faith was sorely tried. A few succumbed. This constrained the fathers to pray all the more fervently that God might guard and keep them so that the devil, the world, and their flesh might not deceive them nor lead them into misbelief, despair, or other great shame and vice, and though they would be assailed by them, that still they might finally overcome and obtain the victory. God graciously heard their prayers and granted glorious victories over the forces of misbelief, disharmony, disruption, and destruction which manifested themselves.

"Lead us not into temptation" must be our prayer at this Centennial Convention. The devil and his allies do not love our Synod.

They never have, and they never will. Throughout the decades these enemies have resorted to all manner of tactics to disrupt our Church. One of the great temptations of our day lies in the direction of trusting in our numbers, our strength, our strong financial position, our progress in education, the weight of our influence. Nothing would wreck our Church faster than if Satan could succeed to make us proud of ourselves and our achievements and thus lead us away from the grace of God and the precious purity of doctrine, the only solid foundation and the only thing which has made our Church great. Dangerous cliffs threatening our Church just at this time are the jagged rocks of unionism and separatism. Recognizing all these dangers, let us pray fervently: "Lead us not into temptation."

"But deliver us from evil." — This was the prayer of our fathers. It has been the constant prayer throughout the century. God's people have pleaded that the Lord should deliver them from every evil of body and soul, property and honor. The heavenly Father graciously heard the cry of His people and led them safely and securely through every evil day. We are now living in an evil day, seemingly in the throes of a mighty world revolution. Mighty nations were crushed during the recent global war, others rose to enormous power. Though the war ended two years ago, the earth's most prominent statesmen have not been able to reach agreement upon fundamental principles of a peace treaty. Some predict the rise of mighty anti-Christian powers. Some see forebodings of another and a far more terrible global conflict than the world has ever witnessed. Some anticipate a day of bitter bloody persecution for the Church. Everyone realizes that the days are evil. Hence with our fathers we fervently plead that our heavenly Father might give us grace to recognize that for just such a day as this we have the Gospel which a dying and despairing world needs so sorely, that He might turn intended evil into good and that He might hasten the day of final deliverance.

Dare we at the turn of the century come with all these weighty petitions. Are we justified in believing that our prayers will be heard? Remember, our prayers are directed unto our heavenly Father. For Christ's sake we are His children. We have the confidence and the assurance which children enjoy. But more than this. With our fathers we burst forth into that mighty doxology: "For Thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory." The kingdom into which He has brought us, the kingdom in which we serve Him is the kingdom of our Lord and Savior, the kingdom in which He is vitally interested, the kingdom which He will guard and protect as the apple of His eye. He has the power, infinite power, eternal power. Jesus, who taught us to pray this prayer,

assured us: "All power is given unto Me in heaven and in earth." The Apostle declared with certainty and conviction: "God hath given Him to be the Head over all things to the Church." He has the power. He is omnipotent. He can answer our prayers. No world conditions, no violent attacks from without, no termites within the Church, present insurmountable obstacles for Him. He has promised that the very gates of hell shall not prevail against His Church. Hence away with all fear and hesitancy! Let us go forward boldly and courageously. Anticipating His gracious presence and guidance and help, we join our fathers in saying: "Thine is the glory." We know that while we are in the Church Militant He gives us abundant opportunity to praise and glorify Him. But when on that great day He will transform the Church Militant into the Church Triumphant, with perfect lips, with cherubim and seraphim, and with all the elect we shall burst forth into: "Thine is the glory forever and ever."

Implicitly trusting the Lord's assurance, we enter another challenging century of our synodical activity, fully confident that these petitions are acceptable to our Father in heaven and heard, for He Himself has commanded us so to pray and has promised to hear us. Hence with God's people of all time we conclude our fervent and confident prayer with a mighty uplifting Amen, Amen, that is, yea, yea, it shall be so. Amen.

PRESIDENT'S TRIENNIAL REPORT

Three years ago I opened my report to the convention with a reference to the abnormal day in which we live. Today I realize that my attempt to describe those conditions was woefully inadequate. The situation on earth, though God has put an end to the horrible holocaust, is so shocking and alarming that it simply beggars all description. Into these terrible conditions God has placed us and delegates to us the great business of His kingdom. We are to preach Christ's Gospel. We are to proclaim the message of hope to a despairing world. We are to busy ourselves with the expansion of Christ's kingdom.

When we consider the critical and desperate situation on earth and also the terrific impact which it has made upon the work of the Church and then contemplate the marvelous fact that the Lord has used us for the upbuilding of His kingdom, we have every reason to open our report of the past triennium with a note of profound gratitude to our good heavenly Father, who has so signally showered His gracious blessings upon our humble efforts.

It has pleased God in His wise and gracious providence to call to their eternal rest a number of men who during their life here upon earth rendered excellent service to the cause of our Redeemer and to our beloved Synod.

Professors and Ex-Professors

Prof. G. Herbert Reifschneider, died 1944

Prof. Martin Lochner, died 1945

Prof. Emil Richard Hamann, died 1946

Dr. Ludwig Fuerbringer, died 1947

Former District Presidents

Rev. Fr. Wm. Obermeier, former President of Colorado District, died 1945

Rev. L. Stuebe, former President of Oregon and Washington District, died 1946

Rev. Oscar C. Kreinheder, former President of English District, died 1946

Rev. G. R. Schuessler, former President of English District, died 1946

Rev. Gottfried J. Wegener, former President of Southern District, died 1946

Rev. Otto Luessenhop, first President of Colorado District, died 1947

Rev. Henry Mueller, *em.*, for 30 years President of Oklahoma District, died 1947

Rev. Alex Ulrich, former President of Northern Illinois District, died 1946

Laymen Whose Deaths Were Reported in the "Witness"

- Mr. Albert H. Ahlbrand, Seymour, Indiana, member of Synod's Board of Directors, died 1946
- Mr. Frank Nagel, St. Louis, office manager at Concordia Publishing House, died 1946
- Mr. Emil H. Hartmann, St. Louis, treasurer of Board of Control of Concordia Seminary and treasurer of KFUE, died 1946
- Dr. John W. Boehne, Evansville, Indiana, died 1946
- Mr. Fred W. Overbeck, member and treasurer of Board of Control, Bronxville, died 1946
- Mr. Hy. F. Ritter, member of Board of Control, Austin, Texas, died 1947
- Mr. A. M. Hillmann, for 30 years member of Board of Control, St. Paul, died 1947
- Mr. John P. Schaffer, former treasurer of Eastern District, died 1946

Miscellaneous

- Mr. Wm. C. Looysen, former treasurer of Home Mission Board, died 1944
- Rev. Dietrich Henry Steffens, author, died 1944
- Rev. Wm. Maschoff, Board of Foreign Missions, died 1944
- Mr. Paul Theo. Buszin, Superintendent of Schools of Northern Illinois District, died 1944
- Rev. Louis A. Wisler, Executive Secretary of Missionary Board of Synodical Conference, died 1945
- Rev. Frederick T. Ruhland, Secretary of Eastern District, pioneer in Institutional Missions in Buffalo, died 1945
- Rev. John Adam Fahling, author, died 1945
- Rev. Henry C. Gaertner, former chairman of Board of Control, Austin, Texas, died 1945
- Rev. F. A. Mehl, served on Board of Foreign Missions and Electoral College, St. Paul's College, Concordia, Missouri, died 1946
- Rev. Ernst F. Mueller, Vice-President California and Nevada District, died 1945
- Rev. Otto Heerwagen, Board for South American Missions, died 1946
- Rev. Julius H. Deckmann, member of Board of Control, Concordia College, St. Paul, died 1946
- Rev. John H. Maack, St. Louis, member of Board of Foreign Missions, died 1946
- Mr. Louis A. Heitbrink, teacher emeritus, chief compiler of *Anthologie*, died 1946
- Rev. Enno Duemling, pioneer in Institutional Missions in Milwaukee, died 1946

Our Committee on Miscellaneous Matters is requested to take note of this and to present appropriate resolutions to our convention.

After the last convention your President in consultation with the Vice-Presidents appointed the various committees as resolved by the convention at Saginaw.

Your President requested all congregations of Synod to take cognizance of the cessation of hostilities in the European Theater of War and also in the Pacific Theater of War. From reports received the services of thanksgiving in connection with V-E Day were quite general. Again, services of special gratitude to God were conducted in practically all our congregations after V-J Day. The children of the world, especially in certain areas, resorted to noisy demonstrations. The children of God, however, realizing that only God maketh wars to cease, assembled in their houses of God to thank and praise Him for bringing the horrible global war to an end and also to join in earnest, fervent prayer that peace, a just and honorable peace, might be restored.

It soon became apparent that many of the anticipated postwar problems were not imaginary but soon became grim and appalling realities. We thank God that the problems in connection with the rehabilitation of servicemen, who had been in all parts of the world, did not present the staggering difficulties which some expected. In most instances the returning servicemen and women were so thankful to God that they were permitted to be back home and to worship again with their local congregation as well as to become again an integral part of its activity. Of course, in some instances there has been the exception of sad experiences. They have added much to the burdens of our faithful pastors, teachers, and congregations.

Very great problems of the postwar period confronted us, and still confront us, in the war-torn countries. It was a blessing that our congregations responded so nobly in the Peace Thank-offering and thus provided the funds to enable our Church almost immediately to take hold of some of the most necessary physical and spiritual relief in the blood-stained and war-torn areas of Europe. We were permitted to feed undernourished children and hungry and starving adults. We were also able to send clothing to those who were exposed to the ravages of winter. This work is not finished. The cry for help is a piercing and heart-rending one. A person hates to think of the coming winter, which may be the worst since the close of the war. Our National Advisory Emergency Planning Council presents its reports and definite proposals. May God give us wisdom and courage to take the proper action!

The Prisoner of War work, about which we reported at the last convention, was continued until the prisoners were returned to

Europe. Since my last report the Rev. C. Gieseler of Denver, Colorado, and the Rev. H. Meyer of Cullman, Alabama, were granted leaves of absence by their congregations and did outstanding work as Field Secretaries of our Church among the Prisoners of War. The convention will certainly wish to thank these men and their congregations for rendering such service to Synod.

Your President is happy to report that Synod's financial status continues to be an excellent one. The Treasurer's report reveals figures which give occasion for special gratitude to God. Our people responded nobly, willingly, and bountifully. During the past triennium we raised not merely the necessary funds for the regular expenses of Synod, but were able also to set aside additional sums for the proverbial "rainy day." Furthermore, our people responded to the call for the Peace Thankoffering, for a special Relief Collection, and for the Centennial Thankoffering. We praise and thank God, who rendered their hearts so willing to contribute so liberally. Greater sums of money were raised during the last triennium than ever before in the history of our Synod. It should serve as a mighty incentive for even greater expressions of gratitude in the future. Let us not fail to give credit to our Stewardship Secretaries and Stewardship Committees in our various Districts. These men have done exceptionally fine work in training our people to remember and to put into practice the principle of true Christian stewardship. But above all let us not fail to thank God, who moved the hearts and hands of our people. To Him belongs the glory!

During the past triennium God granted us the joy to pass the one million mark in communicant membership. This is based upon the figures reported to the Statistician of Synod. I am certain that the actual figures are much greater than that. A hundred years ago, when Synod was organized, there were about 4,000 communicants. Today we number more than 250 times as many. To God alone be glory!

Soon after V-E Day your President was requested by the Board of Directors to be one of a Lutheran group to visit war-torn Europe and to make a survey especially of church conditions. Originally this group was to consist of Dr. J. A. Aasgaard of the Evangelical Lutheran Church (Norwegian), Dr. Franklin C. Fry of the United Lutheran Church of America, Dr. Ralph Long of the National Lutheran Council, Dr. L. Meyer, and your President. It became apparent that the men of the other Lutheran bodies were not in a position to leave as early as Dr. L. Meyer and I could leave. Hence we sailed alone. We had opportunity to visit our congregation at London and to thank the members and their pastor, the Rev. F. S. Janzow, for the outstanding hospitality which they showed to our men and women in service during the years of the war. Through

the kindness of the military authorities and our chaplains, especially Chaplain Alvin A. Katt, we were in a position to travel about 5,000 miles crisscrossing the American, the British, and the French Occupation Zones as well as to make a trip to Berlin. Thus we were given an opportunity to gain firsthand impressions of the indescribably disheartening and discouraging conditions especially in the larger towns and cities. We saw also the shocking spiritual plight of the country where once stood the cradle of the Reformation. Upon our return we attempted to report to our people in our periodicals, in a special pamphlet, and in lectures held in various sections of the country. We are deeply grateful to God for His gracious guidance and protection on this trip.

In this connection it should be said that Dr. L. Meyer and Dr. F. E. Mayer of our Seminary in St. Louis were sent to Europe for a follow-up of the work which we were permitted to begin in 1945. About the same time, the Rev. W. C. Daib, former chaplain, was sent to Europe by our Board for Home Missions in Europe. Recently Dr. F. E. Mayer went again on a mission to Europe, and Dr. Martin Graebner also was sent to do what can be done to aid Lutherans, especially the Free Churches, in their program of rehabilitation. Dr. W. A. Maier made a special trip to Europe at the request of the military government, and Dr. C. S. Mundinger is now in Europe as one of a group requested by the military authorities of our country.

We are happy to welcome at this convention Dr. Petersen of Berlin, President of the Free Church of Saxony and Other States, and Dr. Schultz of the Breslau Synod. These men will be introduced to the convention and among other things will report on the glorious blessings which God has showered upon the negotiations between these two bodies in the interest of doctrinal unity.

Your President was called upon to carry out Synod's resolutions with reference to the appointment of a Vice-President since Dr. G. Chr. Barth accepted the call to the presidency of our Concordia Seminary at Springfield. The regulations for the appointment required that the man who had received the next highest number of votes at the former election be the appointee. The Rev. W. F. Lichtsinn, President of the Central District, felt constrained to decline the appointment. The next in line was the Rev. F. A. Hertwig. He accepted the appointment and withdrew from membership on Synod's Board of Directors.

Attention should be called to the fact that the name for Synod adopted by the last convention, "The Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod," was presented to all congregations of Synod. More than one third of the congregations of Synod registered a

negative vote. Hence the proposed name was not adopted. A number of names have been proposed again for the consideration of this convention.

Your President, by invitation, addressed a large gathering at Mankato, Minnesota, at the time of the recent convention of the Norwegian Synod. By request he spoke on the Centennial of our Synod and the important lessons which such a celebration brings with it.

Your President is happy to report an increasing interest in missions both at home and abroad. The reports of our boards will be given careful thought and study by this convention. However, it is well to mention here that it is indeed gratifying to note that our church body at the turn of the century is vitally interested in the work of missions. The "Call of the Cross" effort some years ago and more recently the "Each One Reach One" program inaugurated by our Board for Home Missions are bearing fruit. Our congregations are beginning to manifest a more active and aggressive interest in the unchurched people of their communities. Our people are becoming better and better witnesses for Christ. God is blessing these noble efforts, as is evidenced by the excellent increase in the number of adult accessions as well as the number of children who are brought under the influence of the Gospel. Also the work of Foreign Missions is receiving more attention. We are beginning to realize the vast opportunities and also that God has brought us to the Kingdom for such a time as this. May God grant this convention wisdom and courage to take proper action!

Your President with deep gratitude to God wishes to report that the constant and repeated efforts at conferences, at District conventions and synodical conventions, and especially also the sermons delivered from so many of our pulpits urging greater and greater expansion in the field of Christian education are beginning to bear rich fruit. It causes a person's heart to leap for joy that more and more of our congregations are establishing Christian day schools or that they unite with other congregations in the establishment of central schools. It is most heartening and encouraging, as we enter a new century of activity, that there should be such a fine emphasis upon all phases of parish education. May God's blessings continue to rest upon these efforts!

During the past triennium your President attended many meetings of boards and committees in the execution of Synod's important work. There was also a large amount of official correspondence which claimed his attention.

Your President wishes to acknowledge gratefully the valuable

assistance given him by the Vice-Presidents, H. Harms, A. Brunn, H. A. Grueber, and F. A. Hertwig, and also Dr. G. Chr. Barth during the first part of the triennium. These men rendered excellent service by their counsel in important and difficult situations. These men also rendered excellent service to Synod by assisting the President in the official visits to the District conventions and to our colleges and seminaries. In this connection special gratitude is due also to the College of District Presidents who met repeatedly with your President to discuss and advise in the ever-increasing problems confronting our Church. Furthermore, grateful acknowledgment is made of the splendid co-operation given by Synod's Secretary, Dr. M. F. Kretzmann; the Treasurer of Synod, Mr. W. H. Schlueter; Synod's Board of Directors; Synod's Fiscal Office; to Dr. L. Meyer of Synod's Office of Publicity and Missionary Education; the Fiscal Conference; and all the boards and committees of Synod. May God bless them for their untiring and unselfish service!

The *Praesidium* and the Board of Directors of Synod were instructed by the convention at Saginaw to make a survey to determine the exact requirements, location, and personnel of a Public Relations service for our Church and were also instructed and empowered to effect the establishment of such a service when expedient. The execution of this resolution has taken longer than anticipated. Information was sought from various sections of Synod. It became very apparent that there were very divergent views as to the nature, the functions, and the purpose of such a Public Relations Department. The *Praesidium* and the Board have now decided upon action as recorded on pages 449 and 450 of our *Book of Memorials*.

Our Centennial Convention will hear essays on the general topic "The Lord hath done great things for us." Dr. Wm. Dallmann will apply this truth in one-half hour essays on Tuesday and Wednesday to our synodical organization, Dr. H. A. Grueber on Thursday and Friday to the thorough training of our pastors and teachers; and Prof. A. O. Fuerbringer on Saturday and Monday to the thorough indoctrination of our laity.

During the past triennium, according to a decision of the Synodical Conference, your President with Vice-President Harms and the Rev. J. H. Meyer served on the Intersynodical Relations Committee of the Synodical Conference. A number of meetings were held, and some of the controversial issues were given thorough discussion.

In November, 1945, your President received an invitation from the Rev. H. L. Yochum, President of the American Lutheran Conference, to address the convention at Rockford, Illinois, on

the topic "Fellowship Among Lutherans." In this address, emphasis was placed upon the fact that pulpit, prayer, and altar fellowship is possible only on the basis of doctrinal unity. Mere co-operation in externals cannot be made the basis of Lutheran fellowship and Lutheran union. At the request of the College of Presidents the address was printed and mailed to all Lutheran pastors in America.

The convention at Saginaw decided that we were not to join the National Lutheran Council. However, it instructed the *Praesidium* and the Committee on Doctrinal Unity to study the Constitution of the National Lutheran Council as it was being revised at the time and later adopted, and also to gather further information as to the scope of the co-operative endeavors contemplated. These instructions were carried out. Both groups feel that in such matters as do not involve a violation of conscience nor a denial of truth we should be willing to co-operate. However, both groups were convinced that there are very few projects of which this is true, while, on the other hand, there is a great number of aims and objectives in which we could not participate without violation of Scriptural principles. A full report will be presented by the Committee on Lutheran Unity and Doctrinal Matters.

When it became known that there would be a meeting of the Lutheran World Federation in Lund, Sweden, your President inquired of Bishop Erling Eidem, the chairman of the convention, whether it would be permissible for our Synod to send some men as visitors to the meeting. When assurance was given that this could be done, Dr. F. E. Mayer and Dr. M. Graebner, who had been sent to Europe to continue our work, Dr. Wm. Arndt, who was in Europe on his return trip from Palestine, and Dr. W. A. Maier, who was in Europe at the request of the military government, were requested to visit the convention. Chaplain E. M. Kirschenmann, stationed in Stuttgart, also attended the convention.

During the past triennium several meetings were conducted with members of the Executive Committee of the American Section of the Lutheran World Convention. These meetings dealt with the matter of the survey of church conditions in Europe, with work among the Prisoners of War, and other possible areas of co-operation in external matters without any violation of our principles.

With reference to meetings between the Committee on Doctrinal Unity and the Commission of the Honorable American Lutheran Church, the convention has been given a special report in the *Book of Memorials*.

The past triennium brought with it some internal difficulties. Among others there were those which resulted from the issuance

of "A Statement." At the beginning the *Praesidium* attempted to prevent misunderstandings and disagreement. Many meetings were held. A special committee was appointed, which held a number of meetings. Last January the *Praesidium* reached an agreement with representatives of the signers of "A Statement," that the issues involved should be studied carefully by conferences on the basis of theses sent out under the auspices of the *Praesidium*. Conferences have already been requested to study the document "Sola Scriptura." Another document on "Principles of Fellowship" is about ready for distribution. Theses on the doctrine of the Visible and the Invisible Church and on the Principle of Love in our church activity are in preparation. It is our fervent prayer and earnest hope that the careful, prayerful, and fraternal discussions of these issues and others, which will be presented in due time, will under God remove all confusion and preserve genuine peace and harmony within our Synod.

Delegates to the convention have been sent by their respective circuits of congregations to discuss and to decide upon important and far-reaching questions. We must keep in mind that we are a church convention. Some practices common at secular or political conventions would be altogether out of place at a church convention. There must be no lobbying and no electioneering and no manner of propaganda behind the scenes. If anyone finds that a brother has forgotten the ordinary propriety for a church convention, he should correct him and by all means not be influenced by such activity. We are here to carry on our Savior's business in a very frank and open manner. Committees have been appointed, and in these appointments due consideration was given to select men from the various Districts of our Synod, that there might be proper equity of representation. The selections were made largely on the basis of qualifications and characterizations given by men in the respective Districts. Anyone interested in certain matters may appear before these committees and present his views. Again, after the respective committees bring their resolutions to the convention, an opportunity will be given to the delegates for a discussion in a frank and open manner. Hence no place should be given to any kind of secret propaganda or maneuvering either in the elections or in any other business of the convention. The convention always invokes the guidance of the Holy Spirit and after thorough discussion votes upon the question. Thus all matters not decided by the Word of God are decided by a majority vote.

Brethren, let us address ourselves to the work of the convention with the fervent prayer that God may grant us a rich measure of His grace and that He may keep our beloved Synod firmly fastened to the moorings of His Holy Word. World and

Church conditions are not encouraging. Many see all manner of lowering clouds upon the horizon and envisage forebodings of evil. However, we must remember that we are children of God and that we are engaged in our Father's business. God has called us into His kingdom just at this time. He does not ask more of us than we can do. He will supply the necessary wisdom, guidance, strength, and ability. The shocking conditions on earth and in the Church rise as a tremendous challenge to our Centennial Convention. God has work for us to do. Our Savior expects us to witness for Him. The Holy Spirit will qualify us for the enormous tasks. As we enter upon a second century, let us lift up our eyes unto the hills from whence cometh our help. Let us cry unto the Lord not to forsake us, but to be with us and to bless us. Let us place our weak hands into the almighty hand of our Redeemer and with Him go aggressively forward, doing the work which He has given us to do while it is day. May the good Lord graciously bless us during these important days!

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Roster of Synod

1 = full-time absence, excused. 2 = part-time absence, excused
3 = full-time absence, not excused

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Northwest Circuit: Rev. E. J. A. Kallsen; Mr. Lewis Witt.
Sioux City Circuit: Rev. A. H. Janke; Mr. W. G. Sievers.
Spencer Circuit: Rev. Wm. Stock; Mr. John Kerber.
Storm Lake Circuit: Rev. E. C. Tolch; Mr. C. F. Gutz.
Advisory Pastor: Rev. W. H. Becker.
Teacher: Mr. E. A. Marty.

KANSAS DISTRICT

President: Rev. W. H. Meyer

Circuit No. 1: Rev. R. W. Scheffel; Mr. Orville Van Gaasbeek.
Circuit No. 2: Rev. R. Hildebrandt; Mr. John Numrich.
Circuit No. 3: Rev. O. C. J. Keller; Mr. Paul Hager.
Circuit No. 4: Rev. L. H. Deffner; Mr. Wayne Justice.
Circuit No. 5: Rev. E. F. Guenther; Mr. E. C. Hartke.
Circuit No. 6: Rev. O. Henning; Mr. Herman Kranz.
Circuit No. 7: Rev. H. C. Lubeck; Mr. Wm. Baehr.
Circuit No. 8: Rev. Paul Ludwig; Mr. Olaf Juergensen.
Circuit No. 9: Rev. E. C. Schmidt; Mr. E. F. Rall.
Circuit No. 10: Rev. R. Gehle; Mr. Gottlieb Burr.
Advisory Pastor: Rev. R. H. Kalthoff.
Teachers' Group 1: Mr. J. E. Bartels.
Teachers' Group 2: Mr. G. G. Grefe.

MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICT

President: Rev. J. Lucht

Winnipeg Circuit: Rev. R. E. Meinzen; Mr. R. G. Patz.
Assiniboine Valley Circuit: Rev. J. Werschler; Mr. Carl Wagner.
Pheasant Hill Circuit: Rev. F. W. Hyatt; Mr. Jacob Dyke.
North Saskatchewan East and West: Rev. P. Wiegner; Mr. Max Zimmermann.
Swift Current and Soo Line Circuit: Rev. K. J. Durdal; Mr. J. Weber.²

MICHIGAN DISTRICT

President: Rev. A. Zeile

Circuit 1: Rev. H. A. Ott; Mr. Wm. Strodel.
Circuit 2: Rev. C. A. Brauer; Mr. Ralph Fickenscher.
Circuit 3: Rev. E. M. Lang; Mr. Clarence Schultz.
Circuit 4: Rev. A. E. Krueger; Mr. Fred Storm.
Circuit 5: Rev. F. W. Heumann; Mr. Ole Westlund.
Circuit 6: Rev. W. A. Rook; Mr. Henry Rau.
Circuit 7: Rev. O. Nuechterlein; Mr. Rudolph List.
Circuit 8: Rev. K. T. Lohrmann; Mr. Fred Hass.
Circuit 9: Rev. Wm. Schoenow; Mr. Richard Bernthal.
Circuit 10: Rev. H. Reischauer; Mr. John Neumann.
Circuit 11: Rev. Albert Knoll; Mr. Harry Alwardt.
Circuit 12: Rev. E. Friedrich; Mr. Carl Thrun.
Circuit 13: Rev. P. Waschilewsky; Mr. James Richardson.
Circuit 14: Rev. Enno Claus; Mr. Norman Williams.
Circuit 15: Rev. C. Kretzschmar; Mr. Rudolph Sieloff.

Circuit 16: Rev. C. J. Engelder; Mr. John G. Kirsch.
Circuit 17: Rev. G. Otte; Mr. Alfred Meier.
Advisory Pastors, Group 1: Rev. R. R. Pollatz.
Advisory Pastors, Group 2: Rev. Werner Kuntz.
Advisory Pastors, Group 3: Rev. A. Scheips.
Teachers' Group 1: Mr. R. F. Nordbrock.
Teachers' Group 2: Mr. Wm. Luebker.
Teachers' Group 3: Mr. E. G. Klammer.
Teachers' Group 4: Mr. E. F. Rittmueller.
Teachers' Group 5: ———
Teachers' Group 6: Mr. M. Grueber.
Teachers' Group 7: Mr. W. Hinz.
Teachers' Group 8: Mr. M. Helmkamp.
Teachers' Group 9: Mr. A. C. Werling.

MINNESOTA DISTRICT

President: Rev. R. G. Heyne

Circuits of the South East District Conference No. 1: Rev. A. F. Mock; Mr. Fred Bicknese.
Circuits of the South East District Conference No. 2: Rev. W. F. Milbrath; Mr. Jacob Rolfs.
Circuits of the South Central District Conference No. 1: Rev. W. Mueller; Mr. Wynn Stoll.
Circuits of the South Central District Conference No. 2: Rev. H. W. Degner; Mr. John Metz.
Circuits of the South Central District Conference No. 3: Rev. R. C. Beisel;² Mr. Louis Mensing.
Circuits of the South Western District Conference No. 1: Rev. Wm. Marth; Mr. Enoch Johnson.
Circuits of the South Western Conference No. 2: Rev. O. A. Soeldner; Mr. G. J. Kolander.
Circuits of the North Minnetonka District Conference No. 1: Rev. Albert J. Schulz; Mr. Edgar G. Felten.
Circuits of the North Minnetonka District Conference No. 2: Rev. Alex Roegge; Mr. John F. Krinke.
Circuits of the North Minnetonka District Conference No. 3: Rev. O. Dorn; Mr. W. E. Rahn.
Circuits of the South Minnetonka District Conference No. 1: Rev. Harold Schweigert; Mr. Harold Swanson.
Circuits of the South Minnetonka District Conference No. 2: Rev. Paul Panning; Mr. Oscar H. Paschka.²
Circuits of the South Minnetonka District Conference No. 3: Rev. Theo. Melinat; Mr. Kurt Hoehne.
Circuits of the South Minnetonka District Conference No. 4: Rev. Henry Weseloh; Mr. Emanuel Kuphal.²
Circuits of the Yellow Bank District Conference Nos. 1, 2, 3: Rev. John Zimmermann; Mr. Henry J. Braun; Rev. E. Hallstein; Mr. Alfred Schlieman.³
Circuits of the North Park Region District Conference No. 1: Rev. V. E. Schroeder; Mr. E. H. Pomerence.
Circuits of the North Park Region District Conference No. 2: Rev. John W. Ott; Mr. Wm. Horn.
Circuits of the North Park Region District Conference No. 3: Rev. C. Joesting; Mr. Edward Hoefs.
Circuits of the East Park Region District Conference No. 1: Rev. Andrew Frincke; Mr. Ervin Leckband.
Circuits of the East Park Region District Conference No. 2: Rev. J. Beck; Mr. L. J. Bandimere.
Circuits of the East Park Region District Conference No. 3: Rev. H. Sylwester; Mr. Walter Paul.

Circuits of the West Park Region District Conference No. 1: Rev. A. C. Seltz; Dr. W. C. Rydberg.¹
Circuits of the West Park Region District Conference No. 2: Rev. A. A. Drevlow; Mr. Earl Eck.
Circuits of the West Park Region District Conference No. 3: Rev. Geo. Grabarkewitz; Mr. Carl F. Tomhave.
Advisory Pastors: Rev. A. L. Oetjen; Rev. F. W. Janzow.

Teachers

S. Central and S. West Conference: Mr. L. A. Gottschalk.
Tri-County Conference: Mr. M. F. Noennig.
Twin City Conference: Mr. Walter T. Dreyer.¹
South East Conference: Mr. Raymond Maag.

MONTANA DISTRICT

President: Rev. Paul M. Freiburger

Eastern and Southern Circuits: Rev. Arnold Gierke; Mr. T. Schreiber.
Central and Western Circuits: Rev. E. T. Leckband; Mr. John Gerike.

NORTH DAKOTA DISTRICT

President: Rev. Arnold H. Grumm

Central Circuit: Rev. W. Leininger; Mr. Erech Albrecht.
Soo A Circuit: Rev. J. Dreyer; Mr. Fred Pankow.
Soo B Circuit: Rev. Henry Fry; Mr. Frank Fischer.
Missouri Slope Circuit: Rev. G. H. Fiechtner; Mr. Art Henke.
Red River Circuit: Rev. L. Dierks; Mr. George Tanke.
Northwest Circuit: Rev. B. G. Mueller;² Mr. Harold Meyer.

NORTH WISCONSIN DISTRICT

President: Rev. W. L. Kohn

Circuit 1: Rev. O. Schreiber; Mr. Adolph Moesch.
Circuit 2: Rev. L. Going; Mr. Albert Fillnow.
Circuit 3: Rev. A. Fergin; Mr. Walter Boettcher.
Circuit 4: Rev. Lloyd Goetz; Mr. Randolph Facklam.
Circuit 5: Rev. M. Zimmermann; Mr. Henry Schubring.
Circuit 6: Rev. A. Ziehlsdorff; Mr. Fred Ziems.³
Circuit 7: Rev. M. Dicke; Mr. Herman Ehlers.²
Circuit 8: Rev. O. Hoffman; Mr. Arthur L. Boock.
Circuit 9: Rev. W. Dierks; Mr. Luther Kopplin.
Circuit 10: Rev. F. Kretschmar; Mr. Herman Bertelsen.
Teacher: Mr. W. Redecker.
Advisory Pastor: Rev. G. Krueger.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS DISTRICT

President: Rev. A. H. Werfelmann

Circuit 1: Rev. Fred J. Pfotenbauer; Mr. Robert Elling.
Circuit 2: Rev. Franklin C. Giese; Mr. Wm. F. Schultz.
Circuit 3: Rev. Henry Heise; Mr. Herman Kruse.
Circuit 4: Rev. M. H. Behling; Mr. Wm. Seegers.
Circuit 5: Rev. E. Grotelueschen; Mr. Henry Schuette.
Circuit 6: Rev. E. H. Meinzen;¹ Mr. Richard Strutz.
Circuit 7: Rev. H. H. W. Romoser; Mr. Gottlob Duss.
Circuit 8: Rev. E. F. Kavasch; Mr. Chas. Schmidtke, Sr.
Circuit 9: Rev. A. E. Ullrich; Mr. R. C. Schuldt.
Circuit 10: Rev. P. E. Schauer; Mr. Robert Bohnsack.²
Circuit 11: Rev. Eldor Mueller; Mr. Gary Schol.
Circuit 12: Rev. M. Frick; Mr. Fred Schneider.

Circuit 13: Rev. C. Pfothhauer; Mr. E. Karner, Sr.
Circuit 14: Rev. Edgar R. Pflug; Mr. Ed. Schoneman.
Circuit 15: Rev. A. T. Kretzmann; Mr. Alfred Jordan.
Circuit 16: Rev. M. H. Mueller; Mr. George Bodenschatz.
Circuit 17: Rev. W. W. Winter; Mr. R. O. Speckman.
Advisory Pastor, Group 1: Rev. Martin Piehler, D.D.
Advisory Pastor, Group 2: Prof. Martin J. Neeb.

Teachers

Group 1: Mr. F. W. Wideman; Mr. H. P. Wukasch; Mr. A. H. Meyer-mann.
Group 2: Mr. Paul Schaefer; Mr. Edgar Abraham; Mr. Lawrence Pohl-mann.
Group 3: Mr. Alwin R. Roschke; Mr. Th. J. Wichmann; Mr. M. F. Dobberfuhl.¹

NORTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT

President: Rev. W. E. Homann

Circuit 1: Rev. E. Ahlemeyer; Mr. Albert R. Stelling.
Circuit 2: Rev. O. W. Wehrmann; Mr. Ernest O. Lang.
Circuit 3: Rev. W. Gnuse; Mr. Rudolph Raabe.
Circuit 4: Rev. W. Brackensick; Mr. George Stolz.
Circuit 5: Rev. D. A. Gimbel; Mr. Oscar Zessin.
Circuit 6: Rev. Emil Quast; Mr. W. C. Peters.
Circuit 7: Rev. E. H. Neben;² Mr. Harry Witte.²
Circuit 8: Rev. R. L. Ochs; Mr. Harold Griepentrog.
Circuits 9 and 10: Rev. A. G. Johnson; Mr. Raymond E. Wahl.
Advisory Pastor: Rev. H. M. Hilpert.
Teachers' Group 1: Mr. E. A. Buchholz.
Teachers' Group 2: Mr. A. Kollmorgen.

ONTARIO DISTRICT

President: Rev. F. Malinsky

Lake Erie Circuit: Rev. John Schutt; Mr. Dan Pakrul.
Eastern Circuit: Rev. C. Neuhaus; Mr. Robert Pasch.
Northern Circuit: Rev. H. Voegel; Mr. Edgar Merkel.
Advisory Pastor: Rev. G. W. Schoedel.¹

OKLAHOMA DISTRICT

President: Rev. Otto Hoyer

Circuit 1: Rev. A. Meitler; Mr. Robert G. Graf.
Circuit 2: Rev. A. J. Brase; Mr. Walter Pralle.
Circuit 3: Rev. M. Studtmann; Mr. Ernest W. Balke.
Circuit 4: Rev. L. Streufert; Mr. Edward Ersland.
Advisory Pastor: Rev. H. H. Kespohl.
Teacher: Mr. C. H. Riekenberg.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON DISTRICT

President: Rev. F. M. L. Nitz

Puget Sound Circuit: Rev. Theo. Brackmann; Mr. George A. Beck-mann; Mr. L. M. Resteigen.
Inland Empire Circuit: Rev. A. Grabow; Rev. H. Hennig; Mr. Wm. L. Eggers.
South Idaho Circuit: Rev. A. Beawer; Mr. C. Niemeier.
Oregon Circuit: Rev. O. Moeller; Rev. H. Young; Mr. John V. Sullivan;
 Mr. Geo. Nickles.
Advisory Pastor: Rev. E. H. Becker.
Teacher: Mr. Walter Mohr.

SOUTH DAKOTA DISTRICT*President:* Rev. Walter Nitschke

- Circuit 1:* Rev. L. K. Meyer; Mr. John Fenner.
Circuit 2: Rev. O. A. Pinnt; Mr. Albert Drogmiller.
Circuit 3: Rev. R. H. Marquardt; Mr. Edward Pischke.
Circuit 4: Rev. Phil Mueller; Mr. Walter Holsing.
Circuit 5: Rev. J. H. Jungemann; Mr. W. O. Gienapp.
Circuit 6: Rev. Steve Persa; Mr. C. H. Lemcke.
Circuit 7: Rev. P. F. Siegel; Mr. Gerhard Walz.

SOUTH WISCONSIN DISTRICT*President:* Rev. F. A. Schwertfeger

- Circuit 1:* Rev. J. F. Boerger; Mr. Arthur M. Curry.
Circuit 2: Rev. H. J. Eggold; Mr. Fred H. Behling.
Circuit 3: Rev. H. Grueber; Mr. A. H. Koepke.
Circuit 4: Rev. Fr. F. Selle; Mr. Adolph Kastner.
Circuit 5: Rev. F. Kretschmar; Mr. Theo. Gundlach.
Circuit 6: Rev. E. P. Fahl; Mr. Bruce Stabelfeldt.
Circuit 7: Rev. H. I. Naumann;² Mr. R. C. Stolper.
Circuit 8: Rev. E. M. Keller; Mr. Christ Mueller.²
Circuit 9: Rev. E. Albertin; Mr. Arno Pfeifer.
Circuit 10: Rev. J. E. Elbert; Mr. John Barber.
Circuit 11: Rev. H. H. Laabs; Mr. Herman A. Mueller.
Circuit 12: Rev. Ed. Engelking; Mr. J. C. Rathjen.²
Circuit 13: Rev. M. H. Mueller; Mr. August Lucht.
Circuit 14: Rev. M. H. Gross; Mr. Fred A. Buth.
Circuit 15: Rev. E. A. L. Treu; Mr. Otto Schoenfeld.
Advisory Pastor, Group 1: Rev. V. Selle.
Advisory Pastor, Group 2: Rev. Tr. Fiess.

Teachers

- Circuit 1:* Mr. K. Markworth.
Circuit 2: Mr. Geo. H. Grunze.³
Circuit 3: Mr. E. W. Ebert.
Circuit 4: Mr. E. F. Kurth.¹
Circuit 5: Mr. E. D. Sandersfeld.
Circuit 6: Mr. W. H. Schriefer.
Circuit 7: Mr. L. W. Mueller.

SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT*President:* Rev. O. A. Sauer

- Circuit 1:* Rev. E. F. Leonhardt; Mr. Louis Ramseyer.
Circuit 2: Rev. O. F. P. Weinbach; Mr. John F. Schmidt.
Circuit 3: Rev. Edwin Pieplow; Mr. A. H. Herrmann.
Circuit 4: Rev. P. A. Plawin; Mr. P. M. Dellinger.
Circuit 5: Rev. G. A. Wagner; Mr. Horace Spencer.
Advisory Pastor: Rev. Wm. Von Spreckelsen.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT*President:* Rev. A. W. H. Holls

- New Orleans Circuit No. 1:* Rev. A. C. Wilder; Mr. George Kast, Sr.
Florida Circuit No. 1: Rev. F. W. Lorberg; Mr. Paul Kuntz.
Florida Circuit No. 2: Rev. C. F. Kellermann; Mr. Will Hofman.
Gulf States Conference Circuit: Rev. W. H. Hafner;² Mr. Henry A. McGuffey.
Circuit of All Other Louisiana Congregations: Rev. A. E. Behrend; Mr. John Luecke.
Advisory Pastor: Rev. J. H. Rische.
Teacher: Mr. Richard W. Wismar.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT*President:* Rev. W. F. Troeger

- Circuit 1:* Rev. W. F. Troeger; Mr. R. Hitchcock.
Circuit 2: Rev. C. W. Berner; Mr. Herbert K. Waltke.
Circuit 3: Rev. A. E. Mueller; Mr. E. J. Friedrich.
Circuit 4: Rev. O. M. Burkhardt.
Circuit 5: ———; Mr. H. F. Friedrichs.
Circuit 6: Rev. L. E. Eifert.
Circuit 7: Rev. Jos. Galambos;² Mr. A. B. Scheel.
Circuit 8: Rev. A. Hesse.
Circuit 9: Rev. A. S. Lucas; Mr. Herman Moeller.¹
Circuit 10: Rev. E. W. Heckenberg.
Teachers' Group 1: Mr. K. Kuehnert.
Teachers' Group 2: Mr. J. Stenske.
Advisory Pastor: Rev. A. G. Webbeking.³

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS DISTRICT*President:* Rev. H. C. Welp

- Circuit 1:* Rev. W. E. Bussert; Mr. Henry Peters.
Circuit 2: Rev. J. W. Hennig; Mr. Herman Rull.
Circuit 3: Rev. C. Thos. Spitz; Mr. Henry E. Brunnworth.
Circuit 4: Rev. W. C. Ostermeier; Mr. August Sachtleben.
Circuit 5: Rev. W. H. Youssi; Mr. Henry Hartmann.
Circuit 6: Rev. Edwin Hoelter; Mr. Aug. F. B. Bruchhauser.
Teachers' Group 1: Mr. O. E. Firnhaber.²
Teachers' Group 2: Mr. E. W. Boeker; Mr. M. Grefe.

SOUTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT*President:* Rev. I. C. Heinicke

- Circuit 1:* Rev. Wm. Pebler; Mr. Wm. Huebner.
Circuit 2: Rev. H. C. Marting; Mr. Benj. Kamprath.
Circuit 3: Rev. Carl Brueggeman; Mr. Henry F. Pieper.
Circuit 4: Rev. W. Landgraf; Mr. L. Bremer.
Circuit 5: Rev. G. Schaefer;² Rev. E. O. Potratz; Mr. Herman Stein.³
Circuit 6: Rev. H. L. W. Schuetz; Mr. John Huebner.¹
Circuit 7: Rev. R. Runge; Mr. Hugo Harmsen.
Circuit 8: Rev. Emil G. Winckler; Mr. Oscar Milius.
Circuit 9: Rev. V. Jordening; Mr. Rudolph Koch.
Circuit 10: Rev. A. M. Schabacker;² Mr. Charles Gramke.
Circuit 11: Rev. H. Pralle; Mr. Charles Briegel.
Circuit 12: Rev. A. Kohtz; Mr. Otto Becker.³
Advisory Pastor: Rev. R. Griesse.
Teachers' Group 1: Mr. A. Eismann;² Mr. E. Meinke.
Teachers' Group 2: Mr. F. W. Meinke.
Teachers' Group 3: Mr. J. T. Suhr.

TEXAS DISTRICT*President:* Rev. E. A. Heckmann

- Circuit 1:* Rev. E. H. Riese; Mr. Henry F. Miller.
Circuit 2: Rev. H. Leimer; Mr. A. A. Hingst.
Circuit 3: Rev. Elmer Klenk; Mr. Henry Markwardt.
Circuit 4: Rev. A. C. Liefer; Mr. Walter Pfluger.²
Circuit 5: Rev. J. L. Herzog; Mr. Reinhold Leschber.
Circuit 6: Rev. L. E. Ulmer; Mr. F. Klenk.
Circuit 7: Rev. A. Froehlich; Mr. W. H. B. Fehl.
Circuit 8: Rev. R. Wiederaenders; Mr. Herm. C. Stolle.
Circuit 9: Rev. H. A. Stroebel; Mr. Paul Nerger.

Circuit 10: Rev. W. M. Schreiner; Mr. O. J. Lottman.

Circuit 11: Rev. C. F. Juergensen; Mr. Walter Rueter.

Advisory Pastor: Rev. W. G. Buchschacher.

Teacher: Mr. C. T. Schoessow.

WESTERN DISTRICT

President: Rev. E. L. Roschke

Group 1: Rev. G. B. Seboldt; Mr. Louis W. Kasten.

Group 2: Rev. G. W. Hafner; Mr. Hugo R. Winter.

Group 3: Rev. H. C. Rose; Mr. Lawrence Friedmann.

Group 4: Rev. E. H. Beckmann; Mr. Oscar P. Brauer.

Group 5: Rev. R. Torgler;² Mr. Oscar Kunz.

Group 6: Rev. Ad. Behnke; Mr. Alvin Kroemeke.

Group 7: Rev. K. Ziegler; Mr. Edwin Kraushaar.²

Group 8: Rev. R. E. Kuehnert; Mr. Clyde Ray.

Group 9: Rev. C. F. Schmidt; Mr. J. Edward Schnarr.

Group 10: Rev. Alw. Graebner; Mr. Wm. Bode.

Group 11: Rev. W. H. Schwab; Mr. Albert G. Hein.¹

Group 12: Rev. J. C. Schedler; Mr. Geo. Schroeder.

Group 13: Rev. W. O. Schmidt; Mr. Edward W. Nienhueser.

Group 14: Dr. Hartwig Dierks; Mr. John Howlier.

Group 15: Rev. O. Hellwege; Mr. Emil Fritz.

Group 16: Rev. O. W. Faszholtz; Mr. Ruben Richter.

Group 17: Rev. R. C. Jahn; Mr. R. J. Ringger.

Advisory Pastors' Group 1: Rev. Gerhard Groerich.

Advisory Pastors' Group 2: Rev. Virtus Gloe.¹

Teachers

Mr. Walter Beyerlein; Mr. A. R. Klawitter; Mr. Erwin Siebrass; Mr. C. E. Germeroth; Mr. Walter M. Mueller; Mr. Paul Kutscher; Mr. Geo. R. Brandt; Mr. W. F. Toensing;³ Mr. L. E. Buethe.

Tabular Survey

Synodical Districts	Delegates Present						Delegates Absent					
	Voting			Advisory			Vot'g		Advisory			
	Pastors	Lay Delegates	Totals	Presidents or Vice-Presidents	Pastors	Teachers	Totals	Pastors	Lay Delegates	Pastors	Teachers	Totals
1. Alberta and British Columbia	2	2	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
2. Argentine	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
3. Atlantic	14	12	26	1	3	1	5	1	1	—	—	2
4. Brazil	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5. California and Nevada	6	6	12	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
6. Central	22	21	43	1	2	11	14	1	—	—	—	1
7. Central Illinois	11	11	22	1	1	3	5	—	—	—	—	—
8. Colorado	5	5	10	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
9. Eastern	11	10	21	1	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	1
10. English	14	13	27	1	3	—	4	1	—	—	—	1
11. Iowa East	8	7	15	1	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	1
12. Iowa West	11	11	22	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
13. Kansas	10	10	20	1	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—
14. Manitoba and Saskatchewan	4	5	9	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
15. Michigan	17	16	33	1	3	8	12	1	—	—	—	1
16. Minnesota	25	23	48	1	2	3	6	2	—	1	3	—
17. Montana	2	2	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
18. North Dakota	6	6	12	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
19. Northern Illinois	17	17	34	1	2	8	11	—	—	1	1	—
20. Northern Nebraska	9	9	18	1	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—
21. North Wisconsin	10	9	19	1	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	1
22. Oklahoma	4	4	8	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	1
23. Ontario	3	3	6	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
24. Oregon and Washington	5	5	10	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
25. Southern	5	5	10	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
26. Southern California	9	5	14	1	—	2	3	1	1	—	—	2
27. South Dakota	7	7	14	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
28. Southern Illinois	6	6	12	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
29. Southern Nebraska	12	9	21	1	1	3	5	3	—	—	—	3
30. South Wisconsin	15	15	30	1	2	5	8	—	—	2	2	—
31. Southeastern	5	5	10	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
32. Texas	11	11	22	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
33. Western	17	16	33	1	1	7	9	1	1	1	1	3
Boards and Committees	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	—	—	—	—	—
General Officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—
Boards of Control	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
Faculties	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	303	286	589	33	29	69	287	11	14	5	5	25

Besides those absent, there were 11 circuits who did not report the names of their delegates.

New Members

By accepting the report of Committee 16, Synod received a number of congregations, pastors, and teachers into membership with the respective Districts. The following report was submitted and adopted:

1. Congregations

The following congregations have applied for membership in Synod:

1. St. Thomas Ev. Lutheran Church, San Bruno, Calif., into California and Nevada District.
2. Rollingwood Lutheran Church, Richmond, Calif., into California and Nevada District.
3. First Lutheran Church, Hanford, Calif., into California and Nevada District.
4. Our Savior Lutheran Church, Mayfield Heights, Ohio, into Central District.
5. Calvary Ev. Lutheran Church, Toledo, Ohio, into English District.
6. Faith Ev. Lutheran Church, Arlington Heights, Ill., into English District.
7. First Ev. Lutheran Church, Elsinore, Calif., into English District.
8. Redeemer Ev. Lutheran Church, Seymour, Ind., into English District.
9. Ashburn Ev. Lutheran Church, Chicago, Ill., into English District.
10. Immanuel Ev. Lutheran Church, Hermansberg (Bremen), Kans., into Kansas District.
11. Charity Ev. Lutheran Church, Detroit, Mich., into Michigan District.
12. Trinity Lutheran Church, Ortenville, Minn., into Minnesota District.
13. St. John's Lutheran Church, Alban Township, South Dakota, into Minnesota District.
14. Berea Lutheran Church, Minneapolis 9, Minn., into Minnesota District.
15. First Lutheran Church, Plattsmouth, Nebr., into Northern Nebraska District.
16. Grace Ev. Lutheran Church, Grey Bull, Wyo., into Northern Nebraska District.

17. Redeemer Ev. Lutheran Church, Balboa, Panama Canal Zone.

The constitutions of these congregations had been examined and approved by the respective District Committees on Constitutions.

2. Pastors and Teachers

The respective District Presidents recommend the following pastors and teachers to be received into Synod:

California and Nevada District. Pastors: Donald Deffner, Waldemar Kohlmeier, Edwin Sohn, George C. Ring, Hilton Schlecht.

Central District. Pastors: E. O. Krug, missionary at large; George O. Taylor, missionary at large; Herbert M. Zorn, missionary to India. — *Teacher:* Theodore Heinicke, New Albany, Ind.

Colorado District. Pastors: Ralph Hess, Earl Kettler, Otto Zeeb. — *Teachers:* Paul H. Hillmann, Roy Knaak.

Eastern District. Pastors: Rudolph Brandt, John Gall, Armin Schaefer, Richard Gross. — *Teacher:* Morris Huelle.

English District. Pastors: William J. Fackler, Marvin L. Martin, Donald R. Ortner, J. H. Ruff, John Vojtko (Slovak Synod). — *Teacher:* Maynard Saeger.

Michigan District. Pastors: Howard G. Allwardt, C. F. Boerger, Arnold Heumann, John D. Calhoun, Theophil H. Voss, Erhard C. Rupp, Martin Brauer.

North Dakota District. Pastors: Theodore Vogel (Amenia-Wheatland, N. Dak.), Marvin Rastl (Wilton-Baldwin, N. Dak.), Paul Maassel (Sarles, N. Dak.), William Laatz, missionary at large; A. Lorenz Grumm (Lisbon, N. Dak.).

Northern Illinois District. Pastors: Luther W. Meinzen, missionary to India; Martin Luther Frenk. — *Teachers:* Herbert Gade, Emil A. Becker.

Northern Nebraska District. Pastors: Clyde Cress, Paul Frey, Carl Last, Arthur Lossner, O. W. Luecke, Jr., Gernard Raabe, Oscar Sylwester.

Southern Nebraska District. Pastor: Norbert Becker, missionary to Philippine Islands.

Officers and Boards Elected for Three Years

A. GENERAL OFFICERS

President: The Rev. J. W. Behnken, D. D.

First Vice-President: The Rev. H. Harms, D. D.

Second Vice-President: The Rev. A. Brunn, D. D.

Third Vice-President: The Rev. F. A. Hertwig

Fourth Vice-President: The Rev. W. F. Lichtsinn

Secretary: The Rev. M. F. Kretzmann, D. D.

Treasurer: Mr. W. H. Schlueter

Board of Directors: The President, the Secretary, and the Treasurer, *ex officio*; Revs. Paul Schulz, D. D., and Paul Koenig; Messrs. E. J. Gallmeyer, J. W. Boehne, Jr., Martin Salvner, Theo. H. Schlake.

Honorary Members: Dr. E. Seuel, Dr. Henry W. Horst.

Statistician and Chronologist: The Rev. Armin Schroeder

Transportation Secretary: The Rev. Martin Piehler, D. D.

B. BOARDS OF CONTROL

Ex officio, the President of the respective District

Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.: Revs. A. Doerffler, Geo. W. Wittmer, John Oppliger; Messrs. O. P. Brauer, T. Heinicke, E. Schuettner, Charles S. Lottmann, J. Fleischli.

Concordia Seminary, Springfield, Ill.: Rev. B. Selcke, D. D.; Messrs. H. M. Olsen, J. C. Rodenburg, O. H. Droste,

Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill.: Rev. P. L. Kluender; Teacher Alvin R. Roschke; Messrs. Paul Schulze, F. O. Linsted, Chr. Garbers.

Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr.: Rev. F. Worthman; Teacher E. Chas. Mueller; Messrs. Wm. Sieck, A. Bek, Fred Kolterman, W. Kupke, O. T. Doerr.

Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind.: Rev. W. Klausung; Messrs. Clarence Brenner, J. H. Schust, Truman Hey.

Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wis.: Rev. F. Kretzschmar; Messrs. Ed. Pritzlaff, John Sichling, Eric Erdmann.

Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn.: Rev. H. Winter; Messrs. Herbert Kuhn, Henry Neils, Chas. Thoele.

St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo.: Rev. O. Tiemann; Messrs. Louis Dierker, H. E. H. Mueller, L. Pinkepank.

Concordia Collegiate Institute, Bronxville, N. Y.: Rev. Louis Wagner; Messrs. James Kemp, Chas. Nehring, L. H. W. Rabe.

St. John's Lutheran College, Winfield, Kans.: Rev. L. W. Brandt; Messrs. L. L. Sauer, A. Brueggemann, Walter H. Wulf.

Concordia Academy, Portland, Oreg.: Rev. C. Nitz; Messrs. P. Neils, A. Raasch, Victor Brandt.

California Concordia, Oakland, Calif.: Rev. Victor Am End; Messrs. A. Theiss, E. Meese, Herbert Lembke.

Concordia College, Edmonton, Alberta, Can.: Rev. W. A. Raedeke; Messrs. Theo. Appelt, C. C. Kuhnke, Henry Enders.

Lutheran Concordia College of Texas, Austin, Tex.: Rev. F. H. Stelzer; Messrs. Albert Schulz, Paul Nerger, R. E. Leschber.

Concordia Seminary, Porto Alegre, Brazil: Rev. C. H. Warth; Messrs. Hugo Wagner, A. Nickel, B. Oppitz.

Colegio Concordia, Crespo, Argentina: Rev. C. Truenow; Messrs. Jorge Schneider, E. Jacobi, A. Wolf.

Concordia Seminary, Buenos Aires, Argentina: Rev. J. Fehlauer; Messrs. F. E. Ahnert, E. Froehlich, Siegfried Muehlbrandt.

C. MISSION BOARDS

Board of Home Missions in North and South America: Revs. E. T. Bernthal, E. H. Buchheimer, Harry E. Olsen, Henry Blanke, Walter H. Storm; Messrs. Ferd. Korneffel, Edwin T. Schumm, Otto Steinwart, Paul Vetter.

Board for Foreign Missions: Revs. R. G. Lange, Wm. Arndt, D. D., H. O. A. Keinath, Ph. D., Paul Mehl, T. W. Strieter, Herbert Berner; Messrs. Lawrence S. Holt, Louis Prange, H. F. Voertmann; Teachers Theo. Struckmeyer, Paul G. Bouman.

Board for Missions to the Deaf: Revs. Wm. Buege, O. H. Lottes, C. C. Niemann; Messrs. Charles Brose, J. P. Miller.

Board for Missions to the Blind: Revs. Arthur H. Oswald, Victor Selle, Martin W. Strasen; Messrs. Victor Miller, Theo. Lay.

Board of Home Missions in Europe: Revs. A. F. Bobzin, L. T. Buchheimer, P. G. Sander; Messrs. F. Schurmann; H. Thein.

D. VARIOUS BOARDS

Church Extension Board: Revs. F. Niedner, Theo. H. Roschke; Teachers Walter Brauer, Geo. C. Stohlmann; Messrs. Walter Kroehnke, John P. Luecke.

Board for Support and Pensions: Revs. Oscar Fedder, B. W. Janssen, Carl Pfotenhauer; Teachers Adolf W. Obermann, E. A. Groth; Messrs. Theo. Doering, C. H. Dehning, Arthur C. Sommer, Edgar Strieter, Geo. Halter.

Board of Appeals: Prof. Paul Koehneke, Prof. Erw. Schnedler; Revs. Martin E. Mayer, W. C. Wangerin, E. H. Bertermann, H. J. Bouman; Messrs. Carl J. Thrun, Theo. Markworth, E. C. Jacobs, Paul Brandt, W. Kuhlmann.

Board of Directors for Concordia Publishing House: Messrs. A. J. Meyer, R. C. Obermann, Alfred T. Leimbach.

Board for Parish Education: Prof. Dr. Paul M. Bretscher, Rev. C. T. Spitz, Paul W. Streufert; Teachers H. F. C. Roehl, Dr. Paul W. Lange, George Brandt; Messrs. J. C. Wegner, John Goodbrake, Robert E. Steinmeyer.

Board for Young People's Work: Revs. Cl. Peters, Prof. Dr. L. W. Spitz; Teachers Paul W. Jabker, H. C. Gruber; Mr. Gilbert Muchow.

Board for Visual Aids: Revs. H. C. Bielenberg, Karl Maier; Teachers (Prof.) C. T. Brandhorst, Walter F. Steinberg; Messrs. T. G. Eggers, Paul Dahlmann, Henry Stoepfelwerth.

Student Service Commission: Rev. W. C. Birkner, Prof. E. M. Plass; Mr. H. J. Meier.

Selections Committee for Nominations Committee, 1950: Revs. Dr. Arthur Brohm, Sr., Frank Haedicke, Otto Rohrer; Teacher Paul Hillmann; Messrs. Edward F. Hagist, Louis L. Schultz, Edwin Wampner.

Committees and Their Work

The reports and memorials to Synod as contained in the book of *Reports and Memorials*, including also a large number of unprinted overtures, were submitted by the President of Synod to twenty committees, as reported in the official organs of Synod. These committees and their work are listed below, including also the necessary revisions.

Committee 1: Seminaries and Colleges. Reports and Memorials 101—155; 303; 801 (16, 17, 18, 20—23). Unprinted Memorials 7—20; 22—24. — *Committee:* All District Presidents. The Committee on Colleges of the Board of Directors. Pastors: Koppelman (Cent. Ill.), Behrens (Engl.), Boerger (S. Wis.), Hafner (So.), Spitz (S. Ill.). Teachers: Grueber (Mich.), Roschke (N. Ill.). Laymen: W. Dress (Cent.), Kirsch (Mich.), Swanson (Minn.), Balke (Okla.). Professors: L. J. Sleck, Theo. Graebner, G. Chr. Barth, A. O. Fuerbringer, H. Bredemeier. Chairman, W. F. Lichtsinn.

Committee 2: Missions. Reports and Memorials 401—403; 406—419; 715; 801 (14, 15). Unprinted Memorials 5; 25; 56; 59; 61. — *Committee:* Pastors: Vice-President F. Hertwig (chairman), Schlueter (Cal.-Nev.), Oldsen (Cent.), Martens (East.), Baumgaertner (Engl.), A. Janke (Iowa W.), Hyatt (Man.-Sask.), Claus (Mich.), Milbrath (Minn.), Ferguson (N. Wis.), Romoser (N. Ill.), Wehrmann (N. Nebr.), Streufert (Okla.), Schoedel (Ont.), Pieplow (S. East.), Pinnt (S. Dak.), Schuetz (S. Nebr.), Behnke (West.). Teachers: Behnke (Iowa E.), Hillmann (Kans.), Dreyer (Minn.), Kuehnert (S. Cal.), Boeker (S. Ill.), Schriefer (S. Wis.), Schoessow (Tex.). Laymen: Rabe (Atl.), Rothkopf (Cent.), Homann (Cent. Ill.), H. Schmidt (Colo.), Kober (Engl.), Zellmer (Iowa W.), Jespersen (Mich.), Pankow (N. Dak.), Wm. Schultz (N. Ill.), Beckman (Oreg.-Wash.), Pfeiffer (S. Wis.), Harre (So.), Hingst (Tex.), Ringger (West.), Sachtleben (S. Ill.), C. Gratopp (S. Nebr.), Melzner (East.). Professors: Franzmann, Poehler, Coyner, Klinck.

Committee 3: Intersynodical and Doctrinal Matters. Reports and Memorials 601—616; 618—628. Unprinted Memorials 3; 26—36; 63—85. — *Committee:* Pastors: H. J. A. Bouman (Cent.), Schumann (East.), Lubeck (Kans.), Phil. Mueller (S. Dak.), Theo. Brackmann (Oreg.-Wash.). Teacher: F. W. Meinke (S. Nebr.). Laymen: H. Hoeman (Cent. Ill.), Zobel (Iowa W.), Fischer (N. Dak.), Metz (Minn.), O. Brauer (West.). Professors: Hoyer, J. T. Mueller, Neitzel, Schwermann (chairman).

Committee 4: Christian Education. Reports and Memorials 201—207. Unprinted Memorials 37; 60. — *Committee:* Pastors: Graesser (Atl.), chairman, A. J. Mueller (Al.-Br. Col.), Werning (Cent.), Kabelitz (Iowa E.), Schweigert (Minn.), Gierke (Mont.). Teachers: Klammer (Mich.), Maag (Minn.), Buchholz (N. Nebr.). Laymen: Winterroth (Cent. Ill.), Meyer (Colo.), C. Schultz (Mich.), Herrmann (S. East.), R. A. Hitchcock (S. Cal.), Huebner (S. Nebr.). Professors: Kruse, Rehwinkel.

Committee 5: Young People's Work. Reports and Memorials 301 to 302. — *Committee:* Pastors: Scheips (Mich.), chairman, Hesse (S. Cal.), Beins (Colo.), Kirchmann (Iowa E.). Teachers: R. W. Lovekamp (Cent.), E. W. Ebert (S. Wis.). Laymen: Maina (Engl.), Griepentrog (N. Nebr.), Morris (So.), Jordan (N. Ill.). Professor: W. Luecke.

Committee 6: Constitutional Matters. Reports and Memorials 501 to 514; 527; 529; 716—720; 902; 904. Unprinted Memorials 2; 38—45; 57; 58; 62. — *Committee:* Pastors: Elbert (S. Wis.), chairman; Haedicke (Cal.-Nev.), Bischoff (Cent.), W. O. Schmidt (West.). Teacher: Wismar (So.). Laymen: Sievers (Iowa W.), Meier (Mich.), Kolander (Minn.), Nerger (Tex.). Professors: Moeller, A. E. Meyer.

Committee 7: Lodges and Term Questions. Reports and Memorials 528; 617; 1001. Unprinted Memorial 6.—*Committee:* Pastors: Frick (N. Ill.), chairman, Wehmeyer (Atl.), Engelder (Mich.). Teacher: Rickenberg (Okla.). Laymen: Hoehne (Iowa E.), Hoefs (Minn.), O. Becker (S. Nebr.). Professor: Wenger.

Committee 8: Publications. Reports and Memorials 701—703; 711 to 714; 1005. Unprinted Memorials 1; 4.—*Committee:* Pastors: Berner (S. Cal.), chairman, Hintz (Cent.), Brewer (Iowa E.), Kretschmar (S. Wis.), Herzog (Tex.). Teachers: Luebker (Mich.), Wichman (N. Ill.). Laymen: Perbix (Cent. Ill.), Woehrmann (Engl.), Kroemeke (West.). Professors: Doege, Studtmann.

Committee 9: Hymnology and Liturgics. Reports and Memorials 704—707. Unprinted Memorial 46.—*Committee:* Pastors: Bussert (S. Ill.), chairman, Waech (East.), Herrmann (Iowa W.), Otte (Mich.), Johnson (N. Nebr.). Teachers: Markworth (Cent.), Mueller (S. Wis.), Kutscher (West.). Laymen: E. Felton (Minn.), Merkel (Ont.), Leschber (Tex.). Professor Stelzer.

Committee 10: Catechism. Reports and Memorials 708; 709. Unprinted Memorials 86—88.—*Committee:* Pastors: Jahn (West.), chairman, J. Kuring (Al.-Br. Col.), Marschke (Cent.), Goltermann (Cent. Ill.), Pralle (S. Nebr.). Teachers: Abraham (N. Ill.), Stenske (S. Cal.). Laymen: Knoke (Iowa W.), Bernthal (Mich.), Facklam (N. Wis.), Lemcke (S. Dak.), Behling (S. Wis.). Professors: Schmidt, Eifert.

Committee 11: Finances. Reports and Memorials 208; 801 (1—11, 19); 802—804; 813; 1007. Unprinted Memorials 47; 48.—*Committee:* Pastors: A. C. Seltz (Minn.), chairman, Gallmann (Atl.), Roschke (Iowa E.), Schoenow (Mich.), Treu (S. Wis.), Leonhardt (S. East.). Teacher: Redeker (N. Wis.). Laymen: Elling (N. Ill.), Leckband (Cal.-Nev.), Meierhaus (Cent. Ill.), Bernecker (Colo.), Friedman (West.), Gerike (Mont.), Gienapp (S. Dak.). Professor: Coates.

Committee 12: Support and Pension. Reports and Memorials 805 to 812. Unprinted Memorials 21; 52.—*Committee:* Pastors: Hallerberg (Cent. Ill.), chairman, Steege (Atl.), Geihlsler (Colo.), Henning (Kans.). Teachers: Johanns (East.), Germeroth (West.). Laymen: Schuelke (Cent.), Rikkels (Iowa E.), Bauer (Iowa W.), Thrun (Mich.), Schone-mann (N. Ill.). Professor: Schick.

Committee 13: Publicity. Reports and Memorials 515—523; 710; 801 (12, 13). Unprinted Memorials 89; 90.—*Committee:* Pastors: Rische (Cal.-Nev.), chairman, Mueller (East.), Dierks (N. Dak.), Goetz (N. Wis.). Teacher: Grefe (S. Ill.). Laymen: Gotsch (Cent.), Geyer (Colo.), Kunz (West.), Koepke (S. Wis.). Professors: Beto, Wente.

Committee 14: Miscellaneous. Reports and Memorials 404—405; 420; 524—526; 1002—1004; 1006; 1008. Unprinted Memorials 50; 51; 53; 54; 55; 91—95.—*Committee:* Pastors: Lueck (Cent. Ill.), Setzer (Engl.), Scheel (Iowa E.), W. H. Becker (Iowa W.). Teacher: Markworth (S. Wis.). Laymen: Engebrecht (Cal.-Nev.), J. F. Deppert (Cent.), Hoehne (Minn.), E. Lang (N. Nebr.), Kasten (West.). Professor: Rincker (chairman).

Committee 15: Credentials and Registration.—*Committee:* Pastors: Haserodt (Engl.), chairman, Meinzen (N. Ill.). Teacher: Wukasch (N. Ill.). Laymen: Rusch (Engl.), Schneider (N. Ill.).

Committee 16: Application for Membership. Pastors: Obermeyer (Cent. Ill.), chairman, M. J. Haerther (Iowa W.). Teachers: Keller (Cent.), Eismann (S. Nebr.). Laymen: Juergensen (Kans.), Friedrichs (S. Cal.).

Committee 17: Nominations. (This committee was elected by the Electoral Board for Nominations, 1947).—*Committee:* Pastors: A. P. Klausler (Eng.), chairman, Deffner (Kans.), Eggold (S. Wis.), R. Griesse (S. Nebr.), Grotelueschen (N. Ill.), Stolzenburg (Cent.), Wiederaenders (Tex.). Teachers: Marty (Iowa W.), Siebrass (West.), Wesch (Colo.).

Laymen: Dallmann (East.), Meinzen (Cal.-Nev.), Meyer (N. Dak.), Wagner (Man.-Sask.), Wolfanger (Engl.).

Committee 18: Elections. Pastor: Daib (Iowa W.). Teacher: Franzen (Cent. Ill.). Layman: Arthur Weckmann (Atl.).

Committee 19: Excuses. Pastors: Petzold (Cent. Ill.), chairman, Weinrich (Colo.), Guenther (Kans.), Otto (Cent. Ill.). Teacher: Beyerlein (West.). Laymen: Buth (S. Wis.), Fennner (S. Dak.), Justice (Kans.).

Committee 20: Appeals. The convention elected the following as a nominating committee for the various appeals committees: Pastors: E. W. M. Brewer (Iowa E.), chairman, H. A. Gamber (Minn.). Teacher: K. Markworth (S. Wis.). Laymen: Walter Pralle (Okla.), Wm. Baehr (Kans.).

Committee 20a: Appeal, Westmeier Case. Pastors: H. C. Wolters (Iowa E.), chairman, A. Kohtz (S. Nebr.). Teacher: G. Grefe (Kans.). Laymen: H. F. Friedrichs (S. Cal.), A. C. Lechelt (Al.-Br. Col.).

Committee 20b: Appeal, Owensville Case. Pastors: A. V. Kuster (Cent.), chairman, O. Krueger (Kans.). Teacher: J. F. Weber (Iowa E.). Laymen: O. H. Steeve (Iowa W.), H. Rau (Mich.).

Committee 20c: Appeal, Pankoke Case. Pastors: E. H. Riese (Tex.), chairman, J. H. Jungemann (S. Dak.). Teacher: A. H. Meyermann (N. Ill.). Laymen: G. Haerther (Iowa E.), H. Alwardt (Mich.).

Review Committee for the Report of the "Handbook" Revision Committee: Pastors: A. H. Grumm, H. Harms. Laymen: H. F. Kuenne, Ed. Jaeger.

Special Committee on the Chinese Term Question: Pastors: P. G. Nau, L. T. Buchheimer, C. C. Stephan.

Committee to Study Question of Establishing Separate Mission Board for the Blind: Pastors: W. Henze, Victor Mennicke.

Committee on Revision of Chapter on Appeals in "Handbook": Pastors: A. C. Bernthal, W. D. Oetting; Prof. E. W. A. Koehler. Layman: M. F. Lobitz.

Centennial Convention Committee

Rev. Arthur H. Werfelmann, general chairman. Rev. B. H. Hemmelter, vice-chairman. Mr. E. G. Becker, secretary. Mr. F. O. Linstead, treasurer. Mr. William Zeiter, convention manager. Rev. A. R. Kretzmann, chairman of publicity. Mr. Norbert A. Fleischer, office management. Mr. John Sauermann, finances. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Vetter, Mr. George Lange, registration and housing. Mr. Carl Wolff, information. Mr. Harold Markworth, exhibits. Rev. C. F. Dankworth, personnel chairman. Rev. Martin A. Pfothenhauer, Rev. Paul L. Kluender, committee members. Rev. E. H. Voss, synodical adviser. Rev. M. Piehler, Mr. A. W. Hugel, advisory members.

I. SEMINARIES AND COLLEGES

A. INDIVIDUAL INSTITUTIONS

Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(Memorial 101)

The Board of Control of Concordia Seminary of St. Louis, Mo., herewith submits its triennial report.

With sincere and humble gratitude we offer our praise and thanksgiving to God for the innumerable blessings which in His grace He bestowed upon our Seminary. In the past three years His guidance, protection, and benediction were evident in all the work of our school.

The enrollments within the past three years were as follows:

Year	Enrolled	Present	Absent
1944—1945	513	412	101
1945—1946	547	421	126
1946—1947	490	370	120

Our students, generally, enjoyed excellent health during the past three years. There were no deaths in the student body.

Faculty

The faculty has applied itself very faithfully to its lecture work and its editorial work, so that all classes received their instructions regularly and all periodicals appeared on time.

Dr. Theo. Engelder and Dr. Martin Sommer were honorably retired. We are moved to deep gratitude to God for the abundant blessings which He has bestowed upon the very capable and untiring efforts of these two venerable and beloved professors. A large number of ambassadors for Christ have been influenced by their teaching and guidance. Dr. Engelder is devoting his efforts to translating Pieper's *Christliche Dogmatik* and contributing to the *Concordia Theological Monthly*. Dr. Martin Sommer is devoting his energies as co-editor of the *Lutheran Witness* and translating Stoeckhardt's *Epheserbrief* into English. Dr. L. Fuerbringer, president emeritus of Concordia Seminary, is serving as editor of *Der Lutheraner* and continuing to write memoirs. Dr. P. E. Kretzmann tendered his resignation as professor at our Seminary; and the Board of Control regretfully accepted his resignation, which took effect on May 20, 1946.

There were three additions to the faculty; namely, the Rev. Arthur C. Repp of St. Louis, Mo., for the Department of Religious

Education, Prof. Martin H. Franzmann of Northwestern College of Watertown, Wis., for the Department of New Testament Exegesis, and Dr. Louis W. Spitz of St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo., for the Department of Systematic Theology.

At the 1941 convention Synod instructed the Board of Control in consultation with the Board of Directors of Synod and the Lutheran Laymen's League to find ways and means of giving relief to Dr. Walter A. Maier, so that he might devote more time to the Lutheran Hour. (See *Proceedings*, 1941, p. 40.) A number of meetings were held with the L. L. L., the Board of Directors, and Dr. Walter A. Maier, at which the entire project was discussed from many angles. The L. L. L. then asked that Dr. Maier be given a leave of absence. Believing that the Lutheran Hour and Concordia Seminary could best be served by granting this request, Dr. Maier was given a two-year leave of absence, to begin at the time when the newly elected professor takes over his duties at the Seminary.

Dr. W. R. Roehrs of Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill., was duly called to teach in the Old Testament Exegetical Department. He began his work at our Seminary on June 7, 1944. When the Lutheran Laymen's League asked for a continuation of Dr. Walter A. Maier's leave of absence, the Board of Control decided to grant it and to continue his present status until Synod in 1947, when a definite decision should be reached.

Fifteen professors live on the campus in homes owned by Synod. Four professors live off the campus, three in homes owned by Synod and one in a home rented by Synod. The instructor in the Mission Department lives off the campus in a home owned by Synod. In June, 1944, Synod purchased two homes for professors; the home at 18 Arundel Place at a cost of \$12,437.26, and the home at 61 Ridgemoor at a cost of \$14,125.78. In May, 1945, Synod purchased a home at 6521 San Bonita Avenue at a cost of \$10,682.38.

In spite of increased cost of commodities there was no increase in student board rates until December, 1946, when an increase of \$10 per month was made for the five remaining months of the present school year, to cover the increased cost for the board of students during both semesters of the academic year 1946—1947.

Board of Control

In November, 1944, the Board of Control accepted with regret the resignation of Mr. Richard Waltke. Mr. Charles S. Lottmann was elected to take the place of Mr. Waltke. On November 13, 1946, the Lord of the Church in His inscrutable wisdom took the soul of Mr. Emil H. Hartmann from this earth to Himself in heaven. Mr. Hartmann had served faithfully as a member of the Board

of Control of Concordia Seminary since February, 1933, and as treasurer of the Seminary since December, 1937. Mr. Oscar P. Brauer was elected by the Board of Control to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Emil H. Hartmann; and Mr. Ewald Schuettner was chosen to succeed Mr. Hartmann as treasurer. The Board met monthly for its regular meetings and held many special meetings throughout the triennium to transact the great amount of business coming before the Board.

Report on Pritzlaff Memorial Library

During the past triennium the following changes have affected our Seminary library at St. Louis. With the resignation of Dr. Paul E. Kretzmann from the faculty the position of director of Pritzlaff Library was also vacated. In the interim his assistant, Miss Katherine Hoffmann, took charge temporarily and served until a full-time successor was appointed by the Board on November 1, 1945, in the person of the Rev. E. J. Saleska, S. T. M.

Under the previous director the library staff consisted of Dr. Kretzmann, Miss Hoffmann, and two clerks. On January 1, 1946, Miss Hoffmann discontinued her duties. The present staff consists of the full-time director, the two remaining women helpers, and the usual part-time student help.

Library finances consist of the annual student fee of \$5.00 per student, a synodical appropriation of \$1,000 per annum, and the Pritzlaff Endowment of \$500 a year. During the past triennium a special grant of \$5,000 was allowed by the Board of Directors of Synod for the purchase and accession of many necessary volumes, some in duplicate and triplicate and hitherto unavailable because of the lack of funds.

At the present time about 38,000 volumes are available for use on the shelves and some 3,000 volumes are on the unaccessioned list. Accessions continue at the rate of about 1,500 volumes a year.

In addition to serving our students, undergraduate and graduate, our Mission Department, and our Correspondence School more efficiently and to a greater degree each year, our Seminary library is being looked to by more and more pastors out in the field for assistance in the matter of books for continued study, for research in connection with the writing of conference papers, synodical essays, and the like. This is to be encouraged as our facilities and personnel increase in number and efficiency.

It is our earnest hope that our Seminary library will be enabled eventually to expand its facilities to a degree necessary to serve an institution and ministry as large as ours.

Chaplains Attending the Seminary

Under the GI Bill of Rights chaplains may attend school for four years, receiving an annual grant up to \$1,300 (including \$500 for tuition).

Fourteen chaplains attended Concordia Seminary; and more would attend if adequate housing on the Seminary campus were available.

After consultation with the Army and Navy Commission and with the Board of Directors of Synod thirteen Homettes were erected on our campus to serve the chaplains and their families. These Homettes were built on the section of the campus west of KFYO Radio Station near Big Bend Boulevard; and the settlement is known as Seminary Terrace West. In later years these Homettes may be used to serve Graduate School students and missionaries on furloughs with their families. Before these Homettes were built, the chaplains were allowed to live in Faculty Residence No. 8, the home that had been vacated by Dr. Paul E. Kretzmann, in order to fulfill their desire for the atmosphere of the Seminary campus, proximity to the Seminary library, and opportunity to mingle with faculty and students. The Army and Navy Commission paid the initial cost of furnishing Faculty Residence No. 8 for the housing of the chaplains, and granted an allowance for repairs after this program had been completed.

Clinical Training Program

The need for competent instruction in the field of institutional work and clinical training has been sorely felt at our Seminary. In March, 1946, our Board reached an agreement with the City Mission Society of St. Louis that the executive secretary of that organization, the Rev. E. J. Mahnke, be granted a leave of absence from his work in City Missions for fifteen months of training. The Board of Directors of Synod made the sum of \$3,000 available to us for the purpose of salary, car allowance, and tuition for Rev. Mahnke's training as instructor in this department at the Seminary. Upon completion of his training he will organize the work of specialized training of students in institutional work, and personally supervise the work of each student in this work. Under the supervision of the faculty he will work out and put into effect a program of clinical training similar to that offered by the Council of Clinical Training, Inc., of New York City. His rank will be that of instructor at our Seminary; and he will serve the St. Louis City Mission Society part-time while directing the Clinical Training program at our Seminary.

Radio Station KFUO

Since the last synodical convention our radio station completed its payment of the \$100,000 loan. This repayment was one year ahead of schedule. In January, 1946, our radio station launched its \$300,000 Forward Movement, planning for the following projects:

Purchase and installation of a Frequency Modulation transmitter, erection of a large auditorium-studio, enlarging of present radio building, increase in power from 5,000 to 10,000 watts, unlimited night time operation. In 1944 Dr. J. H. C. Fritz completed twenty years of service on the KFUO Committee; and in the following year Rev. Herman H. Hohenstein completed twenty years as director of KFUO. The following changes took place on the KFUO Radio Committee:

Teacher George Stohlmann replaced Teacher M. C. Schlieske, and Teacher E. F. Schoenleber later replaced Teacher Stohlmann; Mr. Theo. E. Heinicke replaced Mr. Emil Hartmann.

Athletic Director

The students of our Seminary, desirous of having a full-time director of physical education, petitioned the Board of Control to engage such a man. Mr. John Krauss, a graduate of our Milwaukee Concordia and formerly a student at our Seminary, was engaged for this work. The salary of this athletic director is paid in full from student funds.

Graduate School

Pursuant to a resolution of the convention of Synod in 1920, the Graduate School of Concordia Seminary was opened in September, 1922. It continued without interruption, with varying enrollments, until 1931. Owing to the adverse economic conditions in the country at large and to the unusually large enrollments in the undergraduate division, requiring the full time of the regular teaching staff of the Seminary, classes for the Graduate study were discontinued from 1931 to 1937. In 1938 Graduate work was resumed, and the activities of the school expanded to include Pastors' Institutes and Extension Work, in various areas of the Church. The school is now well organized and offers advanced work leading to the degree of S. T. M. and TH. D. Interest in the school has been steadily growing during the last few years, as the following enrollment figures will show:

1944—1944, both semesters	36	1945—1946, both semesters	104
1945—1945, both semesters	92	1946—1947, first semester only	80

At the end of the war Concordia Seminary organized its resources to provide so-called refresher courses for chaplains returning from service in the military forces of the United States and Canada. Courses were offered to make it possible for chaplains

to earn the usual academic and theological degrees and to enter upon graduate work for higher degrees in theology.

Besides the rich and varied offerings in the Graduate School, electives in the Undergraduate Division and in the Mission Department were available for them. Some also registered for part-time work at Washington University, only a fifteen-minute walk from the campus of Concordia Seminary.

Twice each month a seminar was conducted for the chaplains. Outside speakers were invited to present interesting and timely topics and lead in the discussion.

Fourteen chaplains were in residence during the 1945—1946 term. In the first semester of the 1946—1947 term there were nine.

We have made steady progress in the development of our Graduate School. Our greatest difficulty is the shortage of manpower in our teaching staff, but only second to this is the lack of adequate classroom facilities, suitable living quarters for graduate students, and a sufficient number of attractive scholarships to make it possible for able and deserving men, either from the ranks of recent graduates or from the ministry and teaching profession, to pursue advanced theological studies. The world has learned to advance the cause of scholarship by providing the means to enable gifted and deserving men to devote their time to scholarly research. We have arrived at a period in our Church when we must learn to do likewise. The time has come when the Church must give more serious thought to the development of this phase of its educational program. We have improved the pretheological training of our clergy, but have done very little toward the development of our theological training beyond the traditional three years. Other Lutheran bodies are beginning to feel the serious need of a strong graduate theological school in America because of the situation of the Church and Lutheran scholarship in Europe, and because even now many Lutheran scholars and theologians are doing their advanced theological research work in Reformed or even highly modernistic theological schools. The effect of this on the future of the Church is inevitable. We have made a humble beginning in establishing a Graduate School, but much more must be done before our goal has been reached.

In connection with our Graduate School we have continued our summer extension courses. In the past few years we have operated a very successful summer extension course at Concordia Teachers College at Seward, Nebr., in conjunction with the faculty of that school. Another is contemplated for Portland, Oreg. Others will be established as soon as local interest and support will demand it.

Correspondence School

The Correspondence School of Concordia Seminary was established by resolution of Synod and opened for operation in 1924. It was completely reorganized in 1946 and brought into line with modern procedures in this field of instruction. Our offerings at the beginning will of necessity be limited, but we hope to expand as rapidly as possible and aim to add such courses as will be of practical value to the church worker in the field. It is particularly through this department that Concordia Seminary hopes to be of wide service to the church at large. The Correspondence School offers courses in the following six departments of the undergraduate and graduate division of the Seminary, and other related fields:

Old Testament Theology	Historical Theology
New Testament Theology	Practical Theology
Systematic Theology	Philosophy and Education

The courses offered will be given by one of the regular professors teaching in that department. Credits earned will be the same as for courses offered in residence. Pastors, missionaries, parochial school teachers, theological students not in residence at a seminary, and other bona fide professional church workers, men and women, are eligible to enroll.

We regret that the opening of the reorganized Correspondence School was unavoidably delayed because of our inability to secure the necessary equipment and clerical help. Correspondence indicates that there is a genuine and widespread interest in this phase of our educational offering.

Mission Department

Pursuant to a mandate from Synod, the Mission Department of Concordia Seminary was opened in September, 1941.

This department is an integral part of the Graduate School. Its purpose is to provide specialized training for candidates entering the Foreign Mission service or other branches of specialized church work.

Both men and women students are admitted to this department.

A number of missionary fellowships are granted each year by the Board for Foreign Missions and other boards, the number varying according to the number of candidates needed in foreign fields for that particular year.

Enrollments According to Years Since Last Synod

1944—1945, 5 men and 5 women; total, 10
1945—1946, 9 men and 8 women; total, 17
1946—1947, 9 men and 6 women; total, 15

Students who have attended the Mission Department are now serving the Church in India, China, Africa, and the Philippine

Islands. Two missionaries of the A.L.C. have returned to their field in New Guinea.

Besides the regular course for prospective missionaries, the department offers courses in Spanish and in the sign language.

The Mission Department has had a very wholesome influence on the general student body of the Seminary and has contributed very materially in keeping the importance of missions before the students.

The fact that the Mission Department has been intimately connected with the Graduate School of Concordia Seminary has been a distinct advantage. Graduates planning to enter the Foreign Mission service and missionaries home on furlough are thus given an opportunity to continue their theological studies on a graduate level, qualifying for the higher degrees in theology. People familiar with conditions in foreign countries know that this has an undeniable value for the missionary.

Field Work Program

The true preparation for the ministry must provide opportunity actually to practice, under direct supervision, the skills of witnessing and applying the Word of God to flesh-and-blood people. Actual service to people must be moved into the center of the training program in order to make effective the learning that is needed for entrance upon the profession of the ministry. This purpose is achieved through the field work program.

Field work at present falls into three classes. The one is done by students in residence at the St. Louis Seminary in parishes surrounding it and in the many missions and institutions of the city. The second is done by students during the short-term summer recesses between academic years. The third is the long-term period, lasting from nine to twelve months, the year of supply work required for graduation.

The Field Work Department was launched in January, 1945. Congregations of Synod were asked to employ students during the normal inter-academic period. The congregations co-operated splendidly. The program was expanded to give students field work experience in institutions, missions, and congregations in the St. Louis area while attending classes.

During the two years the field work program has been operating it has proved its worth repeatedly. Many students have stated that through the field work program they have gained a truer insight into their calling as ambassadors of Christ.

The field work program at present operates under the supervision of a director, who makes the assignments to short-term

vicarages and to resident projects of field work, conducts a limited amount of counseling, and serves as counselor to the Student Field Work Committee. The Student Field Work Committee, in turn, provides student supervisors for much of the resident work, particularly in institutions, provides and governs the transportation needed, gathers and expends the funds required for the work, and provides the contact for the field work director in the student body. The field work director is the former chaplain Carl T. Schmidt. His office is staffed with a part-time secretary (shared with the Dean's office), who keeps the voluminous records and takes care of the heavy correspondence.

Concordia Historical Institute

Concordia Historical Institute has during the past triennium again occupied a room, granted to it by the Board of Control, in the administration building of the Seminary. Although the room is much too small to house its collection adequately, yet the Institute has been able to carry on its work in spite of these limitations. Research workers in American Lutheran Church History, both within and outside of our own circles, have made good use of our facilities and in an increasing measure. The value of our collection and its accessibility are generally recognized.

Requests

I. The Board of Control of Concordia Seminary requests Synod to decide the status of Dr. Walter A. Maier.

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Laymen's League has requested an extension of the leave of absence given to Dr. Walter A. Maier; and

WHEREAS, Dr. Maier has been absent from the Seminary since June, 1944—a total of eight semesters—and during this period was excused from teaching any classes at our Seminary, attending faculty meetings, or in any way participating in the work required of professors at our Seminary; and

WHEREAS, Dr. Maier has been endowed by God with specific and outstanding qualifications as a radio preacher; and

WHEREAS, Under his guidance and leadership the Lutheran Hour has prospered greatly and has been a blessing to a vast multitude of people in our country and abroad; and

WHEREAS, Dr. Maier is now giving his full time and attention to the manifold duties required of him as speaker on the Lutheran Hour and leader of its work; and

WHEREAS, He will be so occupied for an extended period of time if Synod grants the request of the Lutheran Laymen's League; and

WHEREAS, His residence in a campus home and his occupancy of office space in the lecture hall building of the Seminary, which facilities are intended for those who are active on the faculty, inconveniences professors who are active in Seminary work, some of whom must now live some distance away from the campus; and

WHEREAS, Experience has demonstrated that it is physically impossible for any man to give his full time and attention to the manifold duties required as speaker on the Lutheran Hour and leader of its work in addition to the important and arduous work as professor at our Seminary;

Therefore we petition Synod that it officially request the Lutheran Laymen's League to do the following:

1. To continue to engage Dr. Maier full time as principal speaker of the Lutheran Hour; and
2. To purchase a suitable home for him and his family; and
3. To provide adequate office space for him and his helpers.

We further petition Synod to give Dr. Walter A. Maier the status of professor on leave.

II. At present Dormitory "E," which was originally intended as a graduate dormitory, is being used for nine professors' offices, lecture rooms for the Mission Department and graduate classes. The present dormitories, including Dormitory "E," offer facilities for 350 students uncrowded. Since the preparatory schools will send students in increasing numbers and an enrollment of four hundred is apparent for the next years, the Board requests an amount of \$300,000 for a dormitory.

Now the increasing number of students in the Mission School Department as well as the Graduate School Department necessitates in the main building space for administration and lecture purposes. We therefore request that the present lecture hall building be extended to the west by the erection of an "L" wing to link up with Dormitory "I," Brauer Hall, forming a new quadrangle to the west of the auditorium, according to the original plans. This building may offer space for four to six graduate lecture halls, mission class rooms, and offices for professors, for the business manager, the physical education director, and rooms to house the Concordia Historical Institute until such a time as this organization can erect its own building. It may also include a professors' lounge and a chorus room. The Board is of the opinion through consultation with a competent architect that such a building may be erected for the sum of \$375,000.

III. Attention is called to the fact that Synod assembled at

Saginaw, Mich. (see *Proceedings*, 1944, p. 47), granted the request of the Board of Control of Concordia Seminary for a chapel for Concordia Seminary. No funds have been allocated for this purpose. We herewith request Synod to allocate funds for a chapel, for which funds were collected in the Thankoffering for Peace.

IV. Our Mission Department has made wonderful progress in the short period of its existence; but much remains to be done. The Lutheran Church in America needs a mission school equal in scope and character to the Kennedy School of Missions at Hartford, Connecticut, or similar schools. The Kennedy School of Missions draws its students from all Protestant denominations in America and from other countries, including Lutheran missionaries and missionaries of our own Synod. The Kennedy School is well-equipped, has a very competent staff of professors and instructors, fourteen in number, excellent housing facilities for the missionary students and their families, and a magnificent library. The theology of Kennedy, however, is not Lutheran. There is room for a Lutheran school of missions in America today. We have a good start, but will miss a wonderful opportunity if we do not go ahead with determination at this time.

If our Department of Missions is to become a recognized school of missions which will attract Lutheran missionaries on furlough and provide our future missionaries with the training equivalent to that offered at Kennedy, we must expand our present department and provide opportunities equivalent to those now offered at Kennedy. We, therefore, humbly request:

1. Adequate housing facilities for missionaries and their families.
2. To increase the annual appropriation to the Pritzlaff Memorial Library so that the Mission Department section of the same may be built up. An increase of \$500 annually is requested for a period of ten years for this purpose.
3. To grant the Board of Control power to engage additional help for the Mission Department as this help is needed.

V. By synodical resolution the administration officers (president and dean) are not to be burdened with much work in instruction, and professors attaining the age of sixty-five are to have their teaching load reduced. Experience has taught that a class load of ten hours per week in lecture courses is normal and eight hours per week is amply sufficient in courses which require much correcting of papers, as, e. g., Homiletics. It must also be borne in mind that the faculty members are charged with the editorial work of *Der Lutheraner*, *The Lutheran Witness*, and the *Concordia Theological Monthly*, and must read censorially all

publications issuing from Concordia Publishing House. This requires time in the schedule of all faculty members.

We are facing the next academic year without sufficient staffing. The incoming class will number 124 men. This will necessitate a division into three sections in the Hebrew, Greek, and German Theological Literature courses and four sections in Homiletics. In these courses, instructors cannot possibly accomplish what is expected of them with classes numbering over 60 men. With all the present faculty members carrying the teaching load expected of them, and some of them an even heavier load, we find ourselves without instructors for fifteen hours in the Old Testament Department, two hours in Logic or Philosophy, and three hours in German Theological Literature in the fall semester, and in the spring semester two hours in New Testament in place of the three hours in German. In other words, the Seminary needs two professors for twenty hours in the first semester and for nineteen hours in the second semester of the academic year, September, 1947, to June, 1948. Men entering upon the work at the Seminary cannot, as a rule, immediately assume a teaching load of ten hours per week.

It must also be remembered that the growth of the Graduate and Correspondence Schools is increasingly demanding the time of our professors, and a few are especially burdened with editorial and administrative work (Graduate and Correspondence Schools). If Synod desires the expansion of the work offered in the Graduate and Correspondence Divisions, a sufficient staffing of the faculty is a necessity. The one cannot be done without the other being done.

The Board of Control therefore requests the Honorable Synod to grant at least two additional professorships to Concordia Seminary.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF CONCORDIA SEMINARY
GEORGE W. WITTMER, *Secretary*

**STRENGTHENING THE MISSION DEPARTMENT
AT CONCORDIA SEMINARY, ST. LOUIS**

(Memorial 118)

Supporting the request of the Board of Control of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Missouri — "for adequate housing facilities for missionaries and their families; for an increased annual appropriation to the Pritzlaff Memorial Library, so that the Mission Department section of the same may be built up; and for power to engage additional help for the Mission Department as this help is needed" — we, the Office of the Secretary of Missions, the Board of Foreign Missions, the Board for South American Missions, the Board for Home Missions of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States, and the Plenary Mission Board of the Synodical Conference beg leave to submit the following:

The Historical Development of the Mission Department

Already in 1938 Synod resolved to establish a Department of Missions at our Seminary. This resolution could not immediately be carried out. At the convention in Fort Wayne, 1941, the matter was again brought to the attention of the synodical body. Soon thereafter a small beginning was made with the assistance of the Board of Foreign Missions. In 1944 this matter was again discussed at the Saginaw convention, and the Mission School was definitely placed under the care of the Board of Control of the Seminary. In order to meet the present-day conditions, Synod at the convention resolved to expand the Mission Department of the Graduate School of Concordia Seminary and to extend the courses given. Pertinent resolutions were passed to make the necessary funds available.

During the past triennium our former missionary to China, the Rev. E. C. Zimmermann, was appointed full-time instructor of this Department. Part-time services were rendered by members of the faculty of the Seminary, by Doctor Frederick Brand, Director and General Secretary, by the Rev. O. H. Schmidt, Executive Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, and by a number of missionaries on furlough.

The courses offered include the following subjects:

I. *Theological Subjects*

a. For Men

Courses offered in all departments of the Graduate School

b. For Women

Introduction to the Old and New Testament Christian Doctrine

An Introduction to American Denominationalism

II. *Comparative Religions*

A study of the most important religions of the countries to which our missionaries are called, with respect to their origin, history, and chief tenets.

III. *History*

The historical, cultural, political, and geographical background of the people in the foreign fields among whom we are working. The history of missions of such countries.

IV. *Missionary Methods*

Missionary Methods in the Foreign Fields

Religious Education

Business Administration

First Aid, Hygiene, Sanitation

V. Language Courses

Introductory language courses in the languages of the country to which our missionaries are called. — Recordings and other devices are employed by competent language teachers.

The enrollment for 1943/44 was eight; for 1944/45 — eight; for 1945/46 — 16; for 1946/47 — 15.

Some of the letters received from graduates and missionaries in foreign lands who attended the Mission School testify to the value of their preliminary training in the School. The Mission Boards, too, are convinced of the advantage of the School and are resolved to work toward having all foreign workers receive a year's training in the Mission School before entering active service.

A School for All Forms of Specialized Mission Training

If we are at all to meet the needs of the present day, the Mission Department of the Graduate School of Concordia Seminary must be improved and extended to offer courses which will prove attractive to our young graduates and to future women workers in the foreign fields as well as to the missionaries home on furlough and to their wives. In addition to Foreign Mission workers we should also be prepared to offer courses to all graduates and pastors who are in need of specialized training in the various branches of the Home Mission fields, in clinical training for institutional mission work, in slum missions, radio mission, etc.

There is at the present time no other advanced Lutheran School of Missions in the United States. Even the number of schools of mission in other denominations is small. Some of these schools are heavily endowed, and though their enrollment is small, they nevertheless have a large staff of instructors, each a specialist in his department. However, because of the prevailing Modernist tendencies at these schools, they cannot be recommended to our missionaries for their further mission and theological training. For that reason it is imperative that our Church expand its Mission Department at Concordia Seminary to meet the needs of all specialized forms of mission training.

If we are at all to be successful in foreign lands, we must have a missionary staff that is theologically well grounded. All students in the Mission School ought therefore be required to take the advanced courses in theology which are offered in this Graduate School. Our missionaries must, above all, be thorough theologians, well indoctrinated in God's Word. They must be practical missionaries. They must furthermore be able to advise and guide in the building of the Church in a new land. They must be able to direct the preparation of Lutheran literature. They must be qualified to assume leadership in the training of a national ministry

and the establishment of schools and seminaries. Since the war the demand for nationalization is more pronounced than ever. We dare not ignore this trend of the day. We must agree to train a national ministry in every country which we plan to evangelize.

If our missionaries are to build a new Church on foreign soil, the courses offered in the Mission Department of the Graduate School must be given in a more thorough manner than it now can be done with but one full-time instructor. As it is now, the Mission School is undermanned. We therefore heartily support the request of the Board of Control for additional help.

Housing Facilities

Housing facilities for missionaries desiring to enter the Mission School cannot now be offered. We have no such facilities. There is only one two-family flat available. This is occupied by two missionaries of the Foreign Mission Board. The lack of housing facilities has been the real hindrance in the expansion of the Mission School. Only a few of the returned missionaries could avail themselves of the opportunity given them at the Mission School. Graduates of the Seminary can be housed in the Seminary dormitories, but we have no homes to offer to our prospective women workers.

A conservative estimate of our needs prompts us to request the purchase or the erection of an apartment house (or houses) fully equipped to place approximately eight to ten families and single women workers into larger or smaller apartments. \$100,000 to \$150,000 might cover the cost.

It shall, however, be understood that these apartments shall be rented to Mission Boards having missionary personnel or prospective missionaries or women workers attending the Mission School. The rental figure is to be fixed for each apartment at a cost which will insure Synod a reasonable return for interest on the investment made, plus the cost of maintenance.

One of the Mission Boards estimates the rent which it will pay during 1947 for its missionaries who are now in attendance at the Mission School between \$2,500 and \$3,000. A considerable saving will be effected if Synod owns a suitable mission house or houses.

The Mission School has no adequate library. We suggest that Synod appropriate \$5,000 to establish a library, in addition to the requested \$500 per annum for its maintenance and enlargement.

A Centennial Memorial

Be it suggested that the Venerable Delegate Synod assembled at the Centennial Convention in Chicago, in deepest gratitude to our Lord who has privileged us to preach the Gospel throughout

the wide world, consider the development of the Mission Department of our Graduate School of Concordia Seminary at St. Louis, Missouri, a memorial of this Centennial of our Church and therefore resolve

1. To appropriate up to \$150,000 for adequate housing facilities for missionaries and their families and for prospective woman workers;
2. To set aside \$5,000 for the establishment of a mission library and an annual subsidy for its maintenance and enlargement;
3. To grant the Board of Control power to engage additional help for the Mission Department as this help is needed.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

BOARD FOR SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONS

BOARD FOR HOME MISSIONS

PLENARY MISSIONARY BOARD OF THE SYNODICAL CONFERENCE

F. C. STREUFERT, *Secretary of Missions*

H. A. MAYER, *Assistant Secretary of Mission*

EXTENDING DR. W. A. MAIER'S "LEAVE OF ABSENCE" STATUS

(Memorial 119)

WHEREAS, Bringing Christ to the Nations, the International Lutheran Hour, has enjoyed an overflowing measure of our heavenly Father's rich benediction and has been permitted to extend its activity throughout the United States and beyond our borders; and

WHEREAS, God's particular blessings have rested upon the labors of Dr. Walter A. Maier in the preaching of the Gospel over the radio; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Control of Concordia Theological Seminary and the Board of Directors of the Missouri Synod have granted Dr. Maier a leave of absence from his duties at the Seminary during the scholastic years 1944—1945, 1945—1946, and 1946 to 1947 to devote his full time to the multiplied details associated with the work of Bringing Christ to the Nations; and

WHEREAS, The effective continuance of the broadcast demands the continued full-time co-operation of Dr. Maier; and

WHEREAS, We believe Dr. Maier's continued association with the Seminary to be beneficial to the Church as a whole, to the Seminary, to Bringing Christ to the Nations, and to Dr. Maier personally; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Lutheran Laymen's League, through its Board of Governors, Executive Committee, and Operating Committee, petition the Delegate Synod in convention assembled at Chicago, Ill., as follows:

1. That Synod continue Dr. Maier's leave of absence for such a period of time as he shall serve as the principal Lutheran Hour speaker, granting him the status of a professor *in absentia*;

2. That at the expiration of Dr. Maier's term of service as principal Lutheran Hour speaker he be permitted to return to the Seminary to undertake his former duties or such other courses as may be mutually agreed upon;

3. That the question of the continued use of Dr. Maier's present home and present office be concluded on a mutually agreeable basis by the Seminary Board of Control, Dr. Maier, and the Lutheran Laymen's League.

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE LUTHERAN LAYMEN'S LEAGUE

ACTION

Regarding these requests the following action was taken upon recommendation of Committee 1:

I. Status of Dr. Maier

WHEREAS, Dr. Walter A. Maier devotes his full time to the services of the Lutheran Hour; and

WHEREAS, This presents a unique situation at Concordia Seminary; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Control of Concordia Seminary and the Board of Governors of the Lutheran Laymen's League have requested that his status be determined by Synod; therefore be it

Resolved, That the present arrangements between Concordia Seminary and the Board of Governors of the Lutheran Laymen's League with regard to Dr. Walter A. Maier be continued.

II. Dormitory and Lecture Hall

Resolved, That the Board of Directors make provision for additional dormitory space at St. Louis when it becomes necessary, subject to the approval of the Fiscal Conference.

III. New Chapel

(Supported by Memorial 7, the Hudson River Pastoral Conference, and by Memorial 8, the Liturgical Society of St. James)

No action was taken.

IV. Mission Department

An appropriation of \$150,000 for the proposed Mission House was included in the building grants for colleges and seminaries.

V. Two Professorships

Resolved, That the request for two new professorships be granted.

INSTITUTE FOR POSTGRADUATE STUDY AND RESEARCH

(Memorial 120)

The Kansas District petitions Synod to consider the establishment and maintenance of an Institute for Postgraduate Study and Research.

This Institute is to serve the following purposes:

1. The organization and direction of research for such purposes as the publication of scholarly books, treatises, and articles in the various fields of theological learning, the direction of synodical activities, the specialized study of urgent problems confronting the Church in its various activities, etc.

Such projects as the following would come within the scope of the Institute: the publication of a commentary or other literary works of a scientific nature; the gathering and interpretation of factual material on foreign countries for the use of the various Boards of Foreign Missions; studies in such current problems as the Church and the laboring man or the family problem in present-day America; special projects related to elementary and higher education, etc.

2. The development of higher levels of scholarship in the clergy and the teaching profession through a system of the fellowships awarded by the Institute to pastors, teachers, and professors. These fellowships would be employed:

- a. In the research projects of the Institute;
- b. In graduate study at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis;
- c. In attendance at designated institutions outside our own Church.

We suggest that the control and administration of the Institute be vested in the graduate faculty of the St. Louis Seminary. This directing body would

- a. Inaugurate, organize, and direct research projects;
- b. Establish research fellowships and appoint research fellows;
- c. Establish and award fellowships for postgraduate study not immediately connected with the projects of the research institute, but serving the general purpose of developing a diversified higher level of scholarly training in the clergy and teaching profession of our Church;
- d. Direct and supervise the specialized training of men who have been called for service in our educational institutions as assistants or permanently called members of the faculties, at least until they have gained the minimum scholastic qualifications for the positions which they are to hold.

In considering the question of eligibility for the fellowships

we believe the following considerations to be of particular significance:

Pastors and teachers are gifts of the resurrected and ascended Lord to His Church for the upbuilding of the body of Christ. The Church seeks to train the more gifted and talented among her sons for the office of pastor and teacher.

Not all pastors and teachers have, nor do they need to have, the same talents and gifts. Rather, as in the Parable of the Talents, the Lord gives to the one more than to the other. Consequently we find among the pastors and teachers of the Church, present and prospective, men with particular gifts in particular fields. The Church has need and use for all these gifts, and it would be a calamity for the Church if through the force of circumstances her most gifted servants were to bury and lose their gifts. Rather, the Church should help to develop these gifts to the utmost in order that they may be used for the upbuilding of the body of Christ. Men of outstanding gifts and accomplishments are in constant demand for important work in the church at large. The need becomes particularly apparent when professorships are to be filled in synodical institutions. Here not only gifts of nature and grace are required, but also development of these gifts through appropriate training and schooling.

We would therefore suggest that the following be held eligible for these fellowships offered by the Institute and that selections be made in the manner indicated:

a. Carefully chosen graduates of the seminaries and teachers' colleges, the nominations being made by the faculties and selection being made by the governing body of the Institute;

b. Particularly also men already in active service of the Church as pastors, teachers, and professors. Nominations may be made by the faculties of synodical schools, by conferences, or synodical officials, or application may be made directly by individual pastors, teachers, or professors. Selection shall be made as under a. Appointments would be for a specified period of time—six, nine, or twelve months. Incumbence of fellowships would be under the supervision of the Institute, including those whose fellowships are applied in institutions outside our Church. Renewal of a fellowship is contingent on the quality of the work performed. Of course it is also understood that the awarding of a fellowship does not imply the promise of any particular position in the Church, such as a professorship.

We suggest that the financing of the Institute be by synodical appropriation or endowment, or both. Money grants to participants will be involved in the form of fellowships in the research

projects for given periods of time and for the general fellowships according to the patterns in common use in American higher education. Leaves of absence from congregations may involve the furnishing of temporary substitutes.

Comments

There does not seem to be any need to offer arguments for the research aspects of the proposed institute. If our Church is to meet the challenging tasks of the future, an indispensable item in the program will be the production of authoritative theological literature on a scale that cannot be achieved under present conditions, when the burden falls almost entirely on the faculty of the St. Louis Seminary, the size of which is hardly adequate even for the teaching functions of the Seminary.

In support of the second of the purposes of the Institute mentioned above we wish to submit the following considerations:

It is generally admitted that there is a deeply felt need for a wider distribution in the clergy of the Missouri Synod of trained and authoritative scholarship in theology and in secular subjects related to theology.

The Church should have a large number of trained scholars for leadership in conferences and Districts and Synod at large, for pastorates in large and important parishes, for various synodical offices, for membership on boards and committees, and for the filling of professorships in our educational institutions. Other church bodies have long since felt this need and have taken action regarding it. The Roman Catholic Church, for instance, has among its priests not only men of outstanding scholarship in Roman Catholic theology, but also has authorities in such fields as philosophy, psychology, education, economics, sociology, political science, history, literature, and other humanistic fields, and even in the natural sciences (geology, biology, etc.). A growing group of scholars in our Church distributed over these fields and also geographically distributed over areas in which our Church is active would under the Lord's blessing be a source of considerable strength for our Church.

Our present means for developing such scholarship are not adequate. The junior colleges and the teachers' colleges do not go far enough into the secular fields, and the graduate school and the correspondence school of Concordia Seminary are on too small a scale and too low a level. No work for the Doctor's degree is offered at St. Louis. Besides, the number reached by these agencies is very small. The inadequacy of the present situation is apparent especially in connection with the calling of men into

teaching positions in the various institutions of higher education in our Church. Definite scholarly attainments, certified in terms of college and university credits and degrees, are necessary, not only for the sake of teaching competence but also to enable the schools to maintain their accreditation. Synod has no provisions for the acquisition of such credits and degrees by pastors and teachers who would be potential candidates for teaching positions, and the matter is wholly one of private initiative and chance opportunity. When, therefore, electoral boards face the problem of calling a man, the choice is practically limited to the few men on the list who may meet the minimum technical requirements for the position in the form of credits and degrees, even though the credits may have been acquired at schools of inferior standing, and the boards may be compelled by the circumstances to pass over candidates of superior scholarship and character who have not had the opportunity to acquire recognized scholastic credits and degrees. This problem will become still more acute if the recommendation of the Board for Higher Education is adopted that all academies, junior colleges, and teachers' colleges shall seek accreditation with the respective regional agencies, such as the North Central Association, an action that seems all but inevitable in view of the current developments. Then it will become inescapable to define teacher qualifications in the current American pattern of credits and degrees, and teachers in our synodical schools, whether on permanent or on temporary appointment, will be obliged to meet these requirements. Such an agency as the proposed Institute, one of whose purposes is to promote post-graduate study, would be in an advantageous position for the handling of this problem. Particularly when new men are called who lack the necessary credits and degrees, the Institute would be in a position to direct the work of these men, and also to prepare the assistants who will serve the institutions temporarily until the regularly called men are prepared to take over the work.

Attention should also be called to the fact that there is precedent for the second purpose mentioned above in the activities of the Postgraduate Home Society, which during the 1920's maintained a student home near Columbia University, N. Y., and financed the postgraduate work of a number of men who today hold key positions in our college faculties by reason of a training which they would never have received but for the help of this society, or who now hold positions of special responsibility in the ministry.

THE KANSAS DISTRICT

W. H. MEYER, *President*

W. J. STELLING, *Secretary*

USE OF GRADUATE SCHOOL, CONCORDIA SEMINARY, ST. LOUIS

(Memorial 121)

WHEREAS, Greater stress than ever before is being placed in America on educational background; and

WHEREAS, The Church can come to grips with the rising paganism of our day more effectively by using the educational facilities at its disposal in a more intensive manner; and

WHEREAS, The opportunity for prolonged and thorough study on the part of an active minister is limited as long as he is in charge of the work of shepherding a congregation; be it

Resolved, That Synod direct the Presidents of the Districts to arrange leaves of absence for a number of pastors in each District to enable them to attend the Graduate School, Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, for a year or more of uninterrupted and concentrated study; and be it further

Resolved, That the District Presidents, each in his own District, be authorized to use the accumulated resources of these men for specific tasks in the field of theological research; and be it further

Resolved, That the President and Vice-Presidents of Synod be given direction of the over-all planning for the program of study and research.

LUTHERAN ACADEMY FOR SCHOLARSHIP
MARTIN H. SCHARLEMANN, *President*

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1 it was *resolved* to refer Memorials 120 and 121 to the *Praesidium*.

Concordia Seminary, Springfield, Ill.**REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL**

(Memorial 102)

The Board of Control of Concordia Theological Seminary, Springfield, Ill., herewith submits to the honorable Synod the following report, covering the past triennium, together with a statement of the needs and requirements for the Seminary.

One Hundredth Anniversary

Last year (1946) we were permitted to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of our Seminary.

Graduates and friends in large numbers gathered on the campus June 2 for the celebration. Services were held morning and afternoon, with Dr. L. J. Sieck, president of the St. Louis Seminary, the Honorable President of Synod, Dr. J. W. Behnken, and the venerable Dr. J. F. Boerger as the speakers. Representatives of many of the sister institutions were also present to convey

greetings and congratulations. Monday, June 3, was set aside as Alumni Day.

The Springfield Seminary and the Missouri Synod have been joined with one another for the past one hundred years. When Synod was organized in 1847, it asked that the Seminary, founded the year before, be transferred to its care. The request was granted. In the very year of Synod's organization the Seminary became Synod's property, and, officially at least, the first institution for the education and training of Synod's future pastors.

A detailed history of the Seminary, with many illustrations, and a roster of the officials, faculty members, and graduates, had been prepared for the celebration by Professor W. A. Baeppler.

The heavenly Father's grace and blessing has rested upon the Springfield Seminary throughout these one hundred years. By that grace, in spite of many vicissitudes and difficulties, it has constantly and continuously been a source of blessing to the Church, and we pray that it may continue in blessed and fruitful service for many more years to come.

Faculty

Changes have again taken place in our faculty. In June of 1945, after nine years of service to the Seminary, Dr. H. B. Hemmeter retired from the presidency. He was succeeded by the Rev. G. Chr. Barth of Cincinnati, Ohio, who assumed the office in December of 1945. In the interim Dr. R. Neitzel served as acting president.

Pursuant to Synod's resolution which makes it mandatory upon the Board of Control to take action when professors reach the retirement age of 70 years, the Board placed Dr. R. Neitzel upon the "honorably retired" list. After obtaining the consent of the Board of Electors for the Seminary, the Board engaged Dr. Neitzel for part-time service, to continue as the Lord gave him strength and energy.

Since the retirement of Dr. Neitzel created a vacancy in the faculty, the Board of Directors granted the request of the local board to issue a call for nominations for the chair of Homiletics and Catechetics. From the list of candidates proposed the Board of Electors chose the Rev. Mark J. Steege, S. T. M., of Readlyn, Iowa. Rev. Steege accepted the call issued to him and was installed as professor on February 16 of this year.

In addition to Graduate Paul Bretscher, the Rev. E. C. Pautsch and the Rev. George Klein are serving as assistants.

The arrangement between the Finnish National Church and our Synod, whereby the Finnish brethren make our Seminary the center of their ministerial educational activity, continues, with the Finnish students under the special supervision of Prof. Alexander Monto.

Board of Control

Regular monthly and special meetings, whenever required, were held, and the affairs of the Seminary were conducted in the manner demanded by the interests of Synod and the welfare of the Seminary. As they became necessary, repairs and improvements were made. Our long-established practice of employing student labor, and the fact that our maturer group offers us a selection of "handy men," made it possible to do much work at a minimum of expense to Synod.

The large enrollment created a definite housing shortage, which the acquisition of several prefabricated units served to ameliorate to some extent.

The Concordia Seminary Guild continues its very worth-while efforts in behalf of the Seminary; and the Annual Donation Day remains a boon for the Seminary commissary.

In June, 1946, at the Centennial celebration, the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the following men: E. Berthold of Danville, Ill., M. Piehler of Chicago, Ill., J. C. Schuelke of Peoria, Ill., and B. H. Selcke of Petersburg, Ill. President Barth was similarly honored by the St. Louis Seminary in June, 1946.

Student Body

As may be seen from the following tabulation, the enrollment has greatly increased. This has made necessary the division of classes into two and three sections and has added greatly to the burden of the teaching force. Prospects for the next school term indicate that the incoming freshman class will again be a large one. We ask that these points be kept in mind in the consideration of our requests.

Enrollment

June, 1944, to January, 1945		September, 1945, to June, 1946	
Missouri Synod Students	129	Missouri Synod Students	125
Wisconsin Synod Students	11	Wisconsin Synod Students	7
Finnish Synod Students	8	Finnish Synod Students	3
Slovak Synod Students	2	Slovak Synod Students	1
Norwegian Synod Students	2	Norwegian Synod Students	1
Total	152	Total	137
Number of Graduates, 31		Number of Graduates, 24	
January, 1945, to August, 1945		September, 1946, to June, 1947	
Missouri Synod Students	110	Missouri Synod Students	207
Wisconsin Synod Students	7	Wisconsin Synod Students	13
Finnish Synod Students	5	Finnish Synod Students	6
Slovak Synod Students	1	Slovak Synod Students	2
Norwegian Synod Students	1	Norwegian Synod Students	1
Total	124	Total	229
Number of Graduates, 17		Number of Graduates, 27	
		Number of Veterans, 95	
		Number of Married Students, 26	

Requests

1. We have one dormitory, built to house 96 students, and two frame buildings, erected to serve as temporary expedients a great many years ago. As a result we are unable, even with overcrowding, to house all the students on the campus. Synod long ago recognized the need of additional dormitory space at Springfield and the elimination of the frame buildings. Had it not been for the constantly recurring question regarding Springfield's continued existence, Synod would no doubt have erected an additional dormitory building before this. \$250,000 will be required to erect this building. We ask that it be no longer deferred.

2. Synod has repeatedly voted funds for an Administration Building at Springfield. For one reason or another the building was never erected. A few years ago we sought to help ourselves by remodeling the Old Building No. 1 into a classroom building, but because of the limitations we were compelled to house the library in the basement of the dormitory and provide for additional classroom space in the same quarter. There is no room for office space available. With the large enrollment and the anticipated increase calling for more classroom space; with the need of properly housing the library and allowing for its expansion, such as the needs of the Seminary demand; and with the necessity of providing adequate office space for the president and the members of the faculty facing us, we ask that Synod appropriate \$150,000 to take care of these necessary items.

3. As already stated, we are at present operating with three assistant instructors. This is definitely a makeshift and is of help only as far as the lower classes are concerned. It can hardly be expected that the teaching of the theological branches be placed into the hands of assistants. As the present large lower classes advance into the Seminary department, the sectionalizing of the classes will have to be continued. To meet the situation adequately, provision must be made for two additional theological professors. We ask that Synod endorse the calling of these two men.

4. Two of our professors have no permanent homes. One is living in a rented apartment far from the campus; and because of the housing shortage the other, with a wife and seven children, is at present crowded into the isolation wing of the Seminary hospital. We are convinced that the circumstances leave no alternative but to ask that Synod build two additional residences on the campus. All but two of our professors have had to live off the campus at some time.

If our requests appear large, permit us to emphasize the fact that for years our faculty has been understaffed; that we are only bringing to your attention again requests which previous conven-

tions of Synod have considered and, in the case of the Administration Building, have readily and repeatedly granted; and finally, that Synod could find no better way to manifest its gratitude for the Century of Blessing, enjoyed in large part also through the service of the humble handmaiden of the Lord at Springfield, than to make ample provision that this fount of blessing be properly and adequately equipped to serve the Church in the future even better, if possible, than it has in the past.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

CONCORDIA THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

B. SELCKE, D. D., *Secretary*

ACTION

Regarding the requests in this report, the following action was taken upon recommendation of Committee 1:

I. Dormitory. — II. Administration Facilities

An appropriation of \$200,000 for Administration Counseling facilities, library, and dormitory was included in the building grants for colleges and seminaries.

III. Two Professors

Resolved, That one new professorship be approved for the Springfield Seminary.

IV. Two Residences

No action was taken. (Matter is in the hands of the Board of Directors.)

REDUCING ENTRANCE AGE AT SPRINGFIELD CONCORDIA

(Memorial 122)

The command of our Lord in Matt. 9:37-38, and in Luke 10:2, the shortage of workers, and the expanded mission program before us urge us to *petition* Synod that the entrance age limit at our Springfield Concordia be reduced to eighteen years. Some of our young men do not choose their life's calling until after high school. If they are compelled to wait two years before they can continue their studies, the desire for the ministry may be lost.

IMMANUEL EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, COURTLAND, MINN.

JOHN FITZNER, *Chairman*

H. H. SEEMANN, *Secretary*

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1 it was *resolved* that since the present age limits at Concordia Seminary, Springfield, were fixed by the Saginaw Convention only three years ago, the petition to change the entrance age at Springfield be declined.

Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill.

(Memorial 103)

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

The Board of Control has met monthly for the performance of its synodical duties and has had a number of additional meetings each year, according to the needs of the institution, including several joint meetings with the Electoral College. Much time has been given by the members individually and as a group to the care and maintenance of the property and physical facilities, and, together with the Administration and Faculty, to the study and improvement of the total training program of our future parish school teachers.

The chairman of the Board, the Rev. E. T. Lams, D. D., of Oak Park, Ill., after nine years of devoted service, retired from the District Presidency, and the Rev. Arthur Werfelmann of Elgin, Ill., formerly a member of the Electoral College and Vice-President of the District, succeeded him as District President and chairman of the Board of Control in the summer of 1945. In 1946 Dr. Paul Schulze completed forty years of continuous service to the institution and Synod as a member of the Board of Control. This occasion was observed by a testimonial dinner, at which time the Board also acknowledged the forty years of devoted service rendered by Prof. F. H. Schmitt, at first in the capacity of a professor and then, since 1938, as full-time business manager. Professor Schmitt retired, effective at the end of 1946.

Faculty

A number of changes have taken place within the called faculty during the triennium. Instructor Albert Huegli was called to the vacancy resulting from Dr. Walter Roehrs' acceptance of a call to Concordia Seminary at St. Louis and was installed in September, 1944, along with Mr. Victor Hildner, teacher at Trinity Congregation at St. Joseph, Mich., who was called to replace Prof. H. C. Gaertner, retired. Early in September, 1944, one of our new professors, Herbert Reifschneider, after a very brief illness, was called to his eternal reward. The vacant professorship was filled by Prof. John Klotz of Bethany College, Mankato, Minn., who began his work at Concordia in the fall of 1945. Mr. Emil Deffner, formerly a teacher at St. Paul's Congregation, Melrose Park, Ill., and then temporary instructor in Art and German in our High School, was called to the new professorship created by Synod at the Saginaw convention in 1944. After thirty-three years of service to Concordia, the chairman of our Music Department, Prof. Martin Lochner, was called to his heavenly home. He was replaced by

Prof. Walter Buszin of Concordia College, Fort Wayne, who began his work at River Forest in the spring of 1946. According to synodical regulations, Prof. Edward Koehler has been granted honorable retirement, effective this summer. This vacancy is in process of being filled. Dr. Koehler, still mentally and physically vigorous after forty-eight years of synodical service, will, God willing, continue to carry on his work in the field of Christian doctrine. During the triennium three of our professors attained their Doctor of Philosophy degrees: Prof. Albert Maurer, in the field of education; Prof. Albert Huegli, in the field of political science; and Prof. John Klotz, in the field of biology.

Owing to the continuing crowded capacity enrollment of students and with an ever-increasing proportion of these students in the College Department, all regular faculty members are now teaching either fully or at least part time in the College Division, leaving the High School to be taught largely by temporarily assigned instructors, several of whom also teach part time in the College Department. We are presenting this fact and some of its implications to Synod in the form of a memorial, asking for seven additional regular professorships.

Much faculty time is consumed by synodical duties which necessarily devolve upon our institution. The editing of *The Lutheran School Journal* now occupies a considerable part of one man's time and extracurricular time of other editors. Since this *Journal* is now to be broadened and expanded, it will require a still larger portion of manpower. The needs of the field, which have forced us to enroll and graduate students four times each year, have added greatly to the complexity of the work of registration, student guidance, counseling, and placement service, all of which additional responsibility has been absorbed within the called faculty.

Student Body

For the past several years Concordia Teachers College has enrolled only those students who on their application forms stated that they were preparing for the service of the Church as Christian day school teachers. Thus, with the exception of a few nonboarding students held over in the Senior High School, all students of both divisions are registered for teacher training. Students whose purpose changes or who cannot keep up with the standards set for synodical teacher training are asked to discontinue at the end of the respective school year to make room for others. In spite of these measures and the expansion of our capacity by the use of doubledecker beds, the institution has had to deny admission to large numbers of boys and especially of girls who wished to enter the High School and prepare to become teachers. In addition we

have long had a waiting list of college women who expressed their desire to become parish school teachers, and for the first time in the fall of 1946 a waiting list of college men, most of whom have now been enrolled during the Winter and Spring Quarters. In the enrollment, preference has always been given to eligible *men*, especially to former members of the Armed Forces and to graduates of our Lutheran high schools. At present thirty-four G. I.'s are enrolled, mostly in the Freshman and Sophomore classes of the College. We are very happy to report that the morale of these men is high and that their academic work is in general somewhat above the average. By extra crowding during the past triennium the over-all enrollment has been kept at about 470, over 40 above the filled capacity reported in 1944, until that time the highest enrollment in the history of the school. It is noteworthy that since the cessation of hostilities, *the number of college men has almost doubled*. Enrollment figures for the past triennium are:

High School				College			
	Boys	Girls	Total		Men	Women	Total
1944-45	147	87	234	1944-45	97	93	190
1945-46	146	88	234	1945-46	124	107	231
1946-47	115	76	191	1946-47	165	113	278

In spite of overcrowded conditions the health of our students has been remarkably good. The health program is in charge of a registered nurse, one of our Lutheran deaconesses, who lives in the Infirmary and devotes her full time to student health.

Special attention is given to the women students, particularly the younger ones, by a Supervisor of Women, who lives in the women's dormitory and devotes her full time to their care and guidance. She is assisted in this work by the Assistant Librarian, who also lives in the dormitory.

Extension and Summer School

During the triennium the in-service training of our Christian day school teachers received continued emphasis. The six weeks' Summer Session on the campus was given each year. The Saturday Extension Classes were conducted at River Forest throughout each school year. Our Extension Department operated centers for teachers in service at Milwaukee, Cedar Rapids, St. Louis, Sheboygan, Edwardsville, and Watertown.

Resident enrollment at Summer School was:

1944	304	1945	388	1946	272
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The total enrollments in Extension and Correspondence Classes were:

	Extension	Correspondence
1944	96	32
1945	66	51
1946	97	64

The Summer School, off-campus Extension Centers, and local Extension service are carried on by Concordia Teachers College without cost to Synod as is also the growing Correspondence Division. The teaching and administration of these services are absorbed by the College staff in addition to regular full class assignments, and though they are a heavy drain on the over-all faculty strength, the response from the field is so genuinely appreciative that the faculty has been willing to carry the ever-increasing burden since 1932. The cumulative effect of the Summer School and Extension work done by our two teachers colleges on the educational preparation and encouragement of our teachers in service can only be estimated.

Teacher Shortage and Emergency Measures Taken to Meet It

The accelerated Summer Quarter of eleven weeks inaugurated in the College Department in the summer of 1943 was carried through in 1944 and 1945. In this way most of the College men and some of the College women gained a whole year of educational advancement. However, the net gain in graduates was comparatively small, since so many of these students did a year of supply teaching, thus postponing their graduation. After three years of acceleration it was generally felt by students and faculty and synodical boards alike that enforced year-round college work raised as many problems as it answered, and the practice was discontinued as a requirement in the summer of 1946. Many regular students have voluntarily continued to use the Summer Session or the Extension service as a means of speeding up their graduation.

Another measure used to alleviate the teacher shortage is the partial training of emergency teachers during the six weeks' Summer Session. For the past three years we have been supplying young people who have been engaged to teach in Lutheran schools with practical workshop courses to help them get started in the teaching field. The enrollment of such in the Summer Session has been as follows:

1944	13	1945	62	1946	59
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It is not reasonable to expect that one or two summers of training, no matter how well done, will produce the kind of teachers which our average school needs, but the practice of emergency training will have to be continued as long as the extreme shortage lasts. Fortunately, some of the emergency teachers have been returning in successive summers, and a number of them have entered the regular teacher-training program during the school year.

Another practice which has been very effective and will produce lasting results in intelligent interest in the Christian day school

is the special training of St. Louis Seminary students for a year's service in the teaching field. During the past three summers we have had the following enrollment of St. Louis Seminary students:

1944 28 1945 35 1946 29

This summer 40 of them have signified their intention of training at River Forest and will be almost through the course by the time the synodical convention closes.

Meanwhile Concordia Teachers College students and graduates have done their share to alleviate the teacher shortage. During the past three years our school has supplied the following groups from its regular student body:

	Graduates	Student Teachers	Total
1944	45	62	107
1945	47	64	111
1946	36	84	120

The total number of regular and emergency teachers of all kinds noted above who have been trained and supplied during the three years have been 148, 208, and 208 respectively.

The permanent solution of the teacher shortage does not lie in the training of emergency teachers, but in providing a complete and thorough training for larger numbers of men and women who will devote their professional lives to service in the Lord's kingdom. The Lord Himself has made the hearts of many young people willing to prepare for His work. It is our hope and prayer that the library and dormitory allowed by Synod in 1944 may be under construction by the time Synod convenes and that the new facilities asked for will be granted by the Synod of 1947. Only thus can we hope to meet permanently the ever-increasing demands for greater numbers of teachers and for better trained ones.

Student Teaching Program

The formal student teaching program has been carried on in Grace Lutheran School adjacent to the campus under a co-operative arrangement between Synod and the congregation. In the fall of 1946 two teachers were added to the staff, one by Synod and one by the congregation, and in the fall of 1947 an additional teacher is to be engaged, bringing the total number of critic teachers in the Training School to 7, including a kindergarten instructor. The expansion of the school is fortunate just at this time, since the number of students who must be given practice teaching will be double the former number eligible for such training when the present large Freshman and Sophomore classes enter the Senior College.

In addition to the Campus School, other near-by Lutheran schools are used for observation and for a limited amount of parti-

cipation in teaching. Neighboring public schools of Oak Park and River Forest have also been used for occasional observation under the supervision of the Director of Student Teaching. The service rendered by all of the co-operating schools is gratefully acknowledged.

Extracurricular Activities

Extracurricular experiences have been provided for all students in increasing measure during recent years. These activities, conducted separately for High School and College, include chorus, band, current affairs, scientific research, Walther League, drama, handicraft, and intramural and competitive athletics. All student organizations have faculty advisers.

Since chartered bus transportation is again available, the major musical organizations have reverted to their practice of not only making occasional week-end appearances in near-by congregations, but lengthy tours to more distant parts of Synod during the spring vacation reserved for that purpose. In addition, three full days of each year have again been set aside for educational tours in which all students of High School and College are required to participate under the immediate direction of faculty advisers. Thus the rich variety of industrial, commercial, civic, and educational activity found in the Chicago area becomes a part of every student's experience.

Worthy of special note among the College organizations is the Mission Activities Group. Organized seven years ago, this group still continues to be the largest and most active of extracurricular activities, giving the students wide and varied experience in mission work, such as canvassing and follow-up work, Sunday school teaching, institutional missions, and social work. Through its efforts synodical mission information is disseminated regularly in the student body, culminating each year in a Mission Week, when extended chapel services bring key synodical representatives to speak to all students, and a pageant at the close of the week features some special phase of synodical history or missions.

Accreditation

The Concordia Teachers College High School Department has retained its accreditation by the State of Illinois and by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and has consistently received a high rating. Concordia Teachers College is recognized by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Illinois State Examining Board for Teachers Certificates as a four-year teachers' college. Graduates of Concordia can qualify for certificates based on the Bachelor's degree provided they meet the specific requirements for the respective certificates. Concordia's

standing with the University of Illinois is now such that graduates with superior records who have satisfied undergraduate majors may be admitted to full graduate standing. Since the North Central Association of Colleges has resumed its practice of examining institutions for admission to membership, which it had discontinued during the war, it is hoped that in the near future the remaining obstacles to accreditation with the regional association can be removed. While such full accreditation is *desirable* for the ministerial high schools and Junior colleges, it is *imperative* for the welfare of Synod's parish school system that the Teachers Colleges be accredited, not only by their respective State Departments of Education, but by the regional accrediting associations as well.

Progress in Building and Remodeling

Unfortunately at this writing the library and dormitory allowed by the Saginaw convention are not yet under construction. We sincerely hope that both will be well under way by the time Synod convenes. Meanwhile the remodeling authorized by Synod in 1944 has made real headway under the guidance of Synod's Board of Directors, in spite of a year-round educational program amidst painfully crowded conditions. Worn-out lavatory and shower facilities have been completely replaced in eleven out of twelve dormitory floors. Dangerous corridor floors of the Administration Building have been patched and covered with asphalt tile. Fluorescent lights have been installed in all classrooms, and safe ceilings have replaced the falling lath and plaster of our classrooms and corridors. Additional work on the walls and ceilings is now to begin in the old dormitories with funds already appropriated, and our requests include permission to complete the repairs under the supervision of the Board of Directors as time and material permit.

Acknowledgments

The Board of Control sincerely appreciates the assistance of the *Praesidium*, Electoral College, the Board for Higher Education, and Board of Directors in carrying on its complex program amidst wartime and postwar difficulties. We gratefully acknowledge the industry and faithfulness of the whole faculty, and of the curricular, personnel, and business administrators and their staffs, who under the leadership of the president have not only carried on the program of the school, but have steadily improved it under trying conditions.

The congregations and ladies' societies of Northern Illinois and Michigan, who have generously contributed to our Commissary and Student Employment Fund, as well as the Concordia Teachers College Men's Club and Women's Auxiliary, who by their encouragement and financial support of our total program have served well in the Lord's kingdom, merit our sincere gratitude. And

finally, to our heavenly Father, who has kept His protecting hand over our faculty and students and who has permitted Concordia Teachers College to continue in His service, we offer praise and thanksgiving.

Requests and Memorials

1. We respectfully request permission to complete the repair and remodeling of the older buildings under the supervision of the synodical Board of Directors.

2. Other requests are presented in three separate memorials:

a. Additional Professorships at River Forest to Replace Temporary Instructorships.

b. A New Music Building and Auditorium at River Forest.

c. A New Chapel at Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL
OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE

A. H. WERFELMANN, *Chairman*

PAUL L. KLUENDER, *Secretary*

ADDITIONAL PROFESSORSHIPS AT RIVER FOREST TO REPLACE TEMPORARY INSTRUCTORSHIPS

(Memorial 123)

It is well known that the Church is experiencing a critical teacher shortage. On the basis of careful studies of supply and demand it appears that this condition will not be remedied for years to come. We have done everything within our power to meet Synod's need for teachers. During the war we accelerated our program by introducing a full summer quarter for three years in succession, thus enabling many students to finish their four-year college course in three calendar years. For the past three summers we have trained emergency teachers in increasing numbers, and for four years we have offered practical educational training to a large group of seminary students who volunteered for a year's work in Synod's parish schools. Each year we have been able to send out a very large contingent of our own students to do supply work. This practice, while it has helped the immediate need for teachers, has postponed the graduation of many of our men. Quite a number of our women have chosen to continue teaching in the field and have consequently not been graduated. The total number of teachers, including graduates, students, and emergency teachers of all kinds placed in the field each year has been 148 in 1944, 208 in 1945, and 208 in 1946.

Year after year the teacher shortage has pressed upon us with ever-increasing weight. By using every possible physical facility we have increased our enrollment to the utmost capacity of the

institution. Five years ago we had 165 college students and 199 high school students in attendance, a total of 364. The enrollment in 1946—47 reached a record of 279 college students and 191 high school students, a total of 470. Each year we have been forced to turn down increasing numbers of qualified applicants in both high school and college at the very time when the field was growing more and more desperate in its need for synodically trained teachers.

The sharply increasing enrollment has made a larger teaching staff necessary. Since only Synod can create professorships, we appointed additional temporary instructors, with the approval of Synod's Board for Higher Education and Board of Directors. These instructors have taught largely in the high school department, with the result that during the past year over half of our high school classes and even some of the basic courses in the college have been taught by teachers whose tenure of office was insecure and who in some cases lacked both specific training and experience for their assignments.

The above condition was aggravated this past year and will be again next school year by a further reduction of the high school enrollment to make room for a larger proportion of college students. College classes require a higher faculty-student ratio, that is, more instructors for the same number of students. College classes, and especially the advanced senior college courses in all fields, require a much more highly trained and experienced staff, men who are not too readily available in Synod and who in most cases cannot be secured on a temporary basis at a comparatively low salary.

As the needs have grown and the standards have risen, it has been found necessary to use more and more of the time of some of our permanently called professors in administrative work. These men have had to sacrifice some of their teaching privileges in order to carry the added responsibilities of student admission and registration four times each year, program making, educational guidance and personnel counseling, supervision of student teachers, placement of supply teachers and graduates as these become available during the year, administration of summer sessions, correspondence work, extension centers, and other necessary academic and administrative functions. This year-round activity has made great inroads into our teaching manpower. It has also laid a very heavy strain upon those charged with administrative duties without sufficient relief from teaching.

Higher standards in teacher education and insistent demands upon our graduates for various types of service in our congregations necessitate a broadening of the curriculum to meet these requirements. This can be contemplated only if more men with adequate training and permanent tenure are added to our staff.

Because of the increased enrollment and the necessity of taking in more advanced students in order to furnish teachers more quickly; because of the inherent disadvantages of depending upon temporary faculty help; because of the increasing complexity of our program and the possibility of additional manpower to give more adequate service to the Church: *we respectfully urge Synod to grant seven additional professorships at River Forest.* This number was determined by a careful study of the needs of each department and of the over-all effectiveness of the educational program. These called men would replace some of the present temporary assistants and would share in the manifold duties described above.

The Faculty and Board of Control of Concordia Teachers College earnestly petition Synod to act favorably on this request.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL
OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
ARTHUR H. WERFELMANN, *Chairman*
PAUL L. KLUENDER, *Secretary*

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
ARTHUR W. KLINCK, *President*
EDWIN J. WIBRACHT, *Secretary*

**A NEW CHAPEL AT CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE,
RIVER FOREST, ILL.**

(Memorial 124)

The need for more adequate facilities for chapel services at Concordia Teachers College has been felt for many years.

The present auditorium-chapel, fitted with only 398 theater seats, is too small. To accommodate our present student body and instructors, we must place nearly 100 folding chairs in the narrow aisles. This not only tends to spoil the appearance of the room, but is a menace to safety. The construction of the building does not permit enlargement except by the expenditure of funds all out of proportion to the amount of room that could be gained. If another chapel is provided, the present space can continue to be utilized to very good advantage.

At best, our present chapel is *not churchly*. When the building was planned, it was customary in most of our colleges to have brief devotional periods, consisting at most of a hymn, a Scripture lesson or a devotional reading, a prayer, announcements for the day and a checkup on absentees. In recent years the spiritual exercises centering in our chapel have received ever-increasing emphasis, and the other features have disappeared. The chapel periods have taken on the character of church services, where all students meet for daily worship just as a Christian congregation does in its

Sunday morning service. While true worship can be carried on anywhere and the Word of God is not bound by inadequate physical surroundings, there is no doubt that a dignified, architecturally correct chapel is conducive to worship and meditation, since its very construction and atmosphere stamp it as a house of God. Such a house of God would also be available to all students and faculty members at any time of the day for quiet meditation and prayer.

Obviously, a chapel as unchurchly and theaterlike as our present one does *not lend itself to the proper teaching and demonstration of the Lutheran liturgy*. While we feel that this factor is important at all of our preparatory high schools and junior colleges, it is of even greater significance in the professional schools. The Teachers Colleges should develop in Synod's future church musicians a fine sense of liturgical discrimination, which, avoiding the extremes of high churchism on the one hand and reformed bareness on the other, will bring out the peculiar genius of the Lutheran common service and our other accepted liturgies. No doubt this can be taught academically in the classroom, but it can best be made a life pattern by daily observation and participation.

In view of the above facts we respectfully *petition* Synod for an appropriation of \$125,000 for the erection of an adequate and architecturally correct chapel on the River Forest campus.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL
OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
ARTHUR H. WERFELMANN, *Chairman*
PAUL L. KLUENDER, *Secretary*

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
ARTHUR W. KLINCK, *President*
EDWIN J. WIBRACHT, *Secretary*

A NEW MUSIC BUILDING AND AUDITORIUM AT RIVER FOREST (Memorial 125)

Concordia Teachers College is confronted with a situation which makes it imperative for us to expand the facilities of our Music Department. Upon the advice of our architect against adding to the present structure either another floor or an adjoining wing, we feel constrained to ask for a new Music Building.

The present building, in use since 1914, was originally built to accommodate about 200 students. In 1921 a third floor was added to the north wing, providing practice rooms for 50 additional students. Our enrollment during the past triennium has averaged well over 450, of whom approximately 150 are organ students and 300 piano students.

For the 150 organ students we have 8 practice organs, which are also used part of each day for teaching purposes. In order that our instructors may teach satisfactorily, we need 3 teaching studios, each equipped with a better-than-average organ. To give our students an opportunity to practice an hour a day, we need 5 additional practice organs besides our present old ones. While we have a sufficient number of pianos to carry on the work expected of us, not a few of these are so old and worn out that they must be replaced. In addition, the number of piano practice rooms is so small that many pianos have been placed in classrooms and elsewhere outside the Music Building, a condition which not only makes supervision practically impossible, but limits the use of these instruments to late afternoon and evening, when they are a constant source of irritation to those occupying offices or attending meetings in the Administration Building. We need in all no fewer than 35 piano practice rooms in our Music Building, each equipped with an upright piano. For teaching purposes it will be necessary to include in the building 6 slightly larger piano studios, each equipped with an upright piano and a small grand.

Since the future work of our students requires that we acquaint them with a great variety of choral music and enable them to participate in choral groups, we request the inclusion of 2 tiered choir rooms, each equipped with storage facilities and a grand piano. We request that the larger of these studios have a three-manual organ of moderate size, which may be used for teaching purposes as well as to accompany chorus rehearsals. A larger rehearsal room should be made available for our instrumental ensemble groups, such as band and orchestra, as well as for small recitals. This room should be equipped with a grand piano, tiered seating, and storage facilities for the instruments. Adjacent to this room should be an instrumental library room and 4 instrumental practice rooms. In view of the fact that rehearsal rooms are also to be used as classrooms, we request the inclusion of only 2 additional classrooms, each equipped with an upright piano.

Although we are fully aware of the fact that the inclusion of a large auditorium will increase the cost of the building substantially, we nevertheless request that this be done. Our gymnasium is not satisfactory for the presentation of recitals, concerts, plays, etc., which of necessity play an important part in the training which must be given to future teachers. The auditorium should have a seating capacity of 1,200. This figure is based partly on our estimate of our needs and partly upon the advice of schools which have had cause to regret that they built too small. This auditorium should be equipped with a stage spacious enough for the larger choral groups, with an orchestra pit, a large pipe organ, a concert

grand piano, a movie booth, stage-lighting facilities, backstage dressing rooms, and other facilities needed in auditoriums which must serve a wide variety of purposes.

After tabulating the needs referred to above, our architect estimated that the cost of the Music Building with the auditorium would come to approximately \$450,000. We estimate that the equipment will cost approximately \$75,000. While we readily admit that these figures are higher than we had anticipated, we feel that only by building adequately can we meet Synod's needs. If institutions which cannot boast of a musical heritage as great and blessed as ours expend much larger sums to erect and equip a music building, then surely we who are members of the "Singing Church" should be willing to let the building we erect and the equipment we purchase be an unmistakable symbol of our gratitude to God, who has blessed us with an outstanding heritage of church music. Synod has specifically assigned to our school and to our sister Concordia at Seward the task of instructing and training the future musicians of our Church. This is an important duty which we dare not neglect, for it has a direct bearing upon the effectiveness of religious services to the glory of God and to the benefit of man. If the *world* insists on worthy standards in its concert halls, then surely we, *the Church*, should be willing and eager to serve God with the very best we can offer, even if this must be done at great sacrifice to ourselves.

God grant that we solve this problem in the best interest of His kingdom!

THE BOARD OF CONTROL
OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
ARTHUR H. WERFELMANN, *Chairman*
PAUL L. KLUENDER, *Secretary*

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
ARTHUR W. KLINCK, *President*
EDWIN J. WIBRACHT, *Secretary*

ACTION

Regarding these requests the following action was taken upon recommendation of Committee 1:

1. Repairs and Remodeling

These items were taken care of under the general appropriation of \$242,445 made for such purposes.

2. Seven Professorships (Memorial 123)

Resolved, That this request for professorships be referred to the Board for Higher Education for study in the light of Synod's action in the matter of "Ranking of Professors," with power to act.

3. Music Building (Memorial 125)

An appropriation of \$200,000 for the proposed Music Building and Auditorium was included in the building grants for colleges and seminaries, with the understanding that this was for construction only, the equipment to be allowed upon completion of the building.

4. Chapel (Memorial 124)

No action taken.

Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr.

(Memorial 104)

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

The Board of Control of Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr., herewith makes its report for the triennium 1944—1947. In this centennial year of Synod we are moved to give a double measure of thanks and praise to God for the countless blessings He has bestowed on our Church through the training schools for its professional workers, among which our school is numbered.

The members of the Board of Control have conscientiously endeavored to carry out all the phases of the work assigned to them by Synod. The conditions brought about by the war and the postwar years produced some knotty problems and made rather heavy demands upon the time of board members. But in view of the opportunity of rendering this service to the Kingdom of God the tasks were gladly assumed. For the sake of greater efficiency the board has appointed subcommittees: an executive committee, a committee on instruction, and a public-relations representative, an arrangement which has worked out well. Of the members elected by the Saginaw Convention, Messrs. Carl Eikenhorst and Wm. Wiemann found it impossible to serve. Messrs. E. T. Miessler of Columbus, Nebr., and W. L. Kupke of York, Nebr., were elected by the Board to fill the vacancies.

Faculty

A number of changes have occurred in the personnel of the faculty. Prof. W. H. Beck resigned in July, 1944, to take a position at Midland College, Fremont, Nebr. Prof. W. G. Loesel left in September, 1944, to enter upon another calling. To fill the vacancies, Rev. W. F. Wolbrecht of Missoula, Mont., and Rev. H. F. Werling of St. Paul, Minn., were duly elected. The vacancy caused by the retirement of Prof. Karl Haase was filled when Mr. Paul Rosel of Milwaukee, Wis., accepted the call extended to him. The 1944 convention had referred our request for a librarian with faculty standing to the Board for Higher Education and the Board

of Directors with power to act. In the spring of 1945 approval to call a man for the position was obtained. Rev. L. C. Wuerffel of Iowa City, Iowa, was called and is serving in this capacity. The number of full professors is now back to its 1932 level.

Academic Matters

The synodical curriculum forms the basis for the program of our college. Substantial improvements in instruction have been made during the triennium. Visual aids are being used quite extensively and a course in Visual Aids has been added. The same is true of the library and Library Science. In a number of other departments the offerings have been strengthened considerably. The physical education and health program has been developed.

A good beginning has been made in a guidance program. The curricular and extracurricular program of the college is being integrated under the guidance of faculty committees.

The summer session has enjoyed wide acceptance. The college has been able to render signal service by providing training opportunities for emergency teachers and by accelerating the program of regular students. Another significant feature of the summer session is the development of the pastors' summer school in co-operation with Concordia Seminary, St. Louis.

Training School.—The training school is manned by a very efficient staff of four. The enrollment has increased to such an extent that a division of classes must be considered soon. St. John's Church has introduced a kindergarten and has expended a considerable sum of money to provide and furnish a suitable room. The congregation has also added a library. Excellent visual-aid equipment has been acquired.

These improvements have enhanced the value of the training school by furnishing an opportunity for students to observe and to participate in the use of modern equipment and to extend their practice-teaching experience to the kindergarten level. The training school has been in session for six weeks every summer for the benefit of the seminary students and beginning teachers.

The professional relation and co-operation between the training school staff and the college are excellent.

Accreditation.—Concordia Teachers College is fully accredited to the Nebraska State Department of Public Instruction (and through it to most other States) for certification purposes. A significant forward step was completed in spring of this year when full accreditation with the University of Nebraska as a four-year degree-granting college was achieved.

During the past three years further progress has been made

toward accreditation with the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Some of the requests made in connection with this report reflect needs that must be met before the goal can be reached.

Summary of Enrollment

Year	High School			College		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
1944-45	32	61	93	28	38	66
1945-46	62	78	140	36	47	83
1946-47	66	70	136	72	52	124

Year	College			College			Grand Total*
	PART TIME			SUMMER SESSION			
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
1944-45	11	2	13	61	38	99	251
1945-46	15	2	17	107	73	180	390
1946-47	4	4	8	112	87	199	440

* Each name counted once

Year	MEN			WOMEN			Totals	
	Degrees	Diplomas	Total	Degrees	Diplomas	Total	Degrees	Diplomas
1944-45	7	6	13	0	6	6	7	12
1945-46	14	1	15	0	7	7	14	8
1946-47	10	1	11	2	3	5	12	4

Plant and Property

The 1944 convention authorized the remodeling of Miessler Hall to provide for an adequate infirmary. As a result of the P.T.O. our Board of Control was able to make an addition to this building, to provide not only an infirmary, but the housing for 28 boys of the freshman and sophomore high school classes and their housemaster. This building will be completely occupied in September.

To meet the pressure of our growing enrollment and the increasing needs of the field, our board felt itself forced to convert and remodel one of the older faculty homes into a dormitory, to purchase an adjoining house, to rehabilitate it, and to connect the two, thus providing housing for 40 girls and the dean of women.

The new women's dormitory granted by the last convention is not yet completed, although its plans were carefully prepared, modified with changing conditions, and approved by the architectural adviser to the Board for Higher Education. This dormitory will house 38 girls and a housemother, when it is completed.

During the triennium the Board of Control, with the approval of the Board of Directors, purchased three homes for faculty members.

Two lots located between existing college properties and facing the main campus were purchased to safeguard college interests. A residence was bought and moved to the campus to house our assistant engineer.

Local Support

Golden Anniversary. — By the grace of God, Concordia Teachers College was privileged to observe its fiftieth anniversary on November 18, 1944. The event was appropriately recognized by a series of convocations and services and a special offering. A fine spirit of loyalty was shown by the members of the two Nebraska Districts, the alumni and former students, and the Seward community. The collection total was close to \$30,000.

Concordia College Association. — This organization is composed of the congregations lying within the territory assigned to our institution by the Board of Directors, that is, the two Nebraska Districts and the Colorado District. Through duly elected representatives it carries out its aims to support the college in its work by means of publicity, promotion, and financial contributions. Its work has been signally blessed, particularly its endeavor to promote the work of the college through an annual Lutheran Education Week collection.

Physical Education Building. — Realizing one of the foremost needs at Concordia, the two Nebraska Districts at their 1946 conventions resolved to raise a total of \$90,000 for the purpose of erecting an adequate physical education building on the campus. The moneys are now being collected.

As we consider all that God has done for Concordia Teachers College in the past and seek to prepare for the future in the light of present conditions, we recognize that the institution must serve in a larger way than ever before in order to supply its share of the properly trained teachers which Synod desperately needs in the critical shortage now upon us. We pray our heavenly Father that He will grant us adequate enrollments of well-qualified young men and young women and will give us, as well as the supervising boards and the convention of Synod itself, the necessary vision, courage, and means to provide the facilities needed for the upbuilding of this area in His kingdom.

Requests

Under the blessing of God, Christian education is flourishing in Synod as seldom before. There has been a gratifying increase in our enrollment in the triennium as our Concordia has tried to meet the needs of the Church which sustains it. But as our enrollment mounts, new needs arise, and old needs become more urgent. It bears repetition that our growing pains are not due to the influx of a great number of general students, but are due to an increase in the number of teacher-training students of both sexes. In the light of the Synod-wide shortage of teachers and our institution's earnest desire to help meet this need, we respectfully ask Synod to consider these specific requests:

1. *Auditorium.* — Our present chapel is too small to accommodate our entire student body and instructional staff. Overcrowded to the point of danger, it has serious fire hazards, as the fire marshal has pointed out. The present chapel space is also needed for additional laboratory facilities. Furthermore, we have no adequate auditorium. We sorely need additional office space. Last, but not least, we must provide a classroom and laboratory for our art courses as well as storage and display space for various art and scientific collections. Synod can best meet these several needs by building out from our present administration building, Weller Hall, an addition to serve these needs. For this addition we respectfully ask Synod to provide \$198,600. The original plans of this building called for such a development and the building was constructed accordingly.

2. *Additional Classrooms.* — The last convention of Synod authorized the conversion of a part of the spacious basement of Weller Hall into classrooms; but when the time came, it was clear that rising costs had made the money allotted quite inadequate. Our present plans call for the utilization of the entire basement, adding, besides the classrooms, a large lavatory for girls, supply and service rooms, and a visual-aids room. We need \$35,000 for this project.

3. *Library.* — As we have worked toward regional accreditation, our library has come in for a great deal of attention and improvement. Our book holdings have increased; our use of the library has increased. Now we need more room for books, more room for users of books. Our library at present owns none of the tables in it and but few of the chairs. In order to provide more seating by expanding into adjoining rooms, by equipping this area with tables and chairs and lights, and by providing safe and wise storage for the books and magazines in the tower of Weller Hall, we need \$7,500. For sufficient books to meet the minimum standards of a four-year teachers' college, \$20,000 are necessary.

4. *Girls' Dormitory.* — Synod's venture into providing dormitory housing for prospective women teachers has been demonstrably successful. Skyrocketing costs have made it impossible to build the dormitory granted in 1944 as large as it was planned. In order to permit our college to admit its quota of girls under adequate conditions, we request Synod to build on our campus another women's dormitory unit like the one now a-building and housing as many students. The estimated cost is \$110,000. Since all the girls pay room rent, Synod will receive a substantial return on this investment.

5. *Grading.* — As part of our campus, Synod owns a large

athletic field of which two thirds are unusable because extensive grading work is needed. Our physical education program is seriously handicapped by this factor. The cost of doing the work to specifications is estimated at \$15,000 if the minimum necessary is to be done, at \$20,000 to \$25,000 if the needs are to be adequately met, that is, if such items as all-weather tennis courts, backstops, etc., are to be added.

6. *Curbing on Driveways.* — Visitors to our campus have long remarked about its beauty, but decried the unfortunate lack in curbing, paving, and maintenance of the drives. To provide curbing for our driveways would mean to enhance the appearance of our campus more than its cost would indicate. To improve its property in this respect, we ask Synod to appropriate \$10,000.

7. *Founders' Hall.* — This is the oldest building on our campus; in fact, it was the first building erected when the school was founded. At that, it was well built and is still structurally sound. But in some ways today it contains fire hazards, though with relatively slight modifications it could serve, under God, for many years. The third floor needs to be torn off and replaced with a flat roof. The second floor with modifications will serve well for group and individual music instruction. The stairs need replacing and some plastering needs to be done. Also the first floor and the basement need a general overhaul. Our best estimate on this is \$10,000.

8. *Nebraska Hall.* — It is used for music practice and contains organs and pianos. Under our system of supervised music practice every teacher-training student is assigned definite periods of practice. But at present the shortage of space threatens to weaken this part of our program. Fortunately, eight more practice rooms, acoustically treated, can be built into the ground floor, while at the same time a reed organ practice room can be provided and the three other floors can receive needed repairs at a total cost of \$7,500. This will provide music practice facilities for 56 additional students in the daily schedule.

Organ "A" is our oldest organ. It has served many students well but now needs rebuilding if it is not to lose all value in the near future. Specifications already available can provide a good rebuilding of this organ for Synod's use, at a real saving in comparison with replacement of the instrument, for \$3,800.

At present we have no reed organs on the campus. Since many of our graduates must use this type of instrument later, they should be able to use one while learning. \$500 will supply this item.

For the eight practice rooms mentioned above we need pianos. Most of the pianos we now have have been in use since 1912.

It is important that the additional pianos be new instruments. The cost will be \$5,834.

9. *Becker Hall.* — This is the former administration building, which was damaged by fire in 1938. At that time the most necessary repairs were made. During the war years materials for finishing the project were unobtainable. It is essential now that the staircase be rebuilt, new floors be laid, and other repairs made. Our science laboratories, which are in this building, are also very inadequate. They need to be enlarged considerably, with adequate facilities for storage of equipment. These changes can be made without damage to the fundamental structure of the building. The money required for everything in Becker Hall is \$18,250.

10. *Tuckpointing.* — In the course of the years some of our buildings have suffered serious exterior harm. This can be remedied by tuckpointing them now, at a cost of 30 cents a square foot. Synod can protect its investment and obviate extensive interior repairs and possible replacement costs by allotting the \$9,200 needed to do this tuckpointing.

11. *Sewer Connection.* — When our refectory was built, 21 years ago, the drains were not connected directly to the city sewer. The refectory sewer system has now deteriorated and will soon necessitate costly repairs and replacement. We recommend the better and cheaper alternative of connecting the refectory sewer to the city system immediately at an estimated cost of \$912.

12. *Sidewalk.* — A stretch of campus sidewalk laid on a decline some years back is dangerous and should be relaid. This can be done for \$150.

13. *Repair Shop and Garage.* — We have an excellent staff of maintenance men, who are able with the help of student labor to do most of the plumbing, electrical, mechanical, and carpentry repair on the campus. But we have no adequate shop for this purpose, nor do we have the storage facilities for the necessary materials. Our facilities for handling deliveries of freight are inadequate. We furthermore have a need for a larger garage to house the automotive vehicles which we own (panel truck, dump truck, bus) and the larger pieces of machinery (e. g., power mower, garden tractor). We can meet all of these needs best by building an addition to our power plant which will serve as repair shop, unloading dock, storage room, and garage. We request the sum of \$8,200 to cover the cost.

14. *Heating.* — Our Board feels that Synod over the years could make considerable savings in heating costs at the various institutions by installing thermostatic heating controls in lieu of the now prevalent manual controls. We ask Synod to empower

its boards to make a study of this matter by competent heating engineers.

15. *Lighting*. — A similar study should be made by lighting experts of dormitory lighting. Recent advances and inventions in lighting raise the serious questions as to whether the lighting provided in our older dormitories is not unnecessarily and permanently harmful to the eyes of our students.

16. *Representation at Synod*. — The present regulation for the representation at synodical conventions calls for attendance on the part of the president of each institution and of one member of the faculty of all institutions except the St. Louis Seminary, of whose faculty members as many as are considered necessary are to attend. It is our conviction that the interests of Synod will be better served if all four of Synod's professional schools have a larger representation than the president and one faculty member. We therefore respectfully *petition* Synod to authorize a larger representation from the faculties of the seminary in Springfield and the teachers' colleges.

17. *Change in High School*. — Memorials from both Nebraska Districts relative to our high school are before the convention. We wish to signify our concurrence in the request that Synod instruct its Board for Higher Education to study the possibility of joint operation of a high school in Seward by Synod and the two Districts.

18. *Preparation of High School Teachers*. — The college is receiving increasing numbers of requests for teachers for Lutheran high schools. This matter should receive study and action. Synod should make provisions for the preparation of an adequate supply of teachers for positions in Lutheran high schools. In our judgment the teachers' colleges are the logical training institutions for this purpose. They do, in fact, furnish a considerable portion of the teaching personnel now, but greater numbers and more adequate provisions for training are needed. We *request* that Synod authorize its Board for Higher Education and the teachers' colleges to adapt the training program to these needs.

19. *Testing Bureau*. — For some years the Seward Survey Test, developed by our Dr. T. G. Stelzer, has been growing in popularity and widespread use. Now eight synodical Districts are participating. As more and more Districts and the schools in them make use of this and other tests of intelligence, achievement, personality, and aptitude, it becomes apparent that there is a felt need for this kind of service throughout Synod.

We feel that the time is ripe for Synod to develop this program into a testing bureau which will serve its elementary, secondary,

and higher schools. It will be an invaluable aid to an adequate educational and vocational guidance program, the selective recruitment of potential professional workers in the Church, and the training and use of consecrated lay leadership in all areas of Christian service. We *urge* the establishment of such a bureau on our campus, where much valuable experience in this area has already been accumulated, and the appointment of a committee, representing the Board for Parish Education, the Board for Higher Education, and our faculty, to study this area. We also recommend the allocation of sufficient funds to implement the work of this committee and to get the project under way.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF
CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE, SEWARD, NEBR.
By F. WORTHMANN, *Secretary*

GENERAL HIGH SCHOOL AT SEWARD

(Memorial 126)

The following memorial of the Joint Board for Parish Education for both the Northern and the Southern Nebraska District was submitted to the 1946 convention of the Southern Nebraska District, assembled at Seward, August 12—16, 1946, and adopted and is herewith submitted to Synod for consideration:

WHEREAS, It is steadily becoming more apparent that wherever in any way possible, Christian education should be continued beyond the eighth grade into the secondary level; and

WHEREAS, Through an additional four years of Christian training many young people will become better qualified to serve their home congregations as leaders in various areas; and

WHEREAS, It is extremely difficult for individual congregations or small groups of congregations to finance an adequate high school program; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Southern Nebraska District authorize its President to appoint a committee of three which shall study:

a. The need for a general high school program in connection with Concordia Teachers College High School of Seward, and

b. The possibility of joint operation of such a high school by the two Nebraska Districts and Synod; and be it further

Resolved, That this committee report to the next convention of the District; and be it further

Resolved, That the District memorialize Synod to instruct its Board for Higher Education to work in conjunction with the committee provided for in this memorial.

THE SOUTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT
P. W. SELLMAN, *Secretary*

ACTION

Concerning these requests the following action was taken upon recommendation of Committee 1:

1. Auditorium

An appropriation of \$198,600 for the proposed Auditorium was included in the building grants for colleges and seminaries.

Requests 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 for Repairs, etc.

These requests were taken care of under the general allowance for repairs, library, and science equipment, amounting to \$242,445, and were referred to the Board for Higher Education and/or the Board of Directors, with power to act.

4. Girls' Dormitory. — 17. General High School. (Supported by Memorial 126)

No action was taken on these memorials.

8. Organ and Pianos

Appropriations of \$500 for an organ and of \$5,834 for pianos were included in the building grants for colleges and seminaries.

16. Representation at Synod

Resolved, That the presidents and two faculty members (instead of one as formerly) of Springfield and the teacher seminaries be authorized to represent their respective institutions at synodical conventions.

18. Preparation of High School Teachers

This request was taken care of under Section VII of the Report of the Board for Higher Education.

19. Testing Bureau

This request was taken care of under Section V of the Report of the Board for Higher Education.

Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind.

(Memorial 105)

Under God's merciful guidance and rich blessing we are happy to report that our institution has had a very prosperous triennium. To God alone, therefore, be all glory and honor.

The Board of Control

The Board of Control has held many special sessions in addition to the regular monthly meetings, especially during the planning and erection of the Service Building. It has worked in close harmony

with the president and faculty and devoted much attention to the ever-present need of repairs and replacements and the entire administration program of the school. Mr. Otto C. Scheimann, who gave generously of his time and abilities for ten years as a member of the Board, tendered his resignation this spring. Mr. Fred Jaebker was elected by the Board to fill the vacancy caused by his resignation.

The Faculty

Members of the faculty manifested a high devotion to duty and their performance of task in classes and otherwise constantly evaluated the high goal the ministerial students have in view. In the semimonthly meetings some topic on educational matters was presented and discussed regularly.

A number of important changes in our faculty are to be reported. A vacancy occurred in the office of president when the Rev. Ottomar Krueger accepted a call to Zion Ev. Lutheran Church, Akron, Ohio. Prof. Herbert G. Bredemeier accepted the call to the presidency. Owing to the increased enrollment, Dr. John F. Stach was added to the faculty to fill a vacancy of long standing. Prof. A. W. Reese accepted a call to fill the vacancy caused by Prof. Walter Buszin's going to Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill. The vacancy caused by Professor Bredemeier's acceptance of the presidency was filled when Prof. W. H. Rusch accepted the call extended to him.

Music instruction is being given by Prof. Arnold Lehmann, who is serving both the College and the High School. — Considerable attention has been given to counsel and guidance of students through specially appointed faculty members. — Approval has been given by the Board of Directors and the Board for Higher Education to engage a competent resident counselor, who will live in a dormitory.

Student Body

Under the discipline of the Word of God the behavior of the students in general was that of Christian boys and girls, young men and young women.

Enrollment of ministerial students: 1944—1945, 247; 1945—1946, 213; 1946—1947, 235.

Indications are that our Concordia, under God, will continue to be one of the major institutions supplying ministerial students for the office of the holy ministry.

High School Department

The charter of the Concordia Lutheran High School at Fort Wayne was granted to the local congregations by Synod in 1935, by adoption of the committee's recommendation, "That the Board of Control of Concordia College be authorized to enter into an

agreement with the congregations at Fort Wayne regarding the use of College property for High School purposes, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, under conditions set forth in the overture."

The High School Association has as its definite policy to provide for all of the teaching necessitated by reason of High School enrollment. Beginning with the fall term this year, this policy will be in full effect. At present the Lutheran High School staff numbers 16, including the principal and a part-time music instructor. The vacancies caused by calling two High School men to the synodical faculty were filled by calling in two local pastors as part-time instructors. These two men will be replaced by two regular instructors before the fall term of 1947. Another full-time instructor will replace the student assistant now on the High School staff. The services of a librarian will be provided, Synod and the High School Association paying his salary. All of these teachers must meet the stringent certification requirements of Indiana.

Enrollment in the High School: 1944—1945, 374; 1945—1946, 398; 1946—1947, 408.

Since from the synodical point of view the primary purpose of our Concordia is the education of pre-ministerials, the religious training and affiliation of our High School teachers is necessarily an important matter. To date, all full-time teachers in the High School have been Lutherans, and all but six of the present High School staff have been trained at Synod's institutions at St. Louis, River Forest, or Seward. These and other related facts should make it evident that the conservative atmosphere of the school and the campus, so far as it is the product of the faculty's opinion, is in no way impaired by the members of the High School staff. No one can be on the campus long or mingle very much with the students without becoming distinctly aware of the fact that Concordia has a ministerial school, which is in fact the dominant school. Dormitory life, in so far as it is regulated by students, is controlled by student members of Prima and Secunda, who are almost all ministerials.

The advantage to the High School with the present arrangement has been almost inestimable. In fact, it is hardly open to question that without this arrangement there would today be no Lutheran High School in Fort Wayne. The gratifying increase in High School enrollment says the same, as does also the willingness of the local congregations to subsidize the High School to the extent of \$2.00 per communicant member each year.

Nor has this arrangement been without advantages to the ministerial school. We enumerate some.

1. The State of Indiana requires credits in health, physical

education, and safety for graduation and for certification of the school. Under this arrangement, Synod is, for the present, spared the expense of providing a teacher who has been certificated for health and physical education.

2. Indiana requires that an accredited high school have a trained librarian in charge of the library work. The expense of such a trained librarian is borne by Synod and the High School Association.

3. Synod is recognizing the fact that the music training of its future ministers should not be a haphazard affair, but should be in the hands of a trained music teacher. Indiana requires certification for music instructors. It is not economical to place at a synodical school of less than 300 students a man who devotes all his time to music, but with the High School Association's support, Synod gets the service of a trained music teacher at less than one third the cost.

4. The same thing applies to the direction of athletics and athletic coaching, the combination reduces the expense.

5. To the extent that student affairs are regulated and controlled by students, the ministerial students must learn to co-operate with the non-ministerials on the boards and counsels where both have seat and voice, thus the future pastors learn from the beginning the art of working together with the future laity.

6. Combination of the two schools on the same campus enables the faculty to control more than would otherwise be possible the social activities of the ministerials. School parties and class parties are automatically under the control of the faculty, something that cannot be carried out in extraschool parties.

7. The combined school makes it possible to maintain a chorus which sings sufficiently well to enable it to take longer trips. The ministerial school alone could not duplicate that work.

8. During the past eleven years the High School Association has done extensive remodeling in old Hanser Hall. Had this not been done, Synod would have been called upon for large repairs or find that today it had on its hands a building about ready to be scrapped.

9. As an independent school, ministerial Concordia cannot hope to secure accreditation from the North Central Association. North Central works through the State accrediting agencies. Indiana accredits no school which offers only one course of study — as our ministerial school would do.

An evaluation of the foregoing matters should establish the following contentions:

1. The present setup has proved profitable to both the High School and the ministerial school.

2. It has not in any way impaired the efficiency of Synod's ministerial education.

3. It has not cut down the number of ministerial candidates prepared at Fort Wayne.

In view of this situation it would appear to us both reasonable and God-pleasing

1. To continue the schools under the present arrangement, which provides for the separate interests of the schools and at the same time capitalizes on co-operative advantages;

2. To continue to make available to the Lutheran High School Association such facilities as are not pre-empted by ministerial education;

3. To grant permission to the Lutheran High School Association to erect a building which will provide classroom and office space and other facilities in order to house the High School adequately.

Administration of the High School

The College Board of Control has delegated responsibility for the academic administration of the High School to the Board of the High School Association. The principal of the High School therefore is responsible directly to the High School Board. This relieves the college president of all responsibility for the High School program except in the case of those High School boys who are quartered in one of Synod's dormitories. It is recognized, however, that Synod's Board of Control has the ultimate responsibility for the operation of the total project as long as any joint activities are conducted on Synod's campus or units of Synod's physical plant are utilized by the High School.

It is also understood that by the beginning of the fall term of 1947 all cross teaching of students with the exception of health and physical education by members of the faculty of the college and members of the faculty of the High School shall have ceased.

Miscellaneous Items

The devotional exercises of our institution were broadcast every Saturday from 7:30 to 8:00 A. M. over WOWO, the local 10,000-watt station.

The erection and equipping of the new Service Building will be completed in the month of June. The total cost of the building will exceed original estimates because of the increased costs of labor and materials. The equipment in excess of \$10,000 is being provided by the Martha Society.

Your Board concurs in the recommendation of the Board for Higher Education that instructors in physical education be engaged by Synod for its preparatory schools.

The floors of the corridors of Schick Hall were covered with asphalt tile. The major portion of the heating pipes have been reinsulated, and the Central District has financed the painting work of some of the buildings.

In order to relieve the president of some of his heavy load, your Board appointed Mr. Paul Liebmann as business manager of the school.

Requests

a. Concordia College at Fort Wayne, as Synod's oldest theological preparatory school, naturally has some buildings which have been in use for many decades. The old Administration Building was erected in 1849, almost a century ago, and in the course of time has been used as a dormitory and classroom building and at one time partly as a faculty residence. At present it houses some of the offices, the bookstore, and some music facilities. This building is old, inadequate, inconvenient, and not fireproof. The registrar's offices must be located on the second floor, to which access can be gained only by means of a long narrow stairway. The business offices are in cramped quarters. The president's offices must be located in another building. The centralization of administrative offices and facilities is impossible under the present conditions. Other educational facilities desirable for modern educational administration and guidance are impossible unless new facilities are provided.

When Schick Hall was erected in 1905 and the library was located in a room on the second floor of this building, the importance of the library as a functional aspect of modern education was not fully realized. At present, the facilities are inadequate as to space and equipment.

The educational life of the school should center around the library, the facilities of which should help accomplish the educational objectives of the school. The library should likewise be readily and easily accessible as well as attractively equipped, so that the proper aesthetic tastes will be developed. It will play a part also in the "Housemaster and Counselor Program" being developed at our school.

With the present facilities it is not possible for the library to function effectively, and it is below the general requirements of the North Central Association.

In view of these facts we respectfully *petition* Synod to grant our college a new Administration-Library Building.

b. Under a modernization program your Board respectfully requests that the very large home used in the past as the president's residence and office be converted into a duplex. The renovation and modernization of this ancient building and its change into a duplex should not entail too high a cost.

c. At the same time we request that a suitable residence be erected as a home for the president of the college.

d. We request furthermore that a new garage, receiving room, and storage space for tools and equipment be erected at an approximate cost of \$12,000 under present building costs and that the present four-car garage be converted to a five-car garage and harmonized with the new garage at a cost of approximately \$2,800.

Acknowledgments

With sincere thanks we acknowledge the gifts and donations made to our Commissary Department by members of our congregations and the services and gifts of the Martha Society and of individual congregations and friends. Above all, we acknowledge the blessings of God which were bestowed upon our Concordia in such a large measure during the past triennium and throughout the years.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL, CONCORDIA COLLEGE
PAUL L. DANNENFELDT, *Secretary*

ACTION

Concerning the requests in this report, Synod decided:

a. Not to grant the new Administration-Library Building.

b. and d. These are matters which are in the hands of the Board of Directors and might be covered by the general appropriation for such purposes.

c. The erection of a new residence is in the hands of the Board of Directors.

Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wis.

(Memorial 106)

The Board of Control of Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wis., herewith submits its triennial report and respectfully requests Synod to consider the needs of its school.

Under the gracious benediction of God our Concordia has again concluded a triennium marked by a rich measure of progress and success.

The Board of Control

The members of the Board of Control have devoted many hours in regular sessions to the supervision of the school in all its aspects. Under their direction a new laboratory was built and equipped, an additional professor was added to the faculty, plans

and collections were promoted for the new Administration Building, and the need for a new dormitory was studied. There were no changes in the Board during the last three years, and the harmonious relations with the faculty are worthy of note.

The Faculty

Dr. John Sullivan was added to Concordia's German Department two years ago—the only change in faculty personnel. The health of several men caused the school some concern. Professor Paul Koehneke was confined to his home for some time but has recovered fully. Dr. Edwin Hattstaedt, who suffered a nervous collapse in 1946, has experienced a second attack and is currently recuperating. Additional assistance has had to be engaged to take care of classes, and the faculty itself absorbed much of the other work that had to be shifted.

The faculty adjusted its schedule to the necessities of acceleration and carefully inaugurated summer sessions that were productive beyond expectation and even enjoyable. By means of a carefully supervised student work program the students did much of the summer repair work and earned a major portion of their board.

The Students

Enrollment figures for the triennium are again heartening. The gains of the previous period were maintained, and the figure of 280 was reached in September, 1946. The large enrollment has already necessitated some selectivity. Ministerial students and those recommended by their pastors for character and ability receive priority. Because of acceleration this year's graduation took place at the end of January. Six of these graduates are taking additional courses offered by the faculty. In general the health of students has been very good.

Requests

For the sake of improvement in administration, teaching, and housing we respectfully *petition* Synod to grant us the following requests:

1. A grant for the New Administration Building, \$60,000
2. A new dormitory
3. Equipment to renovate the old laboratory
4. A full-time music director

1. In 1944 Synod granted us \$10,000 for the enlargement and equipment of the college office. Shortly thereafter plans were developed for the inclusion of this unit in a new building which will feature facilities for the teaching of music and for various types of recitals. The Board of Directors sanctioned the change. Restrictions have kept us from building. Today the cost of the

new building has risen tremendously. Our own collections in the District are at this time \$90,000 short of the goal. We therefore request Synod to grant us a substantial part of this amount. We ask for \$60,000.

2. During these last years of terrible fires the fire department of Milwaukee has inspected our buildings almost every week. It is worried about our State Dormitory. Fire Chief Wisner is ready to condemn it and has not done so only because we assured him that we will ask Synod to replace it.

Ever since the destruction of our Kilbourn Dormitory we have had to contend with crowding in Wunder Dormitory. Six students are packed into rooms intended only for a maximum of four. We need more room and will have to turn away many applicants this summer.

In view of these and other reasons we must ask for a new dormitory. One architect, Mr. Stubenrauch, has made a careful study of the situation and suggests the erection of a building in the shape of an "L." The first wing can be erected while the old building is still in use. His estimate of the cost is \$250,000.

3. The new laboratory which Synod granted us in 1944 is now complete except for a few cabinets. Now, however, the old laboratory shows its bad spots more than ever. It was never intended to be a laboratory and lacks every arrangement and convenience for good teaching. It is estimated that \$4,000 will enable us to reconstruct the laboratory into a relatively modern unit. We ask for this sum.

4. Encouraged by the Professors' Conference held in Milwaukee last summer, we repeat our request of 1944 for a full-time music director.

"For two years during the past triennium we enjoyed the services of Mr. Gerhard Schroth as full-time music director. When Mr. Schroth accepted a position with KFUD, we found it impossible to engage another man to take his place. Reluctance on the part of teachers to accept a position without a permanent call was one of the reasons. We have had to be satisfied with three part-time men, and these do not begin to equal the service we received from a single full-time man. Believing the various fields of music to be vital in the education of a minister and that the musical training of our students can best be achieved by the service of a full-time man, we request Synod to extend a call to supply this need and to offer the man an adequate salary."

THE BOARD OF CONTROL, CONCORDIA COLLEGE
GEORGE BEIDERWIEDEN, *Secretary*

The building requests of the Milwaukee Concordia Board of Control are endorsed by

THE SOUTH WISCONSIN DISTRICT PASTORAL CONFERENCE
H. I. NAUMANN, *Secretary*

ACTION

Concerning the requests in this report, Synod resolved, upon recommendation of Committee 1:

1. To grant \$60,000 for the new Administration Building.
2. To grant \$125,000 for a new dormitory.
3. The reconstruction of the old laboratory for \$4,000 was included under the general allowance of \$242,445 and was referred to the Board for Higher Education and/or the Board of Directors, with power to act.
4. This request was taken care of under Section XII of the Report of the Board for Higher Education.

Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn.

(Memorial 107)

In compliance with Synod's regulation, the Board of Control of Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn., submits its report for the period 1944—1947:

Student Body

Enrollment: 1944—1945	188
1945—1946	221
1946—1947	273

Among these, eighteen veterans are enrolled. Special efforts have been made to deepen the spiritual life of our entire student body, and the Word of God has proved its regenerative power. By having counselors in every dormitory, the student life has shown a marked improvement. No serious cases of discipline became necessary.

Tie-Up with University

With the approval of the Board of Directors and the Board for Higher Education, an arrangement was made with the University of Minnesota under which certain members of the University faculty delivered lectures in our school in such subjects as Sociology, Psychology, and Education. Eighteen veterans, nine graduates from our sophomore college class, and five members of our staff have availed themselves of this opportunity. While this arrangement is merely an experiment, it has been most successful and has been accomplished at a very nominal cost to Synod, amounting to about \$600.

Faculty

Because of Dr. M. Graebner's request to be relieved of the duties of the President, the Board acceded to his wishes and retained him as a member of the faculty. Rev. W. A. Poehler was elected to succeed him as President and was installed on Sept. 15,

1946, and has proved himself a capable, scholarly, and consecrated head of our institution.

Dr. Ernest Lussky completed forty years of service at our school in 1946, Professor Oswald Overn 25 years, and Professor Fred Wahlers and Professor Paul Stor each 25 years in 1947. Professor Edgar Otto was granted a sabbatical year to complete his studies towards his degree. This fact plus the increased enrollment made it necessary to secure additional teaching help. Former Chaplains Henry Luedke and Eugene Schmidt, and the two seminarians Paul Harms and Kenneth Korby have given excellent service. In February, 1947, Dr. Martin Graebner was granted a year's leave of absence in order to serve as Dr. J. W. Behnken's personal representative in Germany, and Missionary John Naumann from India, now on furlough, was engaged to teach certain classes.

Buildings Reconditioned

The South and West Buildings, vacant for more than twenty years, have been reconditioned into dormitories at the very reasonable cost of about \$20,000, giving us dormitory space for eighty students.

Requests

1. When a faculty has on its staff five members who are serving only temporarily, it becomes evident that it is below the desirable scholastic equipment. With possibilities of an increased enrollment for the coming years, we beg Synod to grant us one new professor who shall be competent to teach especially in the high school department.

2. The reconditioning of the Old Main. This building, structurally absolutely sound, should be reconditioned in order that the first floor may be made available for our more than 75 day students, for whom, at present, we have no available space. The second and third floors should be reconditioned in order to give us dormitory space for thirty-five students, and if double bunks are used, for seventy students. The estimated cost is \$27,178.40.

3. Shower room, West Building, \$1,250.20.

4. Women's powder room, Administration Building, \$2,756.

5. New administration office, \$5,446.08.

6. Buenger Memorial Library; estimated cost: \$152,250. Funds at hand, \$26,000. Amount necessary to complete, \$126,250.

BOARD OF CONTROL, CONCORDIA COLLEGE

F. J. SELTZ, *Secretary*

ACTION

Concerning these requests, Synod took the following action upon the recommendation of Committee 1:

1. The request for a new professor was referred to the Board for Higher Education for study in the light of Synod's action in the matter of "Ranking of Professors," with power to act.

2, 3, 4, and 5. The requests for repairs were taken care of under the general allowance for these purposes, amounting to \$242,445, and was referred to the Board for Higher Education and/or the Board of Directors, with power to act.

6. An appropriation of \$100,000 for the Buenger Memorial Library was included in the building grants for colleges and seminaries.

CO-EDUCATION AT HIGH SCHOOL, ST. PAUL, MINN.

(Memorial 129)

The Board of Control of Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn., herewith petitions the Honorable Synod to grant permission:

1. To enroll such female students at Concordia High School and College, St. Paul, as may be admitted without additional cost to Synod for instructional staff, heat, light, water, janitorial service, classroom space.

2. The number of such students as are to be admitted from time to time shall in no wise endanger or weaken the primary purpose for which Concordia College has been erected and is maintained by General Synod.

3. Full responsibility and authority for the enrollment of such students shall rest with the Board of Control of Concordia College, which in turn is responsible to Synod and the Board for Higher Education and the Board of Directors.

BOARD OF CONTROL OF CONCORDIA COLLEGE,
ST. PAUL, MINN.

F. J. SELTZ, *Secretary*

CO-EDUCATION AT ST. PAUL, MINN.

(Memorial 130)

WHEREAS, The need of greater opportunity for the higher education of the girls of our Church is recognized; and

WHEREAS, Changes and expansion of our colleges are now under consideration; and

WHEREAS, Facilities at Concordia College, St. Paul, will permit co-education; therefore be it

Resolved, That we petition the honorable Lutheran Synod of

Missouri, Ohio, and Other States, in convention at Chicago, Ill., in July, 1947, to permit co-education to be established at Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn.

THE HEAD-OF-THE-LAKES PASTORAL CONFERENCE,
MINNESOTA DISTRICT

W. A. THIELE, *Secretary*

ACTION

Resolved, Upon recommendation of Committee 1, that the petitions to permit co-education at Concordia High School and College, St. Paul, Minn., be referred to the Board for Higher Education.

**APPROPRIATION FOR LUTHERAN MEMORIAL CENTER
AT ST. PAUL, MINN.**

(Memorial 131)

WHEREAS, Our Synod has learned by experience the need of physical education in our ministerial schools; and

WHEREAS, A planned program of physical education under the leadership of a competent physical education instructor at each of our preparatory schools is under recommendation; and

WHEREAS, Our Synod has seen fit to plan to build gymnasiums at St. Louis, Mo., and at Springfield, Ill.; and

WHEREAS, It is very important that our ministerial students have gymnasiums in their formative years before they get to our seminaries; and

WHEREAS, We in the Northwest, Minnesota in particular, have privately collected approximately \$200,000 for the partial cost of a gymnasium; therefore be it

Resolved, That we petition General Synod to appropriate \$200,000 for the Lutheran Memorial Center at St. Paul, Minn., to be used, together with the funds already collected and pledged, for the erection of said gymnasium.

THE LUTHERAN MEMORIAL CENTER COMMITTEE
OF THE MINNESOTA DISTRICT

A. J. FRINKE, *Chairman*

P. S. The Minnesota District Board of Directors at its meeting on April 30, 1947, encouraged the Lutheran Memorial Center Committee to present the above memorial. — A. E. WENGER, *Secretary*, Minnesota District Board of Directors.

ACTION

This request was not included in the building appropriations recommended by Committee 1.

St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo.

(Memorial 108)

With gratitude to God, who has again blessed our school, the Board of Control, St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo., complying with Synod's regulations, herewith respectfully submits to the Honorable Synod the following report.

Faculty

Since the last convention several changes in faculty personnel have occurred. Owing to the honorable retirement granted Prof. H. Lobeck, who had faithfully and efficiently served St. Paul's College since 1905, the Rev. Norman Gienapp of Knoke, Iowa, was called as teacher of Greek and music. His installation took place Sept. 17, 1944, in connection with the annual college festival. The Rev. M. Senne, Sweet Springs, Mo., Vice-President of the Western District (now deceased), performed the ceremony, assisted by Prof. Albert J. C. Moeller, the Rev. Wm. O. Schmidt, and the Rev. A. Griesse. It is hoped that Professor Gienapp will have completed his music studies by the end of this summer, so that also our music department will be accredited by the State University. Prof. A. Reese, who had charge of the Latin department since 1925, was given a peaceful dismissal in order to accept a call to Mexico City, Mexico, on Jan. 3, 1945. This vacancy was filled by Dr. Erwin L. J. Lueker on Feb. 10, 1946. He is now professor of the Latin language and literature. President E. L. Roschke delivered the sermon and had charge of the installation ceremony, assisted by President Albert J. C. Moeller, Prof. O. T. Walle, and Pastors O. E. Heilman, Wm. O. Schmidt, and L. C. Hermerding.

On Oct. 5, 1946, Dr. L. W. Spitz, teacher of history and member of the faculty since 1925, was released to accept a call to Concordia Seminary. This vacancy has as yet not been filled. On April 15 a call was extended to the Rev. Eric C. Malte, Wilksburg, Pa., but he, too, declined the call. In the meantime, in order to safeguard our accreditation, Student Wenzel of River Forest, Ill., has been teaching history.

Student Wenzel has been employed as housemaster for the year 1947—48 to take the place of Student Harting, son of Pastor H. C. Harting, Emma, Mo., who has served in that capacity the past year, 1946—47.

Graduate Wilbert Rosin will serve us as assistant instructor the coming year, 1947—48, to teach English and German.

The Student Body

We rejoice to report that we have enjoyed an increased enrollment, reaching the total of 134 at the beginning of the past scholastic year. A similar increase of new students the coming year will

materially raise this total. We assume the number may reach the 150 mark. We are happy to state that the conduct of the student body has been very praiseworthy. The health of the students, with but a few exceptions, has been excellent. For all this we are grateful to our heavenly Father.

Board of Control

The Board of Control has diligently worked to carry out the duties assigned to them and has spent much time and effort toward materializing the grants set aside for new buildings in accordance with the instructions given to the Board of Directors at the last convention at Saginaw, Mich., concerning the needs of St. Paul's College at Concordia, Mo. Because of many factors no actual building has been possible. However, the architect firm of Carroll and Dean, Kansas City, Mo., has been employed, and preliminary sketches and plans have been submitted, which plans are to be carried out as soon as possible.

The secretary, the Rev. Wm. O. Schmidt, Higginsville, Mo., succeeding the Rev. Ernest Runge in 1927, has completed twenty years of service and has requested to be relieved of his duties, which request was granted by the Western District at its convention the past year.

St. Paul's College Association

Since 1943 St. Paul's College Association has come into existence. This group, whose membership approaches the thousand mark, is quite active, fostering the welfare of St. Paul's, particularly in those areas of activity for which no provision is made by Synod. Pastor T. A. Weinhold, Kansas City, Mo., Vice-President of the Western District, is chairman of this association.

Requests

Our usual requests for summer repairs have been made and submitted to the Committee on Colleges and will no doubt be disposed of in the usual manner.

In addition, however, we have the request for the establishment of another permanent professorship. The reasons for this request have been submitted to the Board of Directors and the Board for Higher Education, in accordance with a resolution of the previous convention, held at Saginaw, Mich. If requested by the convention itself and deemed necessary, these reasons will be presented by representatives of these Boards.

Very grateful to Synod for its efforts in behalf of St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo., we ask you to continue to pray for the further success of our school, as well as for all the other institutions of learning maintained by Synod.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

WM. O. SCHMIDT, Secretary

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1 this request for another professorship was referred to the Board for Higher Education for study in the light of Synod's action in the matter of "Ranking of Professors," with power to act.

Concordia Collegiate Institute, Bronxville, N. Y.

(Memorial 109)

Under the guidance and blessing of the Lord of the Church the Christian Higher Education of our youth has prospered and advanced in unprecedented measure during the past triennium at our Bronxville Concordia.

Our Faculty

In the fall of 1945 the United States Army granted President Arthur Doege his release from the position of chaplain, which permitted his return to our campus as active head of our school. Having been an Army reserve chaplain before the outbreak of the war, President Doege was called to active duty by the Government in February, 1942, and with the approval of Synod's Board of Directors was granted a leave of absence from our school. His return enabled Prof. Albert Meyer, who had served with great efficiency as acting president during the interim, to resume his full teaching load as Professor of German. The additional burdens imposed upon the members of our faculty by President Doege's long absence were willingly assumed and capably carried out.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted at the last synodical convention that "an experiment be made at the larger schools in employing a matron or housemaster to take charge of the dormitories," we requested and obtained permission to put this experiment into effect at our school. God led the Rev. Carl Weidmann of North Bergen, New Jersey, to accept this important position; and since his installation in the fall of 1945 he has served as housemaster in Bohm Hall, our dormitory for high school students. The results have fully justified Synod's foresight in authorizing this experiment. Under the careful supervision and guidance of our housemaster the attitude and the conduct of the students have greatly improved, and their spiritual life has been brought to a noticeably higher level. Our Board strongly recommends the adoption of this plan at all our schools. Since the number of boys in our high school is about equally divided between ministerial and non-ministerial students, half of the annual salary of the housemaster is being paid out of tuition funds.

At the last convention we reported that Dr. Henry Stein was granted an honorable retirement after 51 years of continuous

service at our school but that his valuable influence would continue as part-time professor. It is now our unusual privilege to report, with deep gratitude to our gracious Lord, that our revered Dr. Stein is completing his 54th consecutive year of devoted and faithful service on our campus.

The vacancy caused by the retirement of Dr. Stein was filled when Prof. Henry Proehl accepted the call to the chair of Latin and Greek in the High School. His installation, together with that of Pastor Carl F. Weidmann, our housemaster, took place at the Lutheran Hour rally held in New York City in October of 1945. Since his installation Professor Proehl has also served as Registrar for our High School. Prof. Theodore Hausmann continues to serve as Dean of the College.

In addition to the regularly called professors, our teaching staff includes six instructors, of whom three are women, and two assistants whose engagement is necessitated by our varied curricula of non-ministerial and co-educational courses. However, with the exception of one of the assistants, these instructors are salaried at no expense to Synod.

In October of 1944 we were permitted to observe the 25th anniversary of Prof. Theodore Hausmann's service at our Concordia in Bronxville.

The customary inspection by the Middle States Accrediting Association again resulted in a very favorable report for our school in all its departments. The only recommendations made by the Association were that we pay higher salaries to our professors and that we improve our science and library facilities.

God has kept the members of our faculty in good health, and they have given themselves faithfully and effectively to their tasks, which have been made more arduous than ever by our greatly increased enrollment.

Our Student Body

A far larger number of the youth of our churches than ever before is now receiving the benefits of Christian higher education at our school. The enrollment figures for the past triennium are as follows:

1944—1945	1945—1946	1946—1947
226	250	320

Our dormitories are filled to capacity, and many qualified applicants could not be accepted last fall, because room to house them was lacking. However, no qualified applicant for the ministerial course was denied admittance. In the High School, 73 out of a total of 162 are ministerial students. The enrollment of our Junior College is 158, of whom 68 are women students. There

are 27 ministerial students in the college, making our total ministerial enrollment exactly 100 at the beginning of the fall semester. Forty-one veterans are attending our school, eight of them ministerial students, a factor which has contributed greatly in making our college freshman class of 113 members the largest single class in our history. No decline in enrollment is anticipated in coming years. On the contrary, indications are that the size of our student body for some years to come will be limited only by the availability of dormitory and classroom space and the size of our teaching staff. Additional quarters were provided in the high school dormitory by converting part of the basement into a large study room, permitting conversion of a number of former study rooms into bedrooms. This, however, was not nearly sufficient to provide space for all qualified applicants. Your Board is very grateful that so many of our Lutheran boys and girls are turning to our school for their higher education and sincerely hopes that, under God, facilities may soon be made available which will enable us to serve the youth of our Church more adequately.

Building and Equipment

We wish to acknowledge with sincere gratitude the sympathetic and understanding consideration given by Synod's Board of Directors to the unusually great needs in the physical plant of our school which demanded attention during the past triennium. With the aid of funds made available by Synod's Board, it was possible to undertake several extensive alteration projects, which had been necessary for some time but which the increased enrollment made imperative. At a cost of \$17,000 the interior of Bohm Hall, our original dormitory erected in 1910, was completely renovated and refurnished. Our antiquated kitchen facilities and equipment, also in use since 1910, were replaced last fall by modern equipment, and the entire kitchen was re-arranged and enlarged to provide a cafeteria style of meal service. Cost of this undertaking, including necessary structural changes in the Commons Building, was in excess of \$34,000, of which \$20,000 was borne by Synod. The benefits of this change in type of meal service have exceeded expectations. The staggering of the meal time made practical by the cafeteria service, with the college and high school eating at separate hours, has made it unnecessary to enlarge our dining hall despite the fact that we now have a student body twice as large as the dining hall was originally intended to accommodate.

To provide living quarters for our housemaster, a suite of rooms in Bohm Hall was converted into an apartment at a cost of \$3,000, including furnishings, half of which was defrayed by Synod.

Another need was met by the purchase of a three-story dwell-

ing in Tuckahoe, not far from our campus, containing an attractive 5-room apartment on each floor. This now provides residence for the families of our bursar and two of our instructors, one of whom formerly lived in the Bronx and traveled twenty miles each day to attend classes. The apartments formerly occupied by our bursar and the other instructor, in our women's dormitories, are now providing additional dormitory space for our co-educational students. The purchase of this apartment dwelling is being made possible by local funds, without cost to Synod.

As an adequate fire protection measure, sprinkler systems were installed some two years ago in our three women's dormitories, each of which is a large converted dwelling of wood and clapboard construction located off the campus. This item, cost of which was considerable, was likewise defrayed by funds made available locally.

Alterations were also made last summer on the main floor of our Administration Building to provide a faculty room large enough for our increased staff, as well as more suitable space and facilities for the offices of our Dean and Registrar. To compensate for the classroom in the Administration Building lost through these alterations, it was necessary to convert a portion of the basement of Sieker Hall, our college dormitory, into two classrooms. These alterations were also accomplished without financial aid from Synod.

In addition to the projects already listed, repairs on our buildings and replacements for our equipment were made under authorization of Synod's Board as necessity demanded.

Personnel of the Board

Last December the Lord summoned to Himself our esteemed colleague Mr. Fred Overbeck, a manager of our Board for the past 25 years. His long and faithful service has meant much to Concordia, and his devotion and zeal for the cause of the Lord as represented by our school will be a constant inspiration to those who come after him. At this writing his successor has not yet been elected. No other changes have occurred in the personnel of the Board.

Regular Board meetings were held monthly, and numerous special meetings as the need arose.

God has been particularly good to us in permitting us to have lay members on our Board who devote themselves unsparingly to the cause of our school.

Acknowledgments

Grateful acknowledgment must again be made of the generous support our school has received from many individuals and congregations, through the Building Fund Campaign and otherwise, and

especially of the continued loyal support of the Lutheran Education Society, whose 40th anniversary is observed this year, and the Ladies' Aid Society of Concordia.

Requests

1. *New Educational Building*

Having been granted \$80,000 by the Saginaw Convention for a new library, steps were immediately taken to solicit funds among the congregations in the area served by our school for the remaining portion of the contemplated educational unit, consisting of science laboratories and classrooms and an auditorium. The campaign, under the auspices of the Lutheran Education Society, was singularly blessed by God, the contributions amounting to \$213,323.21 as of December 31, 1946, after campaign expenses had been deducted. The building was planned by the architect to cost approximately \$300,000, including equipment, according to prices prevailing at the time. Since then, however, owing to constantly rising building costs, the original estimate has had to be revised upwards a number of times, and the latest figure we have received is about \$500,000. This has made it impossible to proceed with building operations as planned. But since the need for the new building is more urgent now than ever, we intend to erect only the science and library unit at this time. We therefore *renew our request* for the \$80,000 granted us by the Saginaw convention for the library, plus an additional \$45,000 to cover the increased cost of construction, making the total amount requested \$125,000.

2. *Synodical Support for Non-Ministerial Students*

Up to the present time it has been the policy of Synod not to support non-ministerial or general education at its institutions. In the case of male general students, however, support is given to the extent of providing living quarters by allowing them the use of the dormitories. In the case of our women students no such support is given. Our Board therefore *petitions* Synod to consider changing its policy, at least to the extent of providing living quarters also for our women students. Should this change in policy be adopted, we further *petition* Synod to erect a fireproof dormitory, sufficient to house 100 college women, to be located either on our campus or on one of our properties adjacent to the campus, at an estimated cost of \$125,000.

3. *Additional Professor for the High School*

Under the rules of accreditation as a junior college, our college professors are not permitted to teach in the high school. Because of this, our high school is at present understaffed, particularly also for the subjects in the ministerial course. As a result, it has been

necessary to engage theological students without teaching experience to serve as instructors for periods of one year, with consequent loss in the preparation of our future pastors. We therefore request Synod for permission to call an additional professor to teach academic subjects in the high school.

4. *Professor of Physical Education*

In the training of our future pastors, physical education has a vital place. At Bronxville we have never had a regular professor who had been called for the specific purpose of teaching the courses and directing the program of physical education, but have had to rely upon various members of our staff, already carrying heavy teaching loads, to assume these additional tasks. We believe the matter of physical education is of such importance in the preparation of the future servants of our churches that it warrants the calling of a qualified man for the position of Director of Physical Education, and we herewith *petition* Synod for permission to call such a man.

5. *Additional Residences for Professors*

We are badly in need of a number of additional residences for our professors. At the present time two of our professors are living off the campus, one of them at considerable distance from the school. Should Synod grant us permission to call the two new professors as requested above, the situation will be still more difficult. We therefore *petition* Synod to grant us three new professors' residences, to be erected on our campus, similar in size and quality of construction to the present residences on Faculty Row, at an estimated cost of approximately \$18,000 each.

6. *Renovation of Sieker Hall*

Since its erection in 1925, Sieker Hall, our dormitory for college men, has never been given a thorough interior renovation. It is now vitally in need of such renovation in order to restore the walls, floors, and woodwork of the halls and rooms into suitable living quarters for our students. Our Board herewith *petitions* Synod for an appropriation of \$20,000 to undertake this necessary work.

7. *Lights Along Faculty Row*

At present there are no street lights along Faculty Row. This creates an unnecessary hazard of personal injury to the families of our faculty, members of our student body, and to many persons who visit our school for public events, inasmuch as Faculty Row also serves as main passage way to our gymnasium. We therefore herewith *petition* Synod for permission to install a sufficient number of street lights along Faculty Row, at an estimated cost of \$2,000.

8. *Change from DC to AC Current*

Since the erection of our original buildings at Bronxville most of our electric current has been provided by our own generating plant. We now find that it would be advisable to purchase all electric current from the Westchester Lighting Company for the following reasons:

1. A new special rate of 2 cents per kilowatt hour has recently been made available to us provided we purchase all current from the Lighting Company. This would effect an annual saving of approximately \$1,500.

2. By the use of AC in place of our present DC current a better service will be rendered to our faculty and students. At present lighting for classrooms has often been unavailable when needed, because our generators do not operate in the daytime. Furthermore, there has been a variation in the quality of the light from moment to moment.

3. The capacity of our boilers for heating purposes will be increased by about 22 per cent if they are relieved of the lighting load.

We therefore petition Synod for permission to eliminate our generating plant and convert from DC to AC current at a conversion cost estimated to be from \$6,000 to \$8,500.

9. *Conversion from Coal to Oil*

Up to the present time, coal has been used as fuel for our heating plant. An examination by engineers reveals that conversion to oil as fuel will mean an annual saving of approximately \$2,500 in fuel costs and \$3,000 in firemen's wages, a total annual saving of \$5,500. Estimated cost of this conversion is between \$8,300 and \$8,700, according to contractors' figures. Assuming the cost to be approximately \$9,000, the saving of \$5,500 a year represents a return of 60 per cent on the investment during the first year. Our Board therefore petitions Synod to authorize this change from coal to oil as fuel.

10. *Sprinkler System for Bohm Hall*

A matter of vital concern to Synod is the need of adequate fire protection for the students at our schools. At Bronxville we have a fireproof dormitory for our college men and a system of automatic sprinklers in our girls' dormitories. However, Bohm Hall, our original dormitory, erected in 1910 and now filled to capacity with 127 high school boys, has no fire protection other than hoses on each floor and a warning system. Our Board believes these measures are inadequate and therefore requests Synod for per-

mission to install an automatic sprinkler system in Bohm Hall at a cost of \$9,425, according to bids already received.

11. Extension of Concordia Place Road

Concordia Place (Faculty Row) now ends at the last of our professors' residences. Our Board believes that it should be extended to form an L-shaped roadway along the outer rim of our campus to a new exit on Tanglewylde Avenue. Such a roadway is needed to provide access to any new residences erected on our campus. It would, furthermore, extend our campus to the limit of our property, thereby serving to accommodate our increasing enrollment by opening up a stretch of campus now unused due to lack of access. This extension, which involves 3,600 square yards of paving, can be constructed at a cost of \$13,000 according to bids received, or 40 cents per square foot, including grading. Permission to undertake this necessary improvement is herewith respectfully requested by your Board.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

LOUIS S. WAGNER, *Secretary*

ENDORSEMENT OF REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR EDUCATIONAL BUILDING AT BRONXVILLE, N. Y.

(Memorial 132)

Recognizing the need for an educational building, the last Synod (Saginaw, Mich., 1944) granted Concordia Collegiate Institute at Bronxville, N. Y., the sum of \$80,000 for the erection of a new Library Building. The Lutheran Education Society at that time pledged itself to raise an equal or larger amount for other necessary facilities.

The Lutheran Education Society, with the help of God, has raised appreciably more funds than it had pledged itself to do. The intervening years, however, have brought about spiraling building costs and the Society finds that more than double the anticipated sums are needed for the construction of the educational building. Our conservative estimate in 1944 of the cost of the Library Building, namely \$80,000, is now totally inadequate for its construction.

And yet, the need for this Library Building is more urgent today than at any previous time. The enrollment at Concordia Collegiate Institute has risen to 320. All facilities are taxed to the utmost. The present library on the fourth floor of Administration Hall is now less adequate for the book collection and less efficient for study than it was when Synod granted our request three years ago. The space now occupied in the Administration Building by library and stackroom is urgently needed for additional classrooms.

We, therefore, appeal to Synod for an additional sum for the Library Building so that we may proceed with its construction at the earliest possible moment.

THE LUTHERAN EDUCATION SOCIETY

HENRY W. SIEBERN, *President*

ACTION

Concerning these requests, Synod took the following action upon recommendation of Committee 1:

1. An appropriation of \$45,000 for a Science and Library Unit was included in the building grants for colleges and seminaries.

2. The request for a dormitory was not included under the building appropriations.

3. The request for a new professor was referred to the Board for Higher Education for study in the light of Synod's action in the matter of "Ranking of Professors," with power to act.

4. The request for a professor of physical education was taken care of under Section XI of the Report of the Board for Higher Education.

5. The request for three residences is in the hand of the Board of Directors.

6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11. These requests for repairs are included in the general allowance of \$242,445 for repairs and are referred to the Board for Higher Education and/or the Board of Directors, with power to act.

St. John's College, Winfield, Kans.

(Memorial 110)

The Board of Control of St. John's College, Winfield, Kans., herewith submits its report covering the years 1944—1947.

The enrollment statistics for these three years are as follows:

1944—45:	290 Total;	165 Boys,	125 Girls
1945—46:	321 Total;	173 Boys,	148 Girls
1946—47:	415 Total;	231 Boys,	184 Girls

The pretheological enrollments were as follows:

1944—1945, 132; 1945—1946, 128; 1946—1947, 156

The health of our students and faculty members, with but a few exceptions, has been very good. No serious epidemic or prolonged illness has interfered with the regular routine. For this we are truly grateful to our heavenly Father.

At Thanksgiving time in the year 1946 the 25th anniversary of Prof. Frank Lankenau was observed by a special service in Trinity Lutheran Church, Winfield, and by a special social gathering of students and faculty members in the gymnasium.

The rebuilding of West Dormitory was carried out in the summer of 1946 according to instruction of Synod, with the approval of the Board of Directors.

The Commercial Department has continued to function in a satisfactory manner during the past triennium. The department is self-supporting financially; it also makes an annual remittance to Synod for the use of its rooms in the Administration Building, and it offers instruction in typewriting and shorthand without cost to pretheological students.

Both high school and junior college have been accredited for a number of years with the educational authorities of the State of Kansas. The high school is also a member of the North Central Association. The relations with these agencies have been satisfactory and helpful.

Such needs of the institution as painting and decorating, rebuilding, and general repairs have been submitted in special memorials.

The helpful co-operation of Synod's President, of the Board of Directors, and of the Board for Higher Education is gratefully acknowledged.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

W. H. MEYER, *Chairman*

FRED KRAMER, *Secretary*

REQUEST WITH REGARD TO BADEN HALL, WINFIELD, KANS.

(Memorial 133)

The Board of Control of St. John's College, Winfield, Kans., has caused Baden Hall, the oldest building on the campus of St. John's College, to be thoroughly examined by an architect and a contractor, who reported as follows:

1. The outside shell of the building is in very good condition, except for some necessary tuckpointing and a few broken stones which ought to be replaced.

2. The interior construction — wooden joists, floors, studdings, and lath — make the building a dangerous firetrap.

3. The whole interior construction ought to be torn out and four floors instead of three constructed, with steel joists, concrete floors, and fireproof masonry interior walls.

4. It should be possible to do this work for about \$125,000.

In view of the fact that Synod ought not to endanger the life and safety of its students, the Board of Control of St. John's College petitions Synod for funds to rebuild Baden Hall and to make it fireproof.

In view of the fact that past estimates of cost have been consistently too low and that that is very likely also the case in this instance, the Board of Control of St. John's College respectfully petitions Synod for a grant of \$150,000 for the rebuilding of Baden Hall.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

ACTION

The request for rebuilding Baden Hall was not included in the building appropriations recommended by Committee 1.

RE EQUALIZATION OF RENT COST AND RENT ALLOWANCE

(Unprinted Memorial 16)

The St. John's College Board of Control in regular session held May 12, 1947, in Winfield, Kans., begs leave to submit the following overture for your careful consideration and proper action:

WHEREAS, The rents paid to professors owning their own homes are far below the rentals paid currently in Winfield, Kans.; and

WHEREAS, Synod would be forced to face a real problem if such home-owning professors would choose to sell their homes at current high prices and apply for rental allowance to occupy a rented residence; and,

WHEREAS, The monthly rental allowance to professors owning their own homes is fixed at \$32.50, while the current monthly rentals for like residences demand from \$45.00 to \$55.00 per month; and,

WHEREAS, Just now in Winfield, Kans., we have some professors occupying synodically owned residences, while others are renting residences for which Synod pays current rental prices, and we have still others who own their own homes, for which they receive a low rental allowance of \$32.50 per month; and,

WHEREAS, We understand that similar conditions obtain at other synodically owned and operated institutions; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Centennial Convention, in session July 20—29 in Chicago, Ill., be encouraged to correct this disparity by providing that wherever Synod rents residences also from professors who own and occupy their own homes, Synod pay the current rent of the community in which said houses are located.

Respectfully submitted,

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE BOARD OF CONTROL
WINFIELD, KANSAS

ACTION

Resolved, That the question regarding equitable allowances for rentals on residences personally owned by professors be referred to the Board of Directors.

Concordia Academy, Portland, Oregon

(Memorial 111)

The past triennium has witnessed the beginning of a new era for our Portland Concordia. With its continued existence guaranteed by action of the Saginaw Convention of 1944, the institution has now been able to devote all its attention toward the strengthening of its program and the expansion of its facilities.

Building Program

Construction of the new dormitory authorized by Synod was begun on July 1, 1946. The cornerstone was laid with appropriate ceremonies on November 17, 1946. As this report is written, the construction work is in its final stages, and the dormitory will be ready for occupancy, God willing, at the beginning of the new school year, i. e., September, 1947. The dormitory is of reinforced concrete, fireproof construction, with brick veneer exterior, with two stories and full basement. The building consists of 20 suites (bedroom and study room), each of which will accommodate four students — a total capacity of 80 students.

Through special action of the synodical Board of Directors a heating plant has been erected on the campus at the cost of approximately \$18,000. This plant has been equipped to serve the entire campus, including both the new dormitory and such other buildings as will be erected in the future.

By resolution the Oregon and Washington District at its 1946 convention pledged itself to raise \$60,000 for a building fund for Concordia Academy among the congregations of the District. To date the moneys thus collected approximate \$90,000. The original \$60,000 has been designated for the first unit of an administration building, and the remainder has been earmarked for the gymnasium, landscaping, and other campus improvements for which Synod makes no provision.

Construction work on the administration building will begin this summer; the "old building," which has housed both dormitory and classroom facilities since its erection in 1907, will be razed in order to make room for the new building.

The first unit of the administration building (consisting of the first floor and basement) is to be constructed with District funds. This, however, will not fully take care of Concordia's instructional and administrative needs. Since it is highly desirable to provide more classroom space, as well as adequate library and chapel facilities, at the earliest possible moment if these important phases of our program are not to be impaired, the Board of Control *makes the following request*: That Synod authorize the completion of the entire administration building, according to the plans submitted, for the sum of \$110,000.

Junior College

Each of the four pastoral conferences of the Oregon and Washington District has resolved to petition Synod to grant our Portland Concordia the privilege of extending its course to include the two Junior College years. The Oregon State Pastoral Conference has directed the following overture to our Board of Control. The Board, feeling that the advisable and feasible time for such extension has arrived, herewith submits this resolution to Synod:

WHEREAS, We have the cause of our Concordia Academy at heart and greatly desire its advancement to the glory and honor of our Lord Jesus Christ; and

WHEREAS, With Concordia's building program completed, new and better facilities for the education of our ministerial students will be available; and

WHEREAS, Adequate housing for additional students is now assured; and

WHEREAS, It is to the disadvantage of the ministerial students after four years to transfer to schools far removed to complete their preparatory course of studies; and

WHEREAS, It would place the Concordia of the Northwest on a comparable level with preparatory schools in other sections of Synod; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Oregon Pastoral Conference, in session at Forest Grove, Oreg., Oct. 22—24, 1946, urge the Board of Control of Concordia Academy, Portland, Oreg., to consider the advisability and feasibility of adding two years to the present course, thus enabling our ministerial students to complete their preparatory studies at Portland; and be it

Resolved, That, if and when such extension becomes advisable and feasible, the Board petition Synod to grant such extension; and be it further

Resolved, That the Oregon Pastoral Conference endorse such petition; and be it finally

Resolved, That our secretary be instructed to submit a copy of this proposal to each of the other three pastoral conferences of our District for their consideration.

(Signed) DONALD W. HINRICHS, *Secretary*

OREGON PASTORAL CONFERENCE

The expansion of our course in the immediate future would appear to be consonant with the steady growth and expansion of our Church in the Northwest. Whereas Synod's percentage of growth during the fifteen-year period from 1930 to 1945 was 31.71

per cent, the percentage of growth of the Oregon-Washington District during this same period was 118.28 per cent.

During the years from 1940 to 1946 the following rate of growth is indicated:

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Synod _____	1.67%	1.66%	.61%	2.54%	2.82%	2.12%	
Oreg. and Wash. Dist.	2.94%	4.49%	4.46%	10.77%	10.04%	5.20%	8.82%

It is significant in the above to note the accelerated rate of growth during the *postwar* year of 1946, which indicates that the increase in the membership of our District was not simply a war-time phenomenon, but that it rather possesses the elements of stability and constancy.

It should be noted, moreover, that Oakland, which is the nearest of Synod's junior colleges, is 719 miles distant from Portland, 901 miles from Seattle, 1,081 miles from Spokane. Whereas our students travel an average of 145 miles from their homes to Portland, they would have to travel an average of 757 miles to Oakland.

In 1944 Synod resolved to retain Portland in its family of preparatory schools. The primary purpose of such retention was the continued training of young men for the Gospel ministry. To this end an investment of more than \$200,000 in new buildings and more adequate facilities has been made at Portland since 1944.

Now, it is undeniable that the determination of many — perhaps most — young men to choose the ministry as their life's work is not crystallized before the first or second year of college. At the same time it is incontrovertible that many of our high school graduates who would have continued study at our institution if the junior college years had been offered here have been lost to our synodical educational system because of the difficulties presented by the necessity of continuing their studies at another institution excessively distant from their home. Thus the purpose of Synod in continuing Portland's Concordia as a pre-ministerial training school has in part been vitiated by the fact that our course has been cut off at the conclusion of the senior high school year. It would therefore seem to be the part of both logic and good stewardship to lend these students every possible encouragement and to facilitate the continuation of their pre-ministerial studies by offering them the junior college years on their own campus. Only in this way can Synod and the Oregon and Washington District capitalize fully on their investment in our Portland Concordia.

It should further be observed that now, for the first time in the history of our institution, there will be adequate dormitory and

classroom facilities to accommodate the students in the junior college classes.

For these reasons the Board of Control respectfully and urgently *petitions* Synod to grant the extension of our course to include the two junior college years; the first college year to be added in the fall of 1947 and the second year in the fall of 1948.

Faculty

By resolution of Synod, in 1944, the Board of Control was authorized to call a new president and fourth professor. This position was filled through the election of the Rev. Thomas Coates, B. D., S. T. M., of Chicago, who was installed into office on June 13, 1946, by District President F. M. L. Nitz. In addition to his administrative duties, Professor Coates teaches in the fields of Religion and the Social Sciences.

Three full-time assistants have served at Concordia during this triennium: The Rev. Carl Nitz, 1944—45; Student Allen Nauss, 1945—46; and Candidate Arthur G. Wahlers, 1946—47. Two faculty members observed anniversaries during this period: Prof. F. W. J. Sylwester completed 40 years of service at Concordia in 1945, and Prof. E. H. Brandt marked his 25th anniversary of faculty service in 1946.

Our faculty is at present seriously overburdened. The ages of the four regularly called professors are, respectively, 69, 66, 60, and 36. Accordingly, the two men who have passed the age of 65 should, by synodical resolution, carry a reduced teaching load. This has not been possible under existing conditions; indeed, Professor Sylwester has carried the extra responsibilities of treasurer of the institution, in addition to a full teaching schedule.

At the same time it is imperative that we expand our curriculum in order to serve the needs of our students more effectively. Moreover, in order to measure up to the standards for accreditation specified by the Northwest Association of Secondary Schools, our faculty must be augmented by the addition of instructors with the requisite educational credits.

The Board therefore respectfully *petitions* Synod to grant our Portland Concordia two additional professorships (the fields to be determined by the Board in consultation with the Board for Higher Education). It is also requested that permission be continued to employ a full-time assistant (student or candidate).

Co-Education

It is not an exaggeration to say that there is almost universal sentiment throughout the Oregon and Washington District for the introduction of co-education at Concordia. The interest of our

Christians in the Northwest in behalf of our institution would be greatly enhanced if provision were made for co-education and general education. All pastoral conferences of the District have gone on record in support of this proposal.

The Board therefore *requests permission* of Synod to introduce co-education on our campus, beginning with the fall of 1948, with the following provisions: (1) Girls are to be admitted as day students only. (2) Girls are to be admitted on the high school level only. (3) Additional expenses incurred through this expansion of our program — e. g., personnel, courses, equipment — are to be subsidized locally, in order to obviate any additional financial burden upon Synod.

Library and Laboratory

Both our library and laboratory are woefully deficient and altogether inadequate to meet the needs of our institution. There is, moreover, no hope of attaining to even the minimum standards for accreditation laid down by the Northwest Association of Secondary Schools unless both of these departments of our school are expanded, improved, and modernized. We therefore *request* of Synod an appropriation of \$2,000 for the library, to be spent for books, cataloguing, and equipment; and an appropriation of \$2,000 for laboratory equipment.

Service Building

Kitchen and dining-room facilities have been temporarily installed in the basement of the new dormitory. Since this is not satisfactory as a permanent arrangement, the erection of a service building or refectory should be provided for at an early date. This building is to include also hospital facilities and quarters for the kitchen staff (at present Synod is paying \$36 a month as rental for the house occupied by the steward and his wife). The Board therefore *requests* an appropriation of \$50,000 for the erection of a service building.

Board of Control

During the past triennium there has been but one change in the personnel of the Board of Control. In June, 1946, the chairman of the Board, Mr. E. F. Balgemann, resigned his position in order that he might accept the contract as builder of the new dormitory. The vacancy on the Board was filled by Mr. Arthur H. Raasch of Portland. Since Mr. Balgemann had served as a member of the Board of Control since 1912, it is *suggested* that Synod take special recognition of this outstanding record of loyal and consecrated service. Mr. Paul Nells was appointed chairman of the Board in place of Mr. Balgemann.

District Support

1. *Building Fund Campaign*

As indicated above, the Oregon and Washington District at its 1946 convention resolved to raise \$60,000 for Concordia's building program. The total offering to date has reached almost \$90,000. This represents an average contribution of almost \$5.00 per capita for the 18,000 communicants of the District. There can be no more convincing testimony to the interest and loyalty of the Christians of the Oregon and Washington District in behalf of Concordia. It is evident that this spirit will become increasingly manifest as Concordia develops and expands its program to meet still more adequately the needs of the District. The District has continued its annual subsidy of \$500 to the Commissary Special Fund, which includes \$200 to the Music Department.

The support of the District has not been only financial, but has also been expressed in terms of the large quantities of food-stuffs which many of the congregations have regularly contributed to our commissary.

2. *Concordia Academy Guild*

Concordia has received invaluable support from the active women's organization known as the "Academy Guild." This group has sponsored an annual "Concordia Day" on our campus, regularly attended by several hundred women. The Guild has collected upwards of \$600 annually for Concordia, with each year's collection designated for a specific project. Thus, during the past year the Guild has paid one half of the salary of the office secretary. During the spring of 1947 the Guild extended its scope of activity to cover the entire District, sponsoring "Concordia Days" in ten different zones outside Portland (five in Washington, three in Idaho, two in Oregon).

3. *Alumni Association*

Another organization which has been created in support of Concordia is the Alumni Association, which began its work in June, 1946. This group has paid for the grading of the athletic field and is providing a crucifix for each bedroom in the new dormitory. A quarterly paper, *The Alumnus*, is published.

4. *Lutheran Education Society*

This society, which had been dormant for several years, was revived and reorganized in the spring of 1947. It has embarked upon a far-reaching program of support in behalf of Concordia, with special attention to those needs of the school for which Synod makes no provision. Memberships in the society are solicited in every congregation of the District.

Student Body

During the past three years the enrollment at Portland has been 50, 48, and 55, respectively. Of the students enrolled during 1946—47, 30 were enrolled for pre-ministerial or pre-teacher training, and 25 were classified as "general education" students. 29 new students were received during the past school year. Despite the wretched conditions obtaining in the old building, which during the past year was crowded far beyond its normal capacity, the morale of the student body was high, and the anticipation of new and more spacious facilities in the immediate future had a tonic effect upon the spirit and attitude of the boys.

A number of new student projects were undertaken during the past year: (1) The students published a monthly paper, *The Northwest Concordian*, and a school annual, *The Blue and White*. Professor Coates served as faculty adviser. (2) The Students' Chorus, directed by Mr. Wilbert Grimm, went "on the road" for the first time, giving four concerts in Washington and two in Oregon. (3) A Students' Missionary Society has been organized. With the Rev. Wm. H. Hillmer as counselor, the students have undertaken a number of worthy missionary projects and have devoted much time to the discussion of missionary methods. (4) The athletic program has received new emphasis under the direction of Asst. Prof. Arthur Wahlers. Concordia has joined the Oregon High School Activities Association, which has granted our basketball and baseball teams membership in the "B" division. (5) The administration has received splendid co-operation from the Student Council; this arrangement has made for a commendable spirit of democracy in the maintenance of discipline and in the management of student affairs.

Curriculum

During the past year the following new courses were added to the curriculum: Government (one semester); Economics (one semester); Health (two semesters); Shorthand (two semesters); Business Arithmetic and Bookkeeping (two semesters); Journalism (one semester). Moreover, World History has been divided into two units: Ancient History and Medieval and Modern History, each covering two semesters in the freshman and sophomore years respectively.

Faculty Residence

At the present time Synod owns only one faculty residence at Portland. This residence is occupied by President Coates. The other professors own their homes. The calling of new professors will obviously involve serious problems with regard to housing. We therefore request Synod to authorize the erection or purchase of a new faculty dwelling at a cost of approximately \$17,000.

Summer Courses

Under the supervision of the Extension Divisions of our theological and teachers' seminaries, a graduate school for pastors and teachers is to be conducted on our campus for a three-week period this summer. These courses will carry residence credits toward the acquisition of degrees in theology and education. — Moreover, a "Pastors' Workshop" has been planned for the pastors of the District during the last week of August. — Our campus will also be the locale of the Walther League L. S. V. School during the week of Aug. 11.

In conclusion, the Board of Control of Concordia Academy desires to express to the synodical Board of Directors and Board for Higher Education its sincere thanks for the splendid co-operation and the sympathetic help and guidance which have been extended to us.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF CONCORDIA ACADEMY
PORTLAND, OREG.

E. EICHMANN, *Secretary*

JUNIOR COLLEGE AT PORTLAND, OREG.

(Memorial 134)

Pursuant to the instruction of the Puget Sound Pastoral Conference, in session at Everett, Wash., February 4—6, 1947, I respectfully submit the following memorial, which was originally suggested by the Oregon Pastoral Conference and adopted by the Puget Sound Pastoral Conference.

Memorial

WHEREAS, We have the cause of our Concordia Academy at heart and greatly desire its advancement to the glory and honor of our Lord Jesus Christ; and

WHEREAS, With Concordia's building program completed, new and better facilities for the education of our ministerial students will be available; and

WHEREAS, Adequate housing for additional students is now assured; and

WHEREAS, It is to the disadvantage of the ministerial students after four years to transfer to schools far removed to complete their preparatory course of studies; and

WHEREAS, It would place the Concordia of the Northwest on a comparable level with preparatory schools in other sections of Synod; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Puget Sound Pastoral Conference, in session at Everett, Wash., February 4—6, 1947, urge the Board of Control of Concordia Academy, Portland, Oreg., to consider the

advisability and feasibility of adding two years to the present course, thus enabling our ministerial students to complete their preparatory studies at Portland; and be it

Resolved, That, if and when such extension becomes advisable and feasible, the Board petition Synod to grant such extension; and be it further

Resolved, That the Puget Sound Pastoral Conference endorse such petition.

PUGET SOUND PASTORAL CONFERENCE

R. A. FRANTZ, *Secretary*

JUNIOR COLLEGE AT PORTLAND, OREG.

(Memorial 135)

WHEREAS, The students graduating from our Portland Academy must travel a great distance to continue their studies at some junior college of our Synod, entailing considerable expense for their parents; and

WHEREAS, Our new Academy is now equipped to accommodate the students enrolled for a longer period of time; and

WHEREAS, The continued increasing population of the Pacific Northwest and the greater interest in higher education demands a course in education beyond the high school level; and

WHEREAS, Our nearest junior college at Oakland is now already overcrowded; and

WHEREAS, With co-education established at our Portland Academy, many of the young ladies of our District would welcome the opportunity of acquiring such higher education at an institution of our Church; therefore be it

Resolved, That we respectfully petition the General Synod to establish a junior college in connection with our Portland Academy.

INLAND EMPIRE PASTORAL CONFERENCE
OF THE OREGON AND WASHINGTON DISTRICT

M. C. KAUTH BENJ. W. SCHULDHEISZ

CO-EDUCATION AT PORTLAND, OREG.

(Memorial 136)

WHEREAS, There is an increasing interest in higher education, including Lutheran high schools, in our District; and

WHEREAS, Our Concordia Academy at Portland will soon have administration facilities to accommodate many students; and

WHEREAS, Many Christian high school girls in the Pacific Northwest could with comparatively small additional expense to Synod be given Christian high school training at the Portland Academy; and

WHEREAS, Such co-education could also give preliminary training to prepare young ladies for teaching in our schools; therefore be it

Resolved, That we urge Synod to authorize the Board of Control of Concordia Academy, Portland, Oreg., to establish co-education at the Academy.

INLAND EMPIRE PASTORAL CONFERENCE
OF THE OREGON AND WASHINGTON DISTRICT

E. JAECH

O. STUENKEL

CO-EDUCATION AT PORTLAND, OREG.

(Memorial 137)

WHEREAS, The youth of high school age in the Oregon and Washington District is almost entirely dependent upon non-Christian institutions for their education; and

WHEREAS, This is particularly true of the congregations in the outlying sections of our far-flung District, comprising three States with few larger cities and centers where a Lutheran high school could be founded and maintained, depriving the youth of any opportunity whatsoever for a Christian high school education; and

WHEREAS, It is the concern of the District to make every effort to extend the benefits of a Christian high school education to our girls as well as boys; and

WHEREAS, Concordia Academy will now have adequate classroom facilities for the admission of girls; and

WHEREAS, The experience of other synodical institutions has shown that the introduction of co-education has a favorable effect upon campus life and student morale; and

WHEREAS, Co-education at Concordia Academy would bring real blessings to the homes and congregations of District and Synod; and

WHEREAS, There is widespread sentiment, yes, insistent demand, throughout the Oregon and Washington District, for the introduction of co-education at Concordia Academy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Oregon Pastoral Conference, assembled in Forest Grove, Oreg., Oct. 22—24, 1946, urgently petition Synod to authorize the introduction of co-education at Concordia Academy, Portland, Oreg., as soon as feasible.

OREGON PASTORAL CONFERENCE
DONALD W. HINRICHS, *Secretary*

ACTION

Concerning these requests, Synod took the following action upon recommendation of Committee 1:

1. An appropriation of \$110,000 for completing the Adminis-

tration Building was included in the building grants for colleges and seminaries.

2. The petition of Portland to be raised to the status of a junior college was referred to the Board for Higher Education, in conjunction with the Board of Directors, for close and intensive study and with power to act.

3. The request for two professorships was referred to the Board for Higher Education for study in the light of Synod's action in the matter of "Ranking of Professors," with power to act.

4. The petitions to permit co-education at Concordia Academy at Portland, Oreg., were referred to the Board for Higher Education.

5. The request for library and science equipment was taken care of under the general allowance for these purposes, amounting to \$242,445, and was referred to the Board for Higher Education and/or the Board of Directors, with power to act.

6. The request for a service building was not included in the building appropriations.

7. Synod took special recognition of the loyal and consecrated services of Mr. E. F. Balgemann.

8. The request for a new residence will be taken care of under the resolution of a former convention that the Board of Directors shall have the power to buy or build residences.

California Concordia College, Oakland, Calif.

(Memorial 112)

Under the gracious direction and blessing of God, the past three years have been a period of progress and expansion at California Concordia College. The steady growth of the institution and the bright future still awaiting it were emphasized at the fortieth anniversary celebration held last fall.

Board of Control. — With the retirement of the Rev. Arthur Brohm, D. D., as President of the California and Nevada District, and with the election of the Rev. Carl Fickenschier as his successor, the latter also became chairman of the Board of Control. From time to time the first Vice-President of the District, the Rev. Frank A. Haedicke, presides over the meetings in the absence of the President.

Faculty. — After forty years of faithful service Prof. Herman Jonas felt constrained to submit his resignation for reasons of health. The only instructor who has taught at our Concordia since its founding in 1906, he is known far and wide for his scholarship

and spirit of consecration. At this writing steps are being taken to call a successor to Professor Jonas in the field of biological sciences and mathematics.

Buildings.—At the Saginaw convention Synod granted our request for "a new administration building with adequate office, classroom, chapel, and library facilities." In the months following the convention a reputable architect was engaged, and plans were drawn. Though these plans were ratified by the Board of Directors of Synod, all attempts to acquire priorities from the Civilian Production Administration have thus far been unsuccessful. Consequently we shall have to wait some time before realizing the fulfillment of our hopes and plans. In the meantime some improvements have been made in the old building and on the campus. The dining room has received a new floor, two new tennis courts have been built, a sturdy fence surrounding a third of the campus has been constructed, and several much-needed sidewalks have been put in. At present the Lutheran Education Society, which through the years has rendered invaluable assistance to our Concordia, is undertaking the acquisition of a building which is to serve as a girls' dormitory.

Student Body.—We are deeply grateful to our heavenly Father for the evident success attending our pre-ministerial, general education, and co-education program. During the past three years our enrollment has steadily climbed. In 1944—45 the total enrollment was 148 (87 boys, 61 girls), in 1945—46 the number was 153 (91 boys, 62 girls), and in 1946—47 there were 175 (111 boys, 64 girls) in attendance. In the past two years admissions had to be restricted because of the lack of facilities. When the new administration building and the girls' dormitory become a reality, we look for a decided increase in enrollment. Meanwhile the spirit and enthusiasm of our boys and girls are a credit to the institution. The boys' and girls' cabinets and the newly created student council provide the student government which works together with the president and the faculty.

Request.—In view of the rapid increase in enrollment during the past triennium our faculty has been more and more burdened with classroom work and extracurricular activities. For years the faculty has consisted of only seven synodical professors, assisted by a student vicar and the secretary to the president, who teaches fifteen hours a week in addition to her regular duties. During the past year another assistant was granted us by the Board of Directors. Our enrollment, however, is such that we are convinced an additional man should be added to the synodical faculty. A studied investigation of the curriculum and the teaching load of

our professors can only lead to the conclusion that this eighth professorship is the only solution to our problem. This is all the more true in view of the fact that with the erection of our new buildings the enrollment can be expected to go steadily upward. We therefore respectfully petition Synod to grant us this eighth professorship.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL
CALIFORNIA CONCORDIA COLLEGE
By EDWIN MEESE, JR., *Acting Secretary*

ACTION

The request for an eighth professorship was withdrawn by the Board of Control.

Concordia College, Edmonton, Alberta

(Memorial 113)

The Board of Control of Concordia College, Edmonton, Alberta, respectfully submits to Synod its report for the period 1944—1947.

With praise and thanksgiving to a gracious God, Concordia College in Edmonton was privileged to celebrate its 25th anniversary during the past triennium. Due cognizance was taken of this event at the graduation exercises in June, 1946. Both Districts of Western Canada came to the college for their annual convention and took part in the festivities.

The occasion emphasized the vital part our institution has played and is playing in the development of our Church in this Dominion. No less than forty-five per cent of the entire clergy in Western Canada are graduates of Edmonton, while fifteen others are active in the United States and in foreign countries. Seven have entered the teaching profession in our Church. In all, 471 students have been enrolled since 1921. Many of our lay graduates, profiting by the training received here, are taking an active part in the work in their respective congregations.

Moreover, there is every reason to believe that our institution will be of even greater importance in the future. Canada is still a "new" country with lots of room and vast resources. The West has unlimited reserves of coal and oil, not to mention rich deposits of uranium. This points to future industrial development. Indeed, some observers are confidently predicting that the area of densest population in Canada will in time shift to the West. The prospect of increased immigration from Europe in the postwar period should also be reckoned with. We might add that Edmonton has grown from a city of 90,000 to 120,000 within the past seven years. All of this is an added reason why our Church should strengthen its position in this area.

The greatest need in Edmonton at the present time is an expanded plant. While the dormitory is still adequate, space in the administration building is at a premium. Our library is housed in a room 18×27. Many books must be stored away in the attic because additional shelving cannot be installed. The laboratory and science rooms no longer meet our needs. A small space under the main stairway must serve as a typing room. Lacking, too, are adequate quarters for our girl students as well as practice rooms and janitor's quarters. Besides all this we have no gymnasium, so much needed in this northern climate.

We are not ready at this time, however, to present definite proposals for providing the needed facilities, particularly since reliable estimates cannot be obtained. We realize, too, that our Canadian Districts should assume a sizable amount of the cost of any building program, and, indeed, widespread interest has been shown by our Christians in Western Canada. However, there would be little point in beginning a campaign for funds as long as we do not know whether Synod approves of an expansion program at Edmonton. Our campus is Synod's property, and we cannot build without its consent. Furthermore, the project could not be undertaken by the Canadian Districts alone. We therefore very respectfully petition Synod

- a. To approve an expansion program at Edmonton;
- b. To encourage the Canadian Districts to begin collecting their fair share of the cost of such a program;
- c. To authorize the Board for Higher Education to approve the plans of any proposed construction;
- d. To empower the Board of Directors to allocate funds for this purpose, the total sum not to exceed \$100,000.

We also kindly ask Synod to empower the Board of Directors to appropriate \$5,648.00 for the building of a steel mesh fence around the property if and when this becomes necessary. The above sum includes the cost of materials and labor.

Board of Control. — The Board of Control met regularly, usually once a month, throughout the three years to discuss and to plan the work of the institution. Two long-time members will not be with us in the future, namely, the Rev. E. Eberhardt, D. D., and Mr. John Armbruster. We take this opportunity to acknowledge the faithful service of these men who have given so generously of their time and effort. Mr. Phil Enders and Mr. A. G. Nickel were obliged to tender their resignations. The Board appointed Mr. Theo. Appelt and Mr. Clarence Kuhnke in their places.

Faculty. — Our sincere congratulations are extended to Director A. H. Schwermann, who has guided the destinies of our college for twenty-five years. In recognition of his long and faithful

service, both to the school and to the church at large, the faculty of Concordia Seminary conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Prof. Harold Witte of Luther Institute, Chicago, was added to the staff as the fifth full-time professor in the fall of 1945. He fills the chair of English and Biological Science. The Rev. J. E. Herzer continues to serve very efficiently as assistant professor. Mr. H. G. Turner, a trained musician, has been engaged as director of the college chorus.

Student Body. — Especially since our school has been granted regional accreditation, the enrollment has continued to increase. During the past three years it was 68, 76, 85, respectively. The latter figure is the largest in our history. Of this total, 28 are girls. The number studying for the ministry, however, is too low for our needs, and every effort is being made to increase this number. The laymen of the two Districts decided at their meeting last summer to offer two scholarships on a competitive basis to new students enrolling in the ministerial department. The health and general conduct of the students has been very satisfactory. Only in a few cases was severe disciplinary action necessary.

Board and Tuition. — Owing to rising costs the board for resident students had to be raised again. It is now \$180.00 per year, which is the highest it has been at this institution. Non-resident students are charged \$36.00 a year for current expenses. The co-eds, who live in private homes but take their meals in the college dining hall, pay \$156.00 per school year. All non-ministerial students are required to pay tuition. Since we have the unit system, this is based on the number of subjects taken. The average is between \$35.00 and \$40.00 a year. We might add that since 1941 every student account has been paid in full, and Edmonton has had no debt of any kind in the student ledger during the last six years. All tuition moneys were regularly remitted to the Treasurer of Synod.

Support of the Districts. — The support of the two Districts during the past triennium has again been very commendable. Each year the members of the ladies' auxiliary gather at the college in the fall and in the spring, bringing victuals of all kinds. This has been done ever since 1933. At the same time funds for various other purposes were received from practically all parishes in Western Canada. At the present time an effort is being made to replace all worn-out furniture in the dormitory. One congregation from Saskatchewan recently sent in a check for \$500.00 for this purpose. It will take several years to complete this project. Over \$3,000.00 was collected for extensive improvements on our grounds. The entire property fronting on Jasper Ave. has been relandscaped. Trees, shrubs, and flowers have been planted and 570 feet of side-

walk laid. The whole presents a very pleasing appearance, and the institution has received much favorable comment. Without doubt the value of Synod's property has been materially increased.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL
OF CONCORDIA COLLEGE, EDMONTON, ALTA.
ARNOLD GUEBERT, *Secretary*

ACTION

Upon the recommendation of Committee 1 it was resolved:

1. To approve an expansion program at Edmonton;
2. To encourage the Canadian Districts to begin collecting their fair share of the cost of such a program;
3. To authorize the Board for Higher Education to approve the plan for any proposed construction and submit them to the Board of Directors.

Lutheran Concordia College, Austin, Tex.

(Memorial 114)

Under God's gracious guidance, protection, and blessing the work at your southernmost preparatory school in the United States, Lutheran Concordia College, Austin, Tex., has continued, without serious interruption, for twenty years. Your Board of Control begs leave to submit its report covering the years 1944—1947 and to bring to your attention three memorials, the granting of which will increase the scope and usefulness of our school and also its enrollment.

The Board of Control has endeavored to carry out its duties conscientiously. Mr. H. F. Ritter, who has for years taken a very keen interest in the promotion of our school, has through serious illness been prevented from attending our Board meetings during the greater part of this last school year. In His grace and mercy God has called this faithful servant home on April 11, 1947. Mr. Albert Schulz of Eola, Tex., has been appointed by the Board to fill the vacancy created by Mr. Ritter's death. The other members have faithfully attended the regular bimonthly and special meetings in behalf of the institution. They have striven to keep the college buildings and professors' residences in good repair, to use the funds provided by Synod in the most economical manner, and to supervise the work of the institution as well as they were able.

During the past three years we experienced changes in the faculty personnel. Our very genial Prof. M. J. Neeb, who not only has been a very capable teacher in the classroom, but also an efficient business manager and promoter for the College Association, accepted the call as Executive Secretary of the Board for Higher Education. We are happy to say, however, that Prof. Geo.

J. Beto is admirably supplanting him in all the departments vacated by Professor Neeb. For the science and music department a new professor was called. Prof. E. C. Huebschmann accepted the call, and with his assistant, Mr. C. Messerli, the normal students in particular are receiving the attention and time due them. Professor Huebschmann is also in charge of the varied athletic program of the college. Prof. G. Viehweg, a master in the Greek language, and an expert librarian, and Asst. Prof. C. Heilmann, both an able instructor and housemaster, filled their places well on the faculty. Last, but not least, Dr. H. Studtmann, who has so ably filled the important position of Director during the past twenty years, has been privileged to celebrate his seventieth birthday in excellent health during the past year. We recognize the favor and benediction of our heavenly Father for the gift of such able Christian teachers on our faculty staff.

During the triennium the student body enjoyed good health and showed a fine Christian spirit. Our record-breaking, over-capacity enrollment total of 60 boys three years ago has reached another all-time high mark in 1946—47. Seventy-seven boys are being crowded into a dormitory which has been built for 40. Of the 77 enrolled students 41 are ministerial students, 14 are normal students, and 22 are high school students; 28 are freshmen, 23 are sophomores, 16 are juniors, and 10 are in the senior class. Total number of graduates from 1930 to 1946: ministerial, 110; normal, 24; high school, 19; total, 153. Total enrollment of students from 1926 to 1946 who attended Concordia at one time or another, 344.

Our College Association, which has existed for eighteen years, has raised and spent thousands of dollars in the interest of our college. The purposes of the College Association are twofold: one, to furnish employment to worthy but needy students, and the other, to collect funds for the beautification of the campus. Through our contact men (or women) in the congregations of the Texas and the Southern District over \$3,400 were raised last year for the cause of the Association.

During the triennium our District has made efforts to gather enough funds for the erection of a gymnasium. We are happy that about \$60,000 have so far been contributed, but are, on the other hand, disappointed that because of the high prices of labor and material we must postpone work on the building. We certainly hope to have not only this physical education building but also the dining hall and the administration building during the next triennium. For the last two buildings mentioned we are *petitioning* Synod at this convention.

Congregations, ladies' aids, and individuals are continuing to

remember the college kitchen with welcome contributions. For this fine spirit we are deeply grateful.

The Board of Control wishes to express its gratitude to Synod's Board of Directors and the Board for Higher Education for their fine attitude and wholehearted interest in our institution.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL, CONCORDIA COLLEGE,
AUSTIN, TEX.

F. H. STELZER, *Executive Secretary*

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AT AUSTIN, TEX.

(Memorial 138)

The Board of Control of Lutheran Concordia College, Austin, Tex., felt constrained to lay plans for an overture to General Synod for a much-needed administration building on our college campus. We submit the following reasons for the erection of an administration building.

1. The present dormitory was designed to accommodate 41 students. Today it houses 76. Moreover, we are forced to reject students for lack of housing facilities.

2. Kilian Hall was originally designed to serve only as a dormitory.

a. Today it houses the administrative offices in rooms which were intended to serve as bedrooms.

b. Concordia's library is housed in a room which was originally intended to serve as bedroom.

c. Classes are held in rooms originally intended to serve as dormitory rooms.

d. Under present circumstances the students have no chapel.

e. Three boys are crowded into rooms designed to accommodate only two. Much of the sickness which we experienced in the past years, we believe, is a direct result of this crowding of students.

3. Present hospital, or sickroom, accommodations are woefully inadequate. Our present "infirmary" can take care of six boys, by crowding. However, we had to make room for twice that number at the same time during an epidemic of flu, measles, chicken pox, etc.

4. Our commissary storage room (9×11) is entirely too small to take care of the most essential supplies for the kitchen.

5. If the school is to fulfill its destiny, it needs an administration building. This administration building must be large enough to accommodate:

a. Administrative offices. b. A library. c. A chapel. d. Six classrooms. e. Two laboratories.

It is our opinion that the erection of this building will involve the expenditure of \$200,000.

For these reasons our Board of Control requested the Texas District to endorse this memorial to General Synod at its next convention in Chicago, Ill.

We add the resolution which was adopted by our Texas District at its last convention in Houston April 22—26, 1946.

Resolved, That the Texas District of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States, assembled in Trinity Lutheran Church in Houston, Tex., April 22—26, 1946, hereby memorialize the synodical convention which is to assemble in Chicago, Ill., in 1947, to provide an administration building costing approximately \$200,000 and providing

1. Administrative offices. 2. A library. 3. A chapel. 4. Six classrooms. 5. Two laboratories.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

LUTHERAN CONCORDIA COLLEGE, AUSTIN, TEX.

F. H. STELZER, *Executive Secretary*

This memorial was endorsed by the SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

JUNIOR COLLEGE AT AUSTIN, TEX.

(Memorial 139)

WHEREAS, The need for a junior college in the South, to accommodate our rapidly growing Lutheran constituency educationally, is looming larger with each succeeding year; and

WHEREAS, From some parts of Texas the distance is 700 to 800 miles to the nearest synodical institution of junior college standing; and

WHEREAS, The present break between the senior year in high school and the first year of college is educationally unsound; and

WHEREAS, No mean number of pretheological and teacher students have been lost to the Church as workers because of the present break in the program; and

WHEREAS, The present physical plant at Austin limits the school below its potential enrollments; and

WHEREAS, It is wholly uneconomical to limit a \$200,000 capital investment plus a \$12,000 annual operating cost to 76 students (the plant was originally designed to accommodate 41); and

WHEREAS, An inexpensive addition to the capital investment and a moderate increase in the operating cost will offer disproportionate advance and opportunity for expansion; and

WHEREAS, Austin is the logical institution for the training of workers (a beginning has already been made) in the rapidly

expanding Latin-American field (*vide* pp. 58—59 of the 1941 Book of Memorials); and

WHEREAS, Our Texas and Southern District constituencies have demonstrated in a most convincing manner a vibrant and loyal interest in the school; e. g., \$500 annual appropriation for library and laboratory, a 1946 contribution of \$3,400 to the College Association, liberal donations to the commissary; therefore

We respectfully *petition* Synod

To give the Board of Control at Lutheran Concordia College, Austin, Tex., authority to inaugurate the junior college program at Austin; the first year of college to be instituted in the fall of 1948 and the second in the fall of 1949;

To grant \$150,000 for the building of a refectory, kitchen, and living quarters for the steward;

To grant \$10,000 for the renovation of Kilian Hall.

Respectfully presented in the interest of our Lutheran Zion by

THE BOARD OF CONTROL
LUTHERAN CONCORDIA COLLEGE, AUSTIN, TEX.
F. H. STELZER, *Executive Secretary*

ACTION

Concerning these requests, Synod took the following action upon recommendation of Committee 1:

1. The requested service building was not included in the building appropriations.
2. An appropriation of \$200,000 for an administration building was included in the building grants.
3. The petition that Austin be raised to the status of a junior college was referred to the Board for Higher Education, in conjunction with the Board of Directors, for close and intensive study and with power to act.
4. An appropriation of \$10,000 for remodeling Kilian Hall was included in the building grants.

Seminario Concordia, Porto Alegre, Brazil

(Memorial 115)

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

In reporting to Synod at the close of another triennium, your Board of Control of Seminario Concordia, Porto Alegre, feels constrained to praise the goodness and mercy of our heavenly Father. The long years of war that, due to the emotional temperament of the Brazilian, made deep inroads into our work, are a thing of the past and normal times are returning. And still, in spite of many

disturbances in the midst of our congregations (severe laws of nationalization, imprisonment of 23 pastors, burning of libraries, destruction of a church, banning services in any foreign language, and prohibiting all services in private homes) our work in general and especially our work at the Seminary did not suffer essentially. The political police did not even think it necessary to pay our Seminary one single visit. Thus the years passed: our student body increased; the language of the country became the *Umgangssprache* of the students; the nationalization of our church work made big strides forward. This will, in many respects, be a blessing for our work.

Historical Retrospect

To give the Delegates at Synod a little idea of our work, a few historical facts may not be out of order.

- 1903 Foundation of our Institute in Born Jesus (Rev. Hartmeister)
- 1907 Reopening of the Seminary in Porto Alegre.
- 1912 Dedication of a proper building. Synodical Institute.
- 1921 Moving the Seminary to the present beautiful location on the Monte Serrat of Porto Alegre.
- 1926 First new construction at the new place.
- 1943 Erection of second wing to building and a special chapel.
- 1946 Construction of second big building begun (classrooms, dormitories, library, laboratory).

Up to now 110 pastors and teachers graduated from our school, who are now serving in seven states of Brazil, in Argentine, and in Germany. One student, Dr. Alexander Heidel, finished his studies up to the last year and then finished in St. Louis, being now professor at the Chicago University.

Admission of New Students

In the beginning, once in every three years. From 1927 till 1946, every other year. 1947, every year.

The enrollment of the year 1947 is the following: *Seminary Department* (3 years): Middle class: 12 (9 vicars); Upper class: 5; a total of 17. *Pretheological Department* (6 years): High School, Freshmen: 31; Sophomores: 21; Seniors: 15; College, Sophomores: 15; a total of 82.

Course of Study

In the beginning, six years (3 in Proseminary and 3 in Seminary). From 1927 on, six years in the Pretheological Department and three years in the Seminary Department.

1. *Request:* Our Local Board of Control kindly petitions Synod to add another year to our curriculum, so that in future our whole

course comprises 4 years High School, 3 years College, and 3 years Theology. Granting us this petition would include that our Normal students spend 5 years in the Preparatory Department and 2 years in the Normal Department.

Teaching Staff

In the past triennium several changes took place in the Seminary. Prof. Francisco Carchia resigned on account of poor health, and Dr. José Ckless de Lemos, who had been put at our disposition by the State Board of Education in 1938, resigned in December, 1945, and died in 1946. Rev. Werner Wadewitz of Porto Alegre was then called to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Prof. F. Carchia. Professor Wadewitz is at present spending a year of furlough in the United States and will commence his activity at the Seminary in 1948. The Board of Directors was kind enough to create a new theological professorship, but up to now we did not succeed in filling this chair. At present this call is in the hands of Rev. Herbert Bouman of Decatur, Ind.

That our School is efficient is attested, in the first place, by the fact that our students are passing the State High School examination very successfully. Last year, for example, there were 527 young men and women who tried to pass this examination, but only 127 passed. All of our students passed with honor and were among the 20 best ones of this group. The second recognition that we received consists in this, that the State University recognized our diplomas and permitted our pastors to enter the Philosophical and Philological Department of the university. Two of our pastors and two professors of our Seminary are at present enrolled in the university.

The professors of our institution are: O. A. Gerl, Paul W. Schelp, L. C. Rehfeldt, K. A. Rupp, O. Schueler, and Assistant Professor G. Thome.

2. *Request:* Due to the yearly admission of new students, our institution will be in need of a new professorship in the coming triennium. We ask Synod to grant this.

Buildings

As mentioned, a new building is now under construction, and, God willing, will be finished toward the end of the year. Without any fixtures it will cost us about 1,100,000 cruzeiros. We are deeply grateful to Synod for making this new construction possible, for now we have enough room and may take fresh strides towards greater efficiency.

3. *Request:* We need 3 professors' residences. At present we

have five residences for professors on the campus. Our present Faculty numbers 6 professors and an assistant professor. And in the next triennium one more professorship will have to be created (cf. *Request 2*). New residences have been granted in 1944, but unfortunately all prices soared to such dizzy heights that the money granted did not suffice to build the new residences.

Something will have to be done. As it stands, we do not know where Professor Wadewitz and the newly called professor can reside upon arrival. Here in the neighborhood of the Seminary no houses can be rented, and if they rented in town, they would have to climb the hill every day, a walk of 15 to 20 minutes. Autos our professors in Porto Alegre cannot afford.

We request, therefore, that Synod renew the old grant of one residence and also grant two additional residences.

Pavement of Street

Synod's representatives (Dr. Streufert and Mr. Dorn) who visited Porto Alegre know in what condition our present street is. Now the families residing on the other side are in favor of paving the street. In Brazil every citizen has to pay half of the expenses of paving the street in front of his lot.

Our share for the paving of 270 running meters, including sidewalks and canalization, amounts to \$3,000.

4. *Request:* We kindly ask Synod to grant us these \$3,000.

For your convenience, we shall once more enumerate our requests:

1. An additional year to our curriculum
2. The creation of a new professorship
3. Three new residences for professors
4. Permission to have our street paved

BOARD OF CONTROL

AUGUST HEINE, *Secretary*

ACTION

Synod took the following action upon recommendation of the Committee:

1. The request for adding another year to their curriculum belongs to matters to be considered by the Board for Higher Education.

2. The request for a professorship was referred to the Board for Higher Education for study in the light of Synod's action in the matter of "Ranking of Professors," with power to act.

3. An appropriation of \$40,000 was made under the building grant for the three residences.

4. The amount requested for street paving was included in the general appropriation of \$242,445 for such purposes.

5. It was resolved to refer the purchase of an organ to the Board for Higher Education, with power to act.

Concordia High School, Christ Church, Porto Alegre

(Unprinted Memorials 10 to 13, from the officers of the Brazil District, members of the District Mission Board of Brazil, the faculty of Concordia Seminary, Porto Alegre, and Christ Church, Porto Alegre)

These memorials requested Synod to grant some help to Christ Church, Porto Alegre, to establish a boarding place in connection with this high school and to permit the construction of an additional building, the plans for which were submitted. The pastor of the congregation, Dr. Walter Kunstmann, would like to collect funds among our congregations, while the Brazil District will raise a special collection for the same purpose.

The chief reasons for this request were that the high schools in Brazil are under the control of the Roman Catholic Church. There is no truly Lutheran high school in Brazil or in all of South America. It was stated that many of our pastors had returned to America when their children reached the high school age because they could give them no advanced education in a Lutheran high school. The school can serve those who live some distance away only if such a boarding school is established. Christ Church will legally obligate itself not to undertake anything in matters of the school without the approval of the Brazil District. Two members of the Board of Control of the school will be appointed by the congregation, the other three by the District.

ACTION

Upon the recommendation of Committee 1 the matter of participating in the control, maintenance, and support of the high school at Porto Alegre was referred to the Board of Directors for further study in consultation with the Mission Board and other interested groups, with power to act.

As to the collection, it was *resolved* to grant permission to collect funds and that these funds be held by the Board of Directors until matters are settled.

Colegio Concordia, Crespo, Entre Rios, Argentina

(Memorial 116)

Under the gracious guidance and blessing of God the past triennium has been a period of progress and expansion at our Colegio Concordia in Crespo, Argentina. The enrollment and

efficiency of our Colegio have been increased, the general health of student body and faculty has been excellent, the support of the congregations in the District has been exceptionally good.

The enrollment statistics for the last four years are as follows:

Prima-Secunda	1944	4	1945	4				
Tertia-Quarta	1944	4	1945	4	1946	5	1947	5
Sexta-Quinta	1944	6	1945	5	1946	6	1947	5
Preparatory Class			1945	4	1946	4	1947	8
Totals	1944	10	1945	17	1946	15	1947	18

The conduct of the students in the past years has been excellent. Since all students applied themselves diligently to their studies, all with one exception passed the respective grades. We lost only one student within the triennium.

In the year 1945 a radical change was made in the setup and curriculum of the Colegio. After consulting the various pastoral conferences in the District and presenting the matter to Synod's Board of Directors, it was decided to add a preparatory department to our course to give especially boys from the country, where there are as yet no full grade schools, an opportunity to prepare for entrance in the Colegio. Students of the preparatory class attend the local public school during the morning hours to complete their elementary education, and in the afternoon they attend special classes in religion, German language, music, and Bible reading, and, in special cases, also receive coaching for their final exams in the grade school. In 1947 they have 18 periods a week outside of the public school.

In order to make room for more preparatory students, it was then decided with the proper authorization from Synod's Board of Directors, as the report from Seminario Concordia informs, to transfer the Prima-Secunda class to Buenos Aires. In order to increase the efficiency of the Colegio, it was further decided, with the proper authorization of Synod's Board of Directors, to follow the course of the state colleges and normal schools. According to State regulations the courses of the first three years of the State College can be passed by special examinations at the close of the year. Since our Colegio is not an accredited school (the costs are prohibitive), our faculty prepares the students according to the State College program, sends them at the close of the year to a State College, where they are examined by a special examination board. 1946 was the first year, and it was a very successful year in this respect. Of the five students, four passed, and a fifth one must repeat the examination in one branch only. Our faculty and students were congratulated upon the wonderful showing the

boys made in the examination, since it is an exception that such a group is so well prepared as were ours.

Faculty: During the triennium we also had a change in the faculty. Prof. Fr. Lange was called to the presidency of Seminario Concordia, and his chair on the Colegio faculty is now being filled by Prof. R. A. Ernst, who was called in 1946, and in August of the same year he was duly installed. Our assistant, Professor Piro, is consistently doing very excellent work. He is working as one of our own men, even though he is not of our Church. He is very punctual and very diligent in his duties. We could not expect him to do any better. Since we have no man in our circles who is really in a position to fill the bill that Professor Piro does fill, we must continue with him for a few years more. After another triennium one of our own men among the younger graduates should be so far as to be able to take over the duties of the assistant. His duties are to instruct especially in the branches of the State College, as, for instance: geography, national history, and especially national and Spanish literature and language.

Board of the Students: Due to the fact that our congregations supported the student kitchen quite liberally and due to the fact that the treasury of the commissary department had an ample surplus from past years, it was possible to offer a very low rate for the monthly board in the past two years. However, due to a 33 per cent tremendous rise in the cost of living, we were forced to raise the board for the year 1947.

We are happy to report that the unpleasant affair with the former treasurer of the Board, Mr. Alexander Schaefer, has come to a satisfactory conclusion. Mr. Schaefer during the five years never really complied with the stipulations of the mortgage. We repeatedly urged him to find a buyer for the mortgage and thus take it off our hands. Finally a buyer was found, and in November, 1946, the sale of the mortgage was transacted with a slight loss of about \$50. We thank God that this affair has come to such an end and that we did not have to go to court. We pray God that such a mishap will never befall us again.

Requests

Already in 1944 we had presented a request for a special grant to install running water and baths in the dwellings of the professors. It took, however, three full years before the running water system was finally installed in Crespo, and today, of course, the cost will be very much higher. Since the home of the president has no arrangement for a bathroom, some changes must be made in the house. To put in a bathroom and at the same time a small

pantry, which also is missing, and then to put in the necessary toilet and bathroom fixtures in the home of the Director of the Colegio, we will require according to present-day prices at least \$5,615.00 Pesos (dollars \$1404.00 USCY). For the installation of running water and bath in the home of Professor Ernst we will need \$1,400.00 Pesos (dollars \$350.00 USCY). To install the running water in the Colegio building we need approximately \$700.00 Pesos (dollars \$175.00 USCY). These prices are good for about 30 days at the highest.

Our second request is that Synod authorize its Board of Directors to try co-education in Crespo. We believe that the time is now at hand when we ought to open the doors of our Colegio also to girls who wish to acquire a college education, and since in all State Colleges the Catholic religion, and for the Protestants a course in morality, permeated by the principles of the Roman Catholic religion, is being taught as a part of the regular course, no Lutheran can really send his daughter to any State institution if he does not want to endanger very seriously the spiritual welfare of his child. Our humble petition therefore is: Let us try co-education, and empower the Board of Directors to erect a home for girls on the grounds of the institution housing about 12 girls. For the first five years we do not expect more than about ten to twelve girls.

Another request on our mind is a residence for the third professor. Our assistant professor lives in a rented house, which is rather inconvenient, since he cannot find a house in the neighborhood. In the near future we will need a full-time third professor, and for him we must then have a residence. In order to be prepared for the near future and in order to offer a necessary convenience to our present Spanish Professor, we ask Synod to empower its Board of Directors to have a third residence erected on our Colegio grounds.

A fourth request is for a new piano for our Colegio. We have only one decent piano. A second one is so old and worn out that it apparently cannot be put into condition any more. The State College course requires music, and we have 18 students; so one piano is not sufficient to give them the opportunity to acquire the needed music according to the State College course. We therefore ask Synod to empower its Board of Directors to acquire a second piano for our Colegio.

A fifth and very urgent request is to erect a two-room house, with bath, for the kitchen and yard help we need at our Colegio. We have been engaging a married couple for many years to take care of the cooking, baking, gardening, feeding of pigs, chickens,

cows, and so forth, at our Colegio. This couple with one child has its meals in the Colegio. As a home they have one room next to the chickenhouse of the Director. The one-room house is merely a temporary affair, not well built, always moist and damp, consequently not healthy at all. We therefore request Synod to empower its Board of Directors to have a two-room house with a bath erected next to the present one-room bakery of the Colegio.

Our last request is that Synod empower its Board of Directors or its Fiscal Conference to grant us the necessary funds to build up an adequate faculty library. Our student library is in fair condition, but the faculty library is still in a miserable state and needs much attention. We are not in a position to mention a fixed sum.

A summary of our Colegio needs:

1. Remodeling in part of the Director's residence and installation of running water and bath in the residences and Colegio at a cost of \$1,929 dollars.
2. Co-education and a dormitory for girls.
3. A third professor's residence.
4. A second piano.
5. A two-room house with bath for the kitchen and yard help.
6. A good faculty library.

Assuring Synod that the Christians in Argentina thank God for the wonderful mission spirit shown by their brethren in North America and asking the Lord of the Church to grant you a large measure of wisdom and foresight and a fine spirit of unity and brotherliness and to bless you abundantly in your decisions for the welfare of our beloved Church, we remain most humbly

THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF COLEGIO CONCORDIA
CRESPO, ARGENTINA

S. H. BECKMANN, *Chairman* ENRIQUE JAKOBI
C. F. TRUENOW, *Secretary* JORGE SCHNEIDER
ALEJANDRO WOLF

ACTION

1, 3, 4, 5, and 6. An appropriation of \$20,500 was made upon recommendation of Committee 1 under "Building Grants" to cover these requests.

2. Upon recommendation of Committee 1 Synod *resolved* that whereas the Roman Catholic religion is taught in all state schools of Argentina, and whereas funds to provide a home for twelve girls on the Crespo campus were included in the appropriations made by this convention, the request of the Argentine brethren for co-education be granted.

Seminario Concordia, Buenos Aires, Argentina

(Memorial 117)

The Board of Control of Seminario Concordia, Buenos Aires, Argentina herewith submits its report for the period of 1944—1947.

Thanks to the bountiful grace of our heavenly Father, the past three years have been years of rich blessings for our beloved institution. Much progress was made in the outward arrangement and adjustment of the institution. The work of the seminary was conducted under the most peaceful circumstances. There were no disturbances within the institution. The faculty, student body, and Board of Control worked together harmoniously under divine guidance.

The Faculty.—During the second semester of 1944 and the two semesters of 1945 our faculty consisted of only one full-time professor, who was assisted by Pastor R. W. Rippe. Since it was definitely settled that in 1946 we would have two additional professors, the Board of Control automatically dispensed with the further services of Pastor R. W. Rippe. In 1945 the second professor was called, who was to be also the first called president of the seminary. After much delay a list of candidates was finally completed, and Prof. Fr. Lange from our college at Crespo received and accepted this call. In January, 1946, he took over his duties, and on March 17, 1946, he was duly installed.

During the second semester of the year 1945 the Board of Control issued a call for candidates for the third professor. After much delay also in this case a list was finally completed, and Pastor E. J. Keller of San Antonio, Tex., was called. On account of various unforeseen obstacles Professor Keller, who intended to land in Buenos Aires not later than May 1, 1946, could not get here before August 30. In September he assumed his teaching duties, being installed on September 22, 1946. During the first six weeks of the school year 1946 the Mission Secretary of the District assisted in the classwork, but from the end of April till the end of August the two professors had to carry on the work in three classes as best they could, and under God's grace they did well, enjoying fine health all the while.

To improve the teaching capacity of Prof. Albert Lehenbauer in Spanish Literature, Synod's Board of Directors granted a special subsidy for a special course in the local university and with a private professor. The course has not been completed as yet, but without doubt is of great benefit to our students.

Finally, we would like to call Synod's attention to the fact that our faculty, despite the small enrollment, is loaded down heavily because, there being three classes and only three professors, quite naturally each professor has at least 25 periods of

instruction or more a week and consequently finds no time to do any private research work in any particular branch, nor any special brushing up. Their task is all the more difficult because our institution is in a transition period as far as language is concerned. Formerly the majority of branches were taught through the medium of the German language, in which the two older professors are well at home, but today most branches must be taught in Spanish, a foreign language to each of the three professors, acquired only in later life. Moreover, Lutheran textbooks in Spanish are practically non-existent. Thus the professors quite naturally have plenty of handicaps to overcome and need more time for preparation.

Students.—Since our institution was founded only in 1942, our enrollment is small. In 1944 we had an enrollment of nine students and one special student, a Jewish lay missionary from a special Jewish mission society. One class of four, however, was out doing supply work in the mission field. Among these nine students there were five special students from our circles, namely, five former teachers, who had decided to take up the study of theology, since parochial school work was completely crippled by numerous restrictions and other obstacles. In November, 1944, these five special students from our circles finished their three-year theological course and received their diplomas. It was a day of great rejoicing for our Argentine Lutheran Church, because in all its history it never had received such a large addition to its missionary forces at one time. All five candidates were placed in important parishes and missions, since we were very short of men.

During the school year 1945 we had an enrollment of only five, the second class being needed as supply workers for a second year, owing to a great shortage of pastors. We might add here that this class did some very fine work out in the field. However, in 1946 our enrollment suddenly mounted to 13. During the year 1946 the Boards of Control in Crespo and Buenos Aires consulted with Synod's Board of Directors and with the various conferences in Argentina on the question of transferring to Buenos Aires the upper class at Crespo, covering the 5th and 6th years of our pretheological course in order to make room for more preparatory students at Crespo and to give students who intend to take up the teaching profession a chance to visit a normal school in Buenos Aires in order to acquire a national teacher's certificate. With the consent of Synod's Board of Directors and the consent of all the conferences in Argentina the transfer was made. So at the beginning of the 1946 school year (in March) we find at Buenos Aires: (a) the class in 3d year of theology (returned from supply work), (b) a class in 1st year

of theology (graduated from Crespo 1945), and (c) a class in 5th year of pretheological work (Secunda). The health of the student body during the triennium was exceptionally good. There was not a single case of serious sickness. The deportment of the students was likewise excellent, and all applied themselves to their studies with great diligence. The graduating class of 1946 gave very much assistance to the different local congregations by preaching and Sunday school teaching. In November, 1946, our Argentine Lutheran Church celebrated another great victory, namely, the graduation of another five well-trained laborers in the Kingdom. All five have been placed in important positions.

Housing.—The housing of the professors and students did cause us much headache during the triennium. After Christmas, 1944, we were obliged to move, since the houses we were occupying had been sold. Since our future seminary is to be located at Villa Ballester, a suburb of Buenos Aires, we rented an 8-room house there. Because of the fact that the family of Professor Lehenbauer was willing to live in rather crowded conditions, we located the classroom, the home for five students, and the professor all under this one roof. Thus we were saved the expense of renting a second house, which we probably would not have found, since houses were at very high premium. For the new school year, 1946, we needed another house for the newly called director. Thanks to God, one was found. Classes of the college department had already begun, and yet no home for the students had been discovered. When the seminary classes were to open, a home was found and rented. The rent for the seminary of course is high, since we were obliged to rent four homes, two smaller ones and two larger ones. We had hoped that when the 1946 school year began, our own seminary buildings would be ready; but since Synod's Board of Directors had such a large building program to manage, they could not give us the sign to go ahead, because, as far as Argentina was concerned, building operations could have begun in January, 1945, and been easily finished by the end of that year. It was easier to get building materials in 1945 than in 1946 and 1947, at much lower prices, and many of them of better quality. Thousands of dollars could have been saved.

Finally, in June, 1946, we received the order to begin building operations. Since then our building committee has been exceptionally busy. When all the plans and preliminaries were finished, we were in November, 1946. Since then work has been going on. On February 2 the cornerstone of the main building was layed in a special service of praise and thanksgiving. When Synod convenes, the walls and roofs of the main building and the three residences will be finished, if no unforeseen obstacles set in.

Of course, our greatest difficulty is that prices of labor and materials are going up continually. Since June, 1946, constructors sign contracts only under the condition that any rises in cost over and above the fixed rate in the contract must be borne by the proprietor. Even though Synod's Board of Directors has increased our allowance considerably, and even though we have eliminated the central heating system and simplified the residences for professors, making them smaller than originally planned, we shall nevertheless not be able to complete the buildings with the sum granted. We hope that we shall not have to ask for more than a ten percent increase on what has been granted.

According to plans, we are constructing a main building with a front of 177 feet and a depth of 31 feet, the left wing having an additional floor space of 20×20 feet and the right wing an additional floor space of 45×20 feet. The first floor of the main building consists of three classrooms, 20×20 feet; chapel, 35×20 feet; library, 45×20 feet; dining room, 35×20 feet; reading-living room for the students, 33×20 feet; faculty room, 20×20 feet; reception room, office for the president, halls, trunkroom, and a workshop. The study rooms, each with its dormitory, are planned for two and three students.

The three residences are all built according to the same plan, having a lower and an upper floor, but no cellar. The measurements are 32×30 feet. A triple garage is being built for the use of the three professors. It is an absolute necessity, even without cars, because there are no cellars nor attics.

According to a resolution of Synod's Board of Directors the officials of the Argentine District bought a fine large plot of ground already in September, 1944, covering seven and a half acres. We were very fortunate in having bought this ground immediately, since a year later its price had already doubled and now neighboring lots are selling at more than five times the price we paid. The cost was approximately \$20,000. Plans were also immediately developed and prepared (1944) and sent to Synod's Board of Directors.

Requests of the Board

As yet we have not many requests to make, since we are still a small group. However, they will involve rather large sums.

1. We ask that Synod empower its Board of Directors to grant the funds needed for the building project in excess of the contracted prices on account of the continual rise in costs of labor and material. Our contracts had left us a fair margin within the allotted amounts, but we could not foresee the subsequent vertical rise in costs. We hope we shall not need more than 10 per cent above the funds placed at our disposal. If we

are right, then we will need only \$11,000 more to finish the buildings.

2. We request that Synod empower its Board of Directors or its Fiscal Conference to grant us the necessary funds for furnishing and equipping the seminary building. We need the necessary installations for three classrooms, the chapel, faculty room, library, reception room, reading-living room of the students, dining room, kitchen, and cellar, study rooms and dormitories, sickroom, workshop, the electric fixtures, necessary sidewalks and fences for the yards of the three professors and arranging of the grounds, etc. For Synod's committee and others we are sending an itemized list on a special sheet, so that they may be in a position to make the necessary recommendations. Our estimated cost on all this is between 14 and 20 thousand dollars. If prices should be stabilized at their present levels, we shall need only about \$14,000, but if they continue to go up, as in the past years and most of all recently, we may need up to \$20,000.

3. We request that Synod empower its Board of Directors or Fiscal Conference to grant us the necessary sum for a small pipe organ of at least two manuals and a number of well-selected honest-speaking stops, which is a necessity if we are to train our future pastors in church music and develop the proper appreciation of the beautiful Spanish liturgy that follows exactly the new C. P. H. *Lutheran Hymnal* of 1941. We have no way of estimating the cost of such an organ; it may cost \$5,000 to \$10,000, or even more.

4. We request that Synod empower its Board of Directors or its Fiscal Conference, to grant us the necessary funds to build up our yet very inadequate student and faculty library. Especially the faculty library will need much attention. We are not in a position to mention any fixed sum.

Assuring Synod that the Christians in Argentina thank God for the wonderful mission spirit shown by their brethren in North America, and asking the Lord of the Church to grant you a large measure of wisdom and foresight and a fine spirit of unity and brotherliness and to bless you abundantly in your decisions for the welfare of our beloved Church, we remain,

Most humbly

SYNOD'S BOARD OF CONTROL
OF SEMINARIO CONCORDIA, BUENOS AIRES

S. H. BECKMANN, *Chairman*
CLEMENS MENCKE, *Treasurer*
J. FEHLAUER, *Secretary*
F. AHNERT RUDOLF ABRAHAM

ACTION

Concerning requests 1, 2, and 4, upon the recommendation of Committee 1, Synod included an appropriation of \$29,528 under the "Building Grants."

Concerning request 3, it was *resolved* that the petition for an organ be referred to the Board of Higher Education, with power to act.

B. REPORT OF THE BOARD FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

(Memorial 152)

(This section, B., includes special memorials and resolutions pertaining to "Higher Education")

The history of Synod's higher education closely parallels the history of the first century of Synod's existence. In this Centennial year we have good reason to recall that the organizations established by the founding fathers were established to serve the primary purposes of preserving, defending, and spreading the Gospel message of salvation by grace, through faith, in the crucified and risen Savior of all mankind. To achieve this objective, they made provision for synodical action in two great fields of activity: education and missions.

In addition to such adequate perception of the fundamental activities which required their vigorous support, God also gave the founders of our Synod marvelous qualities of perseverance and determination motivated by the heroic faith which enabled them to persist in the pursuit of their basic objectives in the face of frightening odds and the most inauspicious conditions. We may indeed be inspired to emulate them when we consider that the progress which we survey at this turn of the century has resulted from the inspiring victory which God gave them in the titanic struggle occasioned first by the absolute absence of educational facilities and later by the inability of Synod's original College and Seminary to provide manpower in sufficient quantity to prevent serious losses and restricted spiritual services.

We thank God for the clarity of thought and purpose which has enabled our beloved Synod to recognize at the very outset and during a hundred subsequent years that whatever form its many endeavors and activities have assumed, they all trace back ultimately to the two great objectives: teach and preach. The history of the past century is eloquent testimony to the blessing of God upon this simple basic plan.

Your Board has felt considerable concern over today's apparently growing tendency to invite invidious comparisons between expenditures which the Church makes directly for missions and those made directly for higher education. A century of experience in the Church indicates clearly that both are integral parts of a single project. The one activity cannot prosper without the other. Some type of education must precede a program of mission activity; in fact, without effective work in education the missionary endeavors of the Church may only be expected to decline in effectiveness. The closer that Synod approaches its divinely prescribed goal of going into all the world with the Gospel of salvation, the more vital will become the leadership which must plan and guide the work and which must inspire and direct those who must support the projects which our Church undertakes for the Lord.

A vigorous program of extension of the Kingdom of God in the hearts of men through pulpit, press, radio, visual presentation, chaplaincies, and a vast system of elementary schools could be maintained during the past century because the Church had available a constant and ample supply of trained servants. These were the products of its own system of higher education. God has also seen fit in His gracious wisdom to use that integrated system of Colleges and Seminaries further as a preserver of a singular degree of unity among us and as a potent instrument to transmit to our Church through generations of graduates the supreme gift of fidelity to His pure Word.

When we consider these great blessings as well as the complexity and the variety of our Church's daily activity, and when we realize how manifold, direct, and vital are the contributions of Synod's system of education to the projects which all congeal ultimately in the single objective — and no other — of placing before all the world the glorious Gospel that Jesus Christ has purchased eternal salvation for every immortal soul, we cannot refrain from expressing our conviction that the evaluation of our Church's activity in higher education must not be confined to terms of dollars and cents.

As the Missouri Synod now inevitably emerges at an accelerated rate from its former cultural and language isolation to face the full impact of the great urban and rural development of our country as well as the implications of our country's elevation to the status of world power, we shall need more than ever to cling to the Holy Scripture's pronouncements on the true state of the human soul and to God's gracious promise of salvation for all mankind, but we shall have also the solemn concomitant obligation to discern the signs of the times and thus to achieve a moral insight

into the social, cultural, and political problems of humanity, so that we might develop both the vision and the program which will properly give effect to Christ's command to preach the saving Gospel among *all* nations. Our Savior's love to us will impel us to carry forward a world-wide mission program in robust vigor and strength. If we hope to supply the needs of such a program, we shall be required to maintain the educational projects which must produce the hundreds and thousands of workers without whom no plans, policies, and proposals can be translated into action.

The Board's Program

In carrying out its work during the past triennium your Board conducted 28 separate meetings of one or two days' duration in addition to two sessions with the Board of Directors, five with the Advisory Council (College and Seminary presidents); one Professors' Conference; and one joint session with the Board for Parish Education. We acknowledge with gratitude to God the full and ready co-operation with which these officials and boards of the Church have responded. The current educational problems are so vast and complex that your Board has felt more keenly than ever the need for such a constant supply of expert and interested advisory service.

Approximately 60 resolutions were referred to the Board for Higher Education by the 1944 Convention at Saginaw. It has not been possible to bring all of the actions indicated to their final conclusion, but your Board has been able to give attention to the majority of the items referred to it for consideration.

The most serious handicap encountered has been an extensive delay occasioned by the Board's inability to secure the Executive Secretary authorized by the Saginaw Convention. The Board's appointment was accepted in September, 1945, but it was not until January 1, 1946, that the Board was able to establish a central office in Chicago and to install Martin J. Neeb, for 16 years a professor at our College in Austin, Texas, as its Executive Secretary. All survey materials have now been transferred to and filed in the Chicago office. Considerable progress can be reported toward the co-ordination of the activities of Synod's schools, an activity which has been made very considerably more complex by the demands for expansion in general education and by the numerous adjustments and activities authorized as a result of the Hausmann survey presented to the 1944 Convention.

One of the major projects claiming the attention of your Board and which has consumed large portions of our extensive studies and deliberations is included in the *Handbook* recommendations

which Synod requested the Board to furnish and which unquestionably involve far-reaching consequences for the future welfare and development of our Church. The same importance attaches to the *Senior College* problem which is discussed in considerable detail in the Board's current Report.

Your Board desires to direct special attention also to the observations made under the title: *Resident Student Counselors*. Synod's action on this proposal may well involve a major advance in our entire approach to the problem of ministerial training. Under God's blessing the operation of the system proposed could effect profound changes in the spiritual, professional, and cultural concepts of our graduates.

As another major project, your Board has undertaken a restudy and restatement of the *Objectives of Ministerial Training* as ordered by the Saginaw Convention. The results of its study have been incorporated in the Board's report on the *Senior College*. It appears to the Board that these *Objectives of Ministerial Training* constitute the ultimately determining factor in any evaluation of proposals to establish a Senior College or any other modifications of Synod's system of ministerial training. In the opinion of your Board, the *Objectives* deserve separate publication and consideration.

While it is certainly not required that there be complete agreement with the Board's conclusions relative to the many practical recommendations conveyed to Synod, ways must be found to agree on basic *Objectives*. The future development of our educational system depends on a clear concept of the objectives to be reached, and under God the correctness of these concepts as well as the thoroughness and vigor of their implementation will be major human factors which condition the doctrinal attitudes and the practical effectiveness of our future pastors and teachers.

No separate report is given on the *File of Personal and Academic Data* on potential faculty personnel. Your Board is happy to state that the file is established and in use. In addition to complete information relevant to present faculty members, more than 125 sets of data are already available. There has been splendid co-operation by the brethren involved and by those to whom it was necessary to send reference inquiries. The information is being made available to persons authorized to call or appoint teaching personnel at synodical institutions in accordance with the directive of the Synod of 1941.

We regret that it has not yet been possible to work out satisfactory detail on the matter of *Sabbatical Leaves* and of subsidies to encourage greater *Attendance at Professional Meetings*. Your Board is confident that further consultation with the Board of

Directors and the schools involved will develop a satisfactory procedure.

Synod's request for "a considerably *Greater Emphasis* on our Church's *Mission Activities* in all phases" has been brought to the attention of the faculties of our Preparatory Schools. In addition we now have under consideration specific plans for extra-curricular activities designed to foster and strengthen greater interest in missions. The plan would provide for two-week campus visits by missionaries. During that time activities such as addresses to the student body and discussions with smaller groups are contemplated. It is hoped that there will also be opportunity to arrange programs with student participation. Visual aids including movies of the work being done and of the lands and people involved are contemplated. Library participation to make available books on foreign missions and missionary biographies would also be sought. Under favorable circumstances it may be possible to sustain interest by forming a group which would function under the sponsorship of a faculty member and which might establish contact with foreign mission societies at the Seminaries.

On the following matters more detailed reports and recommendations have been requested by the 1944 Convention of Synod.

I. The Education Section of the "Handbook"

When Synod created the Board for Higher Education in 1938, it was possible to establish only the broadest general responsibilities which the Board was to carry for Synod. In the meantime the Board received the following instruction:

"We recommend that this newly created Board for Higher Education shall submit to Synod a revised set of regulations governing its functions, scope of work, and relation to synodical officers and other synodical boards and that the Board shall study the sections of the *Synodical Handbook* dealing with higher education and submit the necessary revisions."

By 1941 there had been insufficient opportunity and inadequate experience to warrant final recommendations on details of the proposed regulations. In addition, there was proposed to that Convention a broad general survey which was expected to guide Synod into a clear understanding of the status and the requirements of its educational system and which might indicate some type of co-ordination which would strive to preserve the value of the educational institutions for the Church. At the same time, the major project of a complete revision of Synod's *Handbook* was assigned to a committee by the 1941 Convention.

As was expected, the results of the survey reported to the Convention of 1944 indicated that extensive adjustments in the

administration of its educational projects would serve the cause of the Church. The same Convention also created a *Handbook* Reviewing Committee and directed the Board for Higher Education to make its proposals for the Education section, including regulations for the work of the Board, directly to the *Handbook* Reviewing Committee.

During the course of its studies in this important area, the Board had the benefit of consultation with the Standing Advisory Committee, with the Committee on Colleges of the Board of Directors, and conferences with the *Handbook* Reviewing Committee and the *Handbook* Revision Committee. The results of such thorough consideration have been transmitted to the *Handbook* Reviewing Committee. An adaptation of the proposals appears as the Education section of the *Proposed Handbook* which awaits synodical action at this Convention. Accordingly, these extensive recommendations are not reprinted here as a part of your Board's Report.

II. The Senior College

With the help of special committees, many Church and secular consultants, the deliberations of the Professors' Conference, and the Advisory Council, the Board has given prolonged and exhaustive study to the directive of Synod:

"The Board for Higher Education was requested to make further studies regarding the advisability of changing over to a four-year college course in preparation for entrance upon a three-year course in theology in St. Louis and to submit a report with recommendations to Synod in 1947." (*Saginaw Proceedings*, p. 492).

The critical importance of such studies is emphasized by the view that, under God, the future of our Church will depend upon the spiritual and the intellectual level of its professional leadership. During its consideration of the Senior College problem, therefore, the Board attempted to keep clearly in mind the fundamental criterion that any changes in the present program could have value only to the extent that they might improve or expand the Church's ability to preach, teach, and apply the Gospel.

Many Plans Offered

The Board is aware of extensive popular sentiment for a Senior College. Many plans have been offered for its consideration.

A. Basically, one major group of these plans results from the expressed desire to adjust the Church's program of ministerial education in such a way that in its mechanics it will parallel or duplicate current American Protestant practice in theological training and secular patterns of professional education. All plans

which are motivated by this objective would require some type of four-year college course culminating in a Bachelor of Arts degree as a prerequisite of a three-year professional program leading to a Bachelor of Divinity degree. They would also require that regional accreditation of the college work and national accreditation of the Seminary be achieved. It is pointed out that difficulties encountered by our graduates when they attempt registration for advanced standing in secular institutions, particularly at the graduate level, would disappear if the mechanics of Synod's system of education were adjusted in this way and that, as a result of such adjustment, transfer of credit to secular institutions would become only a matter of routine.

B. The same considerations of conformity to the American pattern are basic to a second group of suggestions. These propose adjustments in the high school program at the Preparatory Colleges. It is felt that if four college years were made available, all necessary instruction in Biblical languages could be removed from the high school program and concentrated in the college offerings. Students transferring from public high schools to Synod's system would no longer be required to spend additional time adjusting their credits, particularly in languages, to the synodical requirements.

C. The special needs highlighted by the plight of some war-time chaplains who desired to enter the service of the regular armed forces have also been urged upon the Church as a reason for adopting the standard four-year college-three-year seminary pattern.

D. Another group focuses attention primarily upon its conviction that the ministry requires broader training, particularly in the social studies, than is possible under the present system. Others have urged that room be provided for additional academic courses, that greater flexibility be established in the standard requirements, and that a system of major and minor sequences be introduced in College and Seminary to accommodate obvious variation in the Church's needs and recognized differences in the students' aptitudes and interests. Great importance is attached also to the need for ministerial graduates of greater maturity.

E. Still another group believes that there is virtue in planning for improvement and retention of Synod's present arrangement in view of the currently growing popularity of the American Junior College. It is maintained that our Church finds itself with well-established Junior Colleges and is thus, fortunately, in conformity with the most advanced trends in American educational planning. It does not appear to the Board, however, that the

present popularity of the Junior College indicates a general change in the academic requirements for *professional* education. The movement does make a very popular and necessary contribution in the field of *general, terminal, and vocational* education. It also provides local schooling for the first two years of professional training of traditional length, but the Junior College development has not significantly affected the duration or the content of recognized professional training programs nor does it list any objectives which propose to do so.

Synod's Objectives

Recognizing the validity of many of the arguments advanced, the Board felt that it could reach no sound conclusion on the advisability of a change before it made a thorough study of our present system of training in the light of the exact objectives which motivate Synod's educational projects.

Referring to this subject, the *Saginaw Proceedings* state that Synod reaffirms "the training of pastors and teachers as the basic and primary purpose of its academies, colleges, and seminaries." Accordingly, the Board undertook to formulate the educational objectives for ministerial and teacher training and then proceeded to an examination of the practical conditions under which a product trained to fit the Church's needs might, under God's blessing, be produced.

The materials offered in the *Objectives* constitute the Board's effort to carry out the Saginaw Convention's directive that the Board formulate a statement of the fundamental objectives of ministerial training as a specific guide to Synod in the future operation of its Colleges and Seminaries. A careful study of the Scriptural definitions and of the historical and practical experiences of the Church leads to the conclusions here presented as a basic philosophy which continues to motivate the Board's judgment of all relevant educational proposals. Your Board is convinced that all the Senior College suggestions and any problems related to a more efficient operation of our present system of schools must be judged in the light of these *Objectives*.

This statement of *Objectives* has been endorsed by the presidents of Synod's educational institutions. It is our hope that every appraisal of proposals for change or for retention of Synod's present educational system will attempt to derive its validity solely from recognition of and devotion to such clearly defined *Objectives* which stand and will continue to build upon the rock of Scripture and experience.

The Board accepted the following statement of *The Objectives of Ministerial Training* as basic to its evaluation of every phase of the Senior College problem:

OBJECTIVES OF MINISTERIAL TRAINING

I. Basic Assumptions

A. The objectives of an educational process—Christian in sponsorship, purpose, and method—converge upon a single end totally opposed to the end upon which are focused the aims of an educational process essentially secular in character. For, the ultimate end of the one is exclusively the satisfaction of the will of God; and the final end of the other is only the satisfaction of the will of man. Between the two, therefore, no *rapprochement* is possible.

B. Essentially, the process of Christian education is the progressively effectual interaction of three vital, personal phenomena: an awareness of the complete relevance of Divine will and truth to all areas of life; a love-motivation to apply the Divine will and truth unreservedly in all experiences of life; and a knowledge of significant areas of life gained through an organized heritage of experience.

C. Ideally, the process of Christian education begins in the home, continues in the school, and matures in adult life, at all times under influence of the Church. Manifestly, the process is not limited to the school. Indeed, the process of Christian education cannot attain its full vigor and development until the awareness, the motivation, and the knowledge, identified in paragraph two, have received the impact of broad and matured experience with the problems and the responsibilities of adult life.

D. Thus, schools may sponsor a portion of the educational process, but not the whole of it. Actually, the insurmountable difficulties of demonstrating life to students whose experiences are at best relatively limited, prevent the school from providing even a major portion of the educational process.

E. Consequently, the function of the school is limited necessarily to the important work of furnishing the student with personal equipment which will be useful to him throughout the whole educational process of learning to do the will of God, the larger portion of which will not take place until the maturing effect of experience permits it to take place.

F. Because it must be centered on the satisfaction of the will of God, Christian education must be utterly pragmatic. All of its means must yield effects which will be useful in doing the will of God. No other means have any legitimate place in a Christian school.

G. The pursuits of an individual, particularly during his adult life, tend in many ways to condition the educational process to

which he is subjected. To the extent that pursuits can be predicted, that portion of the educational process which takes place in the school must seek to furnish the individual with equipment which will be useful to him in doing the will of God under the somewhat peculiar circumstances which his pursuits will tend to impose upon him. Thus, the pursuits of the prospective minister of the Gospel have an important bearing upon the kind of personal equipment which he must be expected to obtain in the school.

H. If a school is to be more than merely an institutionalized habit of doubtful value, it obviously must orient all of its efforts about an articulate appraisal of the equipment which a student needs for his educational experiences, most of which will occur during his post-school life.

I. The kinds of personal equipment which a student needs and which he must carry away from the school constitute the true objectives of the school.

J. These objectives are wholly in the nature of effects which must be produced in the student through the means and the methods employed by the school. The objectives form a category entirely distinct from means and methods. The latter are controlled by the former, but the two must never be confused.

K. Moreover, these objectives must place primary emphasis upon what the student is to be (i. e., his habits, attitudes, and basic skills) and only secondary emphasis upon what he needs to *know* (i. e., information). For the former effects are lasting, while the latter are largely transitory.

L. The objectives thus formed must control all means and methods employed by the school.

M. According to the Scriptures, the office of the minister appears to require the performance of the following principal functions:

1. Preaching and teaching revealed truth, so that men may know the truth and believe the truth.
2. Teaching men to live according to revealed truth, so that they may demonstrate and prove their Christian faith.

N. According to the Scriptures, it appears that a minister must possess the following broad types of qualifications if he is to discharge his office acceptably:

1. He himself must know and believe revealed truth and must be able to distinguish truth from error.
2. He himself must manifest his Christian faith in an exemplary and deeply spiritual life.

O. The human experience of the Church has disclosed that the following additional qualifications are at least highly desirable:

1. A keen knowledge of human nature, of individual differences, and of the social, physical, psychological, and biological forces which condition the natures and the behavior of individuals and groups.
2. The possession of personal traits—intellectual, social, cultural, and physical—which facilitate his preaching and teaching.
3. An understanding, in historical perspective, of the heritage, the structure, the functioning, the practices, the developed means, and the destiny of that external organization—the visible Church—within which and through which the minister necessarily works.

P. Learning the truth; learning deeply to live according to the truth; learning about men; acquiring the habits, the skills, and the attitudes of a competent minister; and comprehending the functional development of his Church constitute a process which is the particular education of the minister. It is the process in which he, affected by the demands of his pursuits, experiences the progressively effectual interaction of his awareness of the complete relevance of God's will and truth to everything, the love-motivation to apply God's will and truth to all of the experiences of life, and the growing knowledge about life.

Q. Conceivably, a portion of the education of the Christian minister can take place more effectively in a school than elsewhere. Whatever the extent of that portion may be, its aim must be to provide the prospective minister with equipment which will be useful to him chiefly in that portion of the process of learning to do the will of God which takes place beyond the school under the conditioning influence of the minister's pursuits. That equipment describes the objectives of the school.

R. An enumeration of the objectives of Synod's pre-ministerial and ministerial schools should reflect an acknowledgment also of the following principles:

1. The historic heresy of "work-righteousness" can become sublimated under a kind of "doctrine-righteousness."
2. Intellectualism and secularism persistently menace all schools devoted to the training of the clergy. On the other hand, a disdain for scholarship may be equally dangerous.
3. No Church in modern Christendom has avoided the slow but definite recession of its implementing means from the real lives of the people who are its constituents.

4. Important social and economic forces have so altered the lives of the people for whom ministers must work, that ministers now need a personal equipment significantly different from that which may have been adequate in the past.

II. The Objectives

With the foregoing assumptions as a foundation, an enumeration of objectives may now be attempted for those synodical schools which are engaged in the training of young men for the ministry.

The enumeration which follows is a statement of the objectives of the entire school process of training for the ministry. That is, the objectives purport to describe the equipment which the student should have when he is graduated from the seminary.

A. *Doctrinal Knowledge.* This is considered to mean the following:

1. A comprehensively organized conceptual structure of all Scriptural doctrine.
2. A detailed understanding of those doctrines which constitute the principal members of the framework of Christian faith, with
 - a. The ability to recall the important Scripture passages in which these doctrines are stated;
 - b. An accurate appreciation of the relevance of these doctrines to each other and to significant areas of life.
3. A familiarity with all canonical books of the Bible, and a knowledge of the development of the canon.
4. A thorough knowledge of the confessional documents of the Church.
5. A knowledge of the issues in the important doctrinal controversies of the Pre-Reformation, the Reformation, and the Post-Reformation areas, and the ability to establish, on Scriptural grounds, the distinction between truth and heresy in these controversies.

B. *A Spiritually Dominated Personality.* This group of objectives is considered to embrace the most critically important ends to which ministerial training can possibly be directed. It is understood to include the following:

1. A penetrating awareness of
 - a. The personal, subjective significance of Christ's atonement.
 - b. The unqualified personal necessity for manifesting one's faith in the atonement by a life whose every aspect is affected by a faith-generated love of Christ.

2. The possession of deliberately formed and exercised habits of Christian behavior, including certain specifically named habits which are clearly enumerated in the New Testament, especially in the Pastoral Epistles:
 - a. Scripture reading
 - b. Self-examination
 - c. Prayer
 - d. Spiritual reflection
 - e. Charity
 - f. Consecrated zeal for service in the Kingdom of Christ
 - g. Faithfulness
 - h. Hope
 - i. Trust
 - j. Meekness
 - k. Willingness to suffer
 - l. Gentleness
 - m. Justice
 - n. Kindness
 - o. Restraint
 - p. Vigilance
 - q. Forbearance
 - r. Self-control
 - s. Truthfulness
 - t. Patience
 - u. Hospitality
 - v. Sobriety
 - w. The repression of acquisitive, pugnacious, self-assertive, lustful, worldly inclinations
 - x. Avoidance of temptation

C. *Knowledge of Man.* By this is meant an understanding of human nature, human behavior, and human problems of spiritual and temporal adjustment, controlled by the disclosures of revelation with respect to the nature and destiny of man, but effectively extended by an integrated knowledge of the Christian interpretation of basic principles (rather than masses of indigestible facts) in the following fields:

1. Philosophy
2. Psychology
3. Biology and physiology
4. History
5. Sociology
6. Political science
7. Economic history, theory, and problems (these areas should be given special emphasis)

To this should be added an acquaintance with the more typical problems of individual adjustment within the structure of the family and of the whole of modern society.

1. Of children
2. Of adults

D. Personal Habits, Skills, and Attitudes which facilitate the preaching and teaching functions of the minister and which place at the disposal of the Holy Ghost further means through which a juncture can be effected between revealed truth and man in Christian faith and Christian living.

1. Intellectual

- a. Mental

- (1) Habits of logical thought
 - (2) The ability to discriminate between values
 - (3) The ability to form valid judgments
 - (4) The conscious development of a controlled curiosity and of independent creativeness

- b. Communicative (reading, writing, speaking)

- (1) A thoroughly complete working knowledge of English grammar and syntax
 - (2) Skill in prose writing
 - (3) A measured vocabulary range
 - (4) A measured reading ability
 - (5) Skill in the art of public speaking
 - (6) Skill in the preparation and delivery of public addresses
 - (7) Knowledge of foreign languages

(NOTE: This presents a formidable problem for analysis. The present language objectives should be subjected to critical scrutiny. In part, at least, they are based on assumptions which may be very difficult to substantiate. In any event, no language, ancient or modern, can have any other than a functional purpose.)

- c. Teaching

- (1) Knowledge of educational psychology
 - (2) Knowledge of and some skill in the use of elements of instructional method
 - (3) Familiarity with modern instructional devices
 - (4) Awareness of significant elements in the personality of the teacher

2. Social

This category is considered to include habits, attitudes, and skills which affect a minister's adaptability to situations arising out of his relationship with individuals and

groups in ways other than those accommodated by previously enumerated personal equipment.

a. Personal habits and attitudes

- (1) Courtesy
- (2) Tact
- (3) Friendliness
- (4) Poise

b. Personal hygiene, and care and taste in dress

c. Conversational skill

d. Skill in the observance of social conventions

e. A reasonable knowledge about and some skill in the application of sound administrative principles

- (1) Planning techniques
- (2) Organization of church, school, charitable and missionary activities
- (3) Techniques for controlling such activities and their fiscal matters

3. Cultural

An appreciation of the principles and of the values of

- a. Literature
- b. Music
- c. Art
- d. Architecture

4. Physical

- a. The possession of health
- b. An appreciation of the significance of physical health and appearance in the work of the minister
- c. A knowledge of methods of avoiding physical and mental illnesses
- d. A knowledge of methods of physical conditioning which may be self-administered

E. *An Appreciation of the Minister's Function* as an integral part of the Lutheran Church. This means an understanding, in historical perspective, of the following aspects of the Lutheran Church:

1. Its heritage
2. Its structure
3. Its functioning
4. Its practices
5. Its developed means
6. Its relations to the whole of Christendom
7. Its destiny

F. The generation of the foregoing effects as broadly and as completely as possible in every ministerial student, but with a liberal recognition of individual differences in the abilities, aptitudes, and inclinations of students, and a recognition of the consequent desirability of providing a controlled freedom in the intensive pursuit of certain ends for which the individual presents a special fitness.

III. Practical Implications

Although the objectives here proposed for Synod's ministerial training schools in large measure enumerate objectives which, in a sense, have long been recognized and accepted, the present statement of objectives does involve some differentiating elements which require clear identification.

1. It represents an effort to state the objectives of Synod's schools with as much precision and with as much completeness as possible. The compelling need for a definite and complete statement of objectives is indicated by many observations, but especially now by a synodical resolution requiring definite recommendations on a proposal to introduce into the admission standards of the St. Louis Seminary the requirement of a bachelor's degree from a four-year synodical pre-ministerial training school. In no small degree, the acknowledgment of a need for a formal statement of objectives has been influenced by the conviction that education (in the school sense) cannot support its implied claim to exemption from the stern necessity of observing a fundamental principle, to the universal soundness of which all human experience testifies, namely: except by divine intervention or rare chance, no corporate undertaking can function adequately unless its efforts are consciously directed toward definitely known, clearly stated, and thoroughly accepted objectives, and unless all of its means and methods are organized and controlled with these objectives in view.

2. The present statement places special emphasis upon these objectives which describe the development of the student's personality in directions other than merely intellectual and lays great stress upon definite spiritual achievements.

3. In the preparation of the present statement a studied effort has been made to avoid an error which, it must be acknowledged, is exceedingly common in educational circles: the often disastrous error of confusing ends and means. Certainly, it cannot be questioned that the curriculum of a school provides only a very remotely indicative statement of objectives.

The acceptance of any major portion of the proposed objectives clearly invites careful thought about means and methods which may be employed for their achievement. The objectives here

enumerated involve certain significant implications which should be set down and examined with complete candor:

1. The objectives imply that *all* phases of a student's experiences in or in connection with a school are important; that a school must be viewed in terms of, and must be held responsible for, all aspects of the total conditioning influence to which the student is subjected; and that it must be held responsible for providing the conditioning influences necessary for the development of his whole personality.

2. The objectives imply that extra-curricular influences upon the student are, to say the least, fully as important as the strictly curricular influences, and require, therefore, at least as much care in plan, organization, and control as does the curriculum.

3. The objectives imply that in many of the courses in the curriculum the teaching and the learning of subject matter must be subordinated and must be made incidental to other ends.

4. The objectives imply that in all courses conscious attention must be given to specific ends other than the teaching and the learning of subject matter.

5. The objectives imply that an extensive development of means for fostering spiritual growth in students must be undertaken.

6. The objectives imply that among administrators and teachers there must develop a new and notably, though by no means completely, revised expression of function.

7. The objectives imply the need for a rapid development of new techniques for the achievement of certain ends which heretofore have been regarded vaguely, inarticulately, and without much direct implementation, as desirable but largely unmanageable by-products of a conditioning program predominantly curricular in nature, scope, and point of view.

Although it is not possible, in a brief and preliminary statement, to venture a full analysis of the means and methods for achieving the objectives of Synod's ministerial schools, the presentation of a few guiding principles and suggestive observations may be serviceable.

It must be freely admitted at the outset that substantial progress toward making the proposed objectives genuinely effective can be hoped for only through patient and considerate attempts to overcome a number of impediments and difficulties, some of which are serious. After all, tradition and habit do have a powerful grip on school ways. It is not always easy to induce an administrator to divest himself of routine matters, the doing of which yields a comforting sense of achievement, and to address himself to the less demonstrative though vastly more important tasks of

planning, organizing, and controlling. It is even more difficult to induce many teachers to rise above their natural absorption in and preoccupation with the subject matter of their courses in order to recognize teaching ends which often are more important than the matter of the subject. Nor is it easy to contrive and apply some of the techniques which the proposed objectives would require.

Yet, all of it is wholly within the realm of possibility, and none of it is too difficult.

A serious attempt to make the objectives effective would impose certain requirement upon administrators, teachers, curricula, equipment, and techniques.

1. *Administrators*

Of fundamental importance in the administration of Synod's schools would be a sharply focused concept of leadership in the minds of school presidents. This concept would limit the function of the president mainly to the indispensably important leadership tasks of integrating, with the formally adopted institutional objectives, the purposes of all persons engaged in the manipulation of any conditioning factors which significantly influence the student; of continually encouraging and stimulating those persons to participate actively in the development and the use of effective means and methods for the achievement of the objectives; and of maintaining such a direct and cordial relationship with students and graduates as to provide a continuous appraisal of the degree to which all objectives are being achieved in them.

If this focused concept of leadership is to be formed, and if it is to become a criterion of competence, it would seem that certain conditions must be fulfilled.

- a. The presidents must be relieved of and must then divest themselves of all routine administrative burdens by the delegation of responsibility and of authority to others.
- b. The presidents must not only possess considerable personal experience with ministerial work and problems, but by deliberate effort must exemplify in themselves those qualities which are described by the new focalized institutional objectives.
- c. The presidents must maintain a broad perspective, not only of the static, but also of the dynamic aspects of the life of the Church and of the whole social panorama within which the Church does its work; and this perspective must be fashioned not only with an utterly Scriptural outlook but also with an astutely discriminating appraisal of the values of tradition, prejudice, and personal predilection.

- d. The presidents must cultivate a balanced and sympathetic interest in the operation and the spirit of all aspects of the total conditioning influence upon the student, and must assiduously avoid unbalanced preoccupation with the purely curricular and the obvious instructional means for attaining certain objectives. It is important also that they exercise considerable restraint upon pressures for the increase of the stature of their schools in the eyes of the secular world and its agencies. There is some need of a fearless acknowledgment of the truth that it is not particularly important what the world thinks of our schools, but that it is supremely important what God thinks of them.
- e. It is most important that all presidents form rather detached judgments, unaffected by the prevailing pressures for growth and expansion, of the optimum school-size at which the necessary delegation of administrative responsibility can be achieved without excessive cost and at which the normal span of effective presidential control, as here conceived, will not be unduly exceeded. It is likely that an unbiased judgment will yield an estimate much smaller than the goals toward which the indicated plans of some of our schools appear to be leading.
- f. The presidents must have a considerably more influential voice in the selection of members of their instructional staffs; and this will demand a modification of the traditional scheme of the electoral boards. The present arrangement rests on assumptions, some of which are completely unsupported by experience and may even be at variance with a soundly Christian view of education.

2. Teachers

A planned and adequately organized effort to achieve the objectives here proposed for Synod's ministerial schools clearly would require some reorientation of instructional viewpoint and a conscious redirection of a portion of instructional effort. It is of considerable importance to recognize in this connection that vagueness often characterizes the teacher's view of his function. Experienced observation can scarcely avoid the conclusion that teachers are not immune to the danger of forming and pursuing notions of purpose which may leave much to be desired in relation to the true needs of their students. For this two explanations may be advanced: (1) limited training, specifically for teaching, and (2) excessive preoccupation with the content of special fields of study, often encouraged by the tradition that the chief if not the sole objective of a school is knowledge.

Obviously, the functional position of a teacher cannot be determined by mere speculation; it must be determined entirely by a close analysis of the needs of the student. Knowledge of subject matter is only one of these needs. There are other needs at least as important. Moreover, the student quickly forgets much, if not most, of his knowledge. While knowledge certainly is not to be eschewed or disdained, its transitory nature, except under certain conditions which cannot ordinarily be provided, certainly must be frankly recognized. Thus it is that a teacher should always in some degree, and in many fields in great degree, manipulate his subject matter consciously toward definite ends other than merely "knowledge."

Unfortunately, the usual tenor of a call to a professorship in Synod's schools encourages a view of teaching functions which, it must be said, severely limits its scope. A professor is called to teach a subject. Properly, it would seem, he should be called to the work of attempting to produce in students certain effects—a portion of the enumerated objectives—partly through the instrumentality of certain subjects. And, it would seem, the selection of the candidate for a professorship should be based on that view of his function.

The foregoing observations suggest that if the teacher in a synodical school for the training of ministers is to apply his efforts effectively toward the achievement of the institutional objectives, a number of conditions should be met:

a. Every teacher must recognize

- (1) That he is not primarily a purveyor of information, but that he is an active, vital agent of the total conditioning program of the school actively sharing the responsibility for the achievement of all the objectives of the school.
- (2) That each course must make certain definite contributions toward the achievement of school objectives; that these course-purposes must be clearly identified; that these course-purposes must never be confined simply to "knowledge" and, indeed, may be almost completely outside the meaning of the term "knowledge"; that every course must be treated in a manner appropriate for its particular purposes; and that all of these course-purposes must converge on a single ultimate goal: teaching the student how, under the motivation of gratitude to God for the atonement of Christ, he may do the will of God.
- (3) That he, the teacher, cannot escape, whether in the classroom or out of it, a considerable pastoral responsibility toward his students.

- (4) That his vitally direct relationship to the objectives of the school imposes upon him the serious obligation to exemplify before his students, in his own life, the objectives of the school, especially those objectives which describe the Christian virtues, but also those which designate certain intellectual, social, and physical achievements.
 - (5) That the first criterion of his competence as a teacher is neither erudite scholarship nor personal piety, but skill as an educational craftsman.
 - (6) That the first and always the foremost demand of his call is that he become a master in his craft; and that mastery can be gained only by persistent self-criticism and the unending study of the art of teaching.
 - (7) That his relationship to his students is established by their mutual relationship to the total objectives of the school—not merely by their incidental relationship to a particular subject of study; and that this relationship is so highly personal as to require the intercommuni-cative opportunities of frequent individual conferences.
 - (8) That, while academic pursuits naturally tend to encourage a highly individualistic and even self-centered outlook, the call to a professorship must be construed to imply a demand for the conscious restraint of these natural tendencies in the teacher and for the practice of a degree of Christian brotherliness so exceptional as to weld a faculty into a solidly unified Christian agency whose common immediate purposes are expressed in the stated objectives of the school.
 - (9) That his students are being prepared for the high calling of the holy ministry; that he, the teacher, is there to assist in training his students for that calling, whatever his field of teaching may be; that he must, therefore, maintain a constant awareness of and a deep sympathy with the work and the problems of the minister; and that this suggests the desirability of supplementing his teaching activities with a reasonably controlled amount of some other active church work.
- b. Within a faculty, provision must be made for the thorough study of the relationship of each subject and course to the total objectives of the school. The definite outcomes of this study must be:
- (1) Precise statements of the specific purposes of every course.

- (2) A statement of the relative degrees of emphasis which must be given in each course to knowledge of subject matter and to other stated ends.
- (3) A planned approach to the rapid development of teaching techniques for the achievement of the particular purposes of the individual courses.
- (4) The acceptance by the members of the faculty of their now clearly defined teaching responsibilities.

c. Within Synod.

It would appear to be highly desirable that Synod, within a reasonable time, provide additional facilities for enabling teachers and prospective teachers in ministerial schools to take a portion of their graduate studies under the auspices of the Church.

3. School Equipment

The relationship of equipment to the proposed objectives is important. Pending a more elaborate development of principles which apply to this relationship, it should at least be emphasized that the selection of equipment must be controlled by a view of its functional significance in the total sphere of student influence — spiritual, intellectual, social, cultural, physical — not merely in a limited instructional sphere.

4. The Curriculum

At this time, attention is drawn to only two immediately important principles:

- a. Since the essential aims of secular education and Christian education are totally different, great care and vigilance must be exercised in allowing the former to influence the latter. Moreover, since the aims of Christian education directed toward ministerial pursuits cannot possibly be the same as the aims of Christian education directed toward secular pursuits, unusual care and skill are demanded by any educational venture which undertakes to join the two.
- b. The present curriculum, especially in pre-ministerial schools, should be re-examined particularly in the following areas:
 - (1) Religion
 - (2) Social sciences
 - (3) Classical languages

An effective implementation of the *Objectives of Ministerial Training* certainly will require also a thorough exploration of possible techniques for the development of the student's spiritual life, of his social competence, and of his intellectual traits.

The Board for Higher Education, with the collaboration of its Advisory Committee, has devoted considerable time and thought to these problems. Because any proposal of such techniques must be prepared with exceptional care and caution, the Board has been unable to complete its work in this area. It is confidently expected, however, that additional thought and investigation will yield an acceptable presentation of techniques for the adequate achievement of spiritual objectives in particular, but also of social and intellectual objectives.

Analysis of Objectives

A study of these basic assumptions and of the listed Scriptural and practical *Objectives of Ministerial Training* leads first of all to the conclusion that any adjustment of our academic program must be made in full recognition of the educational value of the sum total of the experiences which a student has at school. It must recognize fully the essentially dynamic quality of attitudes and must provide for conscious and specific methods to make *all* student activity educationally more fruitful. It must see clearly the primary objective of using school experiences to foster and to strengthen spiritual life. The sole motivation of any change in our system of ministerial education must be the prospect of producing more effective ministers of the Gospel. To achieve this we need more than greater knowledge and skill; we need constantly increasing love and devotion.

The basic assumptions point clearly to the deep line of cleavage between secular education and Christian education. While the satisfaction of the will of man is the objective of the former, satisfaction of the will of God in the life of man is the ultimate and exclusive end of the latter.

A similarly fundamental distinction is noted between the objectives of general Christian education and those of ministerial training. It is true that identical tool subjects are required to achieve basic skill in verbalizing, calculating, analyzing, synthesizing, creating, organizing, or administering in the fundamental areas of knowledge and experience, whether these pertain to general Christian or to ministerial education. It is also recognized that no one has greater need of breadth of background in his education than one who would make a career of the Gospel ministry. But the minister of the Gospel requires a *habitus*, an attitude toward life, toward the world, toward his work, toward himself, and above all toward his Master, which cannot be acquired or developed through general education or specialized courses. It must be developed by a specific study and application of the Word and by a training program specifically designed to generate and strengthen attitudes suited to the peculiar requirements of the Gospel ministry.

There may well be differences of opinion regarding the educational level at which this difference should receive practical recognition, but a comparative study of the *Objectives of Ministerial Training* and of general Christian education leaves room for no uncertainty in the conclusion that the difference in requirements is real and basic. A school which adopts a dual objective and serves a student body in which a majority registers for general Christian education cannot at the same time put its ministerial training program in anything but a secondary place.

Adequacy of Present System

In the light of the Church's 100-year history it must be admitted that our current program of ministerial training has met the educational needs of the great majority of Lutheran ministers in the normal parish during most of the past century. Quantitatively the system has also proved adequate.

The elements of strength inherent in our present highly integrated program of ministerial training beginning with the freshman high school year and extending through to graduation from the Seminary deserve very careful evaluation. In specialized curricular offerings, this program currently exceeds the requirements of most Protestant ministerial training programs which, at best, control the actual Seminary program but are related in only an advisory capacity to the candidates' college training and are completely divorced from his high school career.

There are extensive values also in the economy of time, energy, and funds achieved for the student and for the Church by means of the present system. Assuming that the training can be made adequate, there is the conservation of an entire year in the students' academic life. Adjustments which contemplate abandonment or generalization of the high school departments without recognizing the need for substituting similar educational service, would involve serious losses for ministerial students. Particularly in languages and in formal religious instruction the student would have to complete the junior college years in order to reach approximately the level which he now reaches at the end of the high school program.

Perhaps a more thoroughgoing readjustment and improvement could make the present system of ministerial education meet Synod's current needs. As a result of the recommendations of the Hausmann survey, some notable advances have already been effected. However, there has been insufficient time to observe the effects of the two most significant proposals; indeed, there has been opportunity to do no more than to initiate implementation of these proposals. We refer to the program of regional accreditation

for the schools and to the establishment of a Housemaster or Residence Hall Counselor system.

1. It may well be that completion of the regional accreditation encouraged by Synod in 1944 will accomplish some of the desired improvements. Your Board has encouraged faculties to take the preliminary steps of self-evaluation and is ready to supply the relevant materials and references for this process. The policy of checking the qualifications of candidates for professorships in the light of accreditation requirements has also become standard practice during the past triennium. However, your Board is aware of the complexity of the many factors involved in accrediting the schools and is mindful of the fact that no program can be permitted to infringe upon, to condition, or to crowd the primary program of the Synod's schools. Nor is your Board willing to exert inordinate pressure for advanced academic degrees, because it is aware of our great need for effective classroom teaching and for attitudes of consecration, neither of which is, admittedly, one of the expected outcomes of a normal program of intensive specialized research.
2. The Board was able to install a Counselor in one of Synod's Colleges within a year after the Saginaw Convention. Close study of the experiment indicates such excellent results that the Board has authorized a similar arrangement for an additional school. Detailed study of this limited experience yields sufficiently promising prospects to warrant the specific recommendations included in the Board's current report, but available data are entirely inadequate for an accurate appraisal of the extent to which potential results may ultimately affect our schools.

In any event, the desirable improvements and the accreditation should, and probably must, be considered as essential factors in any plan to establish a full Senior College, since they are required both if the present colleges are to be brought to the highest point of their potential effectiveness and if an accredited Senior College is to be established. It will not be possible to operate an accredited Senior College if the majority of its students are known to be transfers from unaccredited schools.

Accordingly, our recommendations include a request for action which will include specific progress toward accreditation and which will provide for early completion of the improvements authorized by the 1944 Convention on the basis of the Hausmann survey. It is recognized that considerable necessary costs are involved, since the program for improved library service, music departments, student

counselors, physical education service, and regional accreditation — all of which are recommended in your Board's Report — will involve staff additions (not necessarily full professors) if the proposals on ranking are adopted.

What About the Past?

As our Synod enters upon its second century of service, it may well pause to ponder the reasons for successes or failures of the past. In the matter of ministerial education, we have followed a policy of segregated training with specialized curricula. There has been a sharp focus upon a single objective. Admittedly there remains much room for improvement particularly in those areas of training which attempt practical adaptation to the constantly changing conditions which confront us and that have always challenged the preacher's capacity for adjustment of method and technique. It is not easy to keep pace with the tornadic force and speed of today's social changes.

For a hundred years God has granted our Synod a high degree of success in achieving acceptable ministerial training through Synod's schools. But it would be a mistake to assume automatically that such a blessing indicates the propriety of a continuation of the identical system. The fact is that there have already been gradual and subtle changes in our colleges during the past century of service. Particularly in the basic language of instruction, in the curriculum, in administration, in guidance, in the admission of students at higher levels, and in the introduction of general education and co-education there have been vast departures from the original and traditional practices in these schools.

In addition, any evaluation which attempts to ignore the strong and deep currents of change that have been transforming our world-wide fields of labor at an accelerating pace in recent years will not be helpful. Many of the social factors involved in these changes must vitally affect the scope, nature, and quality of ministerial education. The rapid development of urbanization and mechanization in American life tend to make the task of the minister increasingly difficult. The world's profound cultural crisis molds the thinking of Christian and pagan alike. Mass education and the general advance of knowledge inevitably sharpen competitive attitudes and force a rise in standards of professional education. All of these situations lend emphasis to the ever present need for careful diagnosis of the Church's current and future educational function. The servants of the Church must be so trained as to be able to understand the moving currents of human thought and action, and also know how to bring the Word of God to bear upon the personal and collective problems of the age in which we live.

General Education

Perfect success will no doubt continue to elude us, but there is no doubt that in the past the Church has derived many blessings from a system which attempted to rigidly exclude secularizing influence by creating an opportunity for its teaching and administering personnel to concentrate exclusively upon the task of preparing the Church's professional servants. But we must now weigh the fact that precisely this ability to provide for maximum, exclusive concentration upon the complex problems of ministerial training no longer exists at many of Synod's Preparatory Schools. A basic modification of the traditional objective has resulted from the introduction of large numbers of non-ministerial students into Synod's system of schools. It would be a mistake to ignore the implications of this situation in any comparative evaluation of past with present achievements or in any estimates of the future potentialities of our system of ministerial training. The existence of a non-ministerial education program on the campuses of the majority of Synod's ministerial Preparatory Schools is a significant and crucial factor in the discussion of any proposal to continue or to change the present system.

During the past triennium this trend toward general education has gained sufficient momentum to absorb approximately 50 per cent of all available preparatory facilities. In 1945—46 more than one half of all the students enrolled in our Preparatory Colleges were general education students. For the past year (1946—47) the figures are 1,229 ministerials and 1,186 non-ministerial students. In evaluating these totals, we need to remember that the vast majority of non-ministerial students are concentrated in the seven of the ten Preparatory Schools which have received synodical sanction for the introduction of general education on their campuses. The following diagrams illustrate graphically the present enrollment distribution at these seven schools. Graph A shows the relative proportion of non-ministerials to total enrollments for 1946—47. Graph B shows this same relationship with reference to new enrollments at these schools in September, 1946.

As the charts illustrate, the proportion of ministerial enrollments is little better than 30 per cent in four of these schools and approximately only 50 per cent in another. The remaining two schools are approaching the 50 per cent line.

If the objectives of ministerial training are significantly different from those of general Christian education, then clear recognition of the implications involved in this situation is imperative, for it cannot fail to be at least a conditioning factor in the administration and the program of the schools involved.

Seventy per cent of the Preparatory Schools officially offer

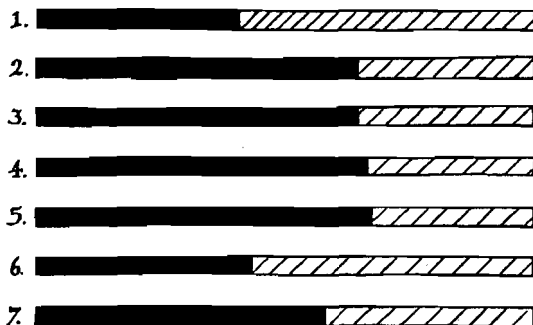
A.

TOTAL ENROLLMENT

Seven Schools ~ 1946-47
 Black - Non-ministerial students
 Shaded - Ministerial students
 Average - 57% of total enroll-
 ments are non-ministerial.

Percentage

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

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Seven Schools — Sept., 1946
 Black - Non-ministerial students
 Shaded - Ministerial students
 Average - 57% of new enroll-
 ments are non-ministerial.

B.

NEW ENROLLMENT

Percentage

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

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a general education program. It now appears too late to return these schools to the exclusive pursuit of their original purpose, nor is there unanimity of opinion on the desirability of doing so. The pressure for such accommodations is illustrated by the fact that at one of the remaining three schools the general education enrollment has actually jumped from 17 per cent to 29 per cent of the total enrollment in the past year. 41 per cent of the new enrollments in 1946 in this school were non-ministerial students. This situation does not violate any synodical directive, since the school undertakes no program adjustments in order to accommodate these students. It does illustrate the demands for this type of educational service by the constituencies of a majority of Synod's schools.

General Education Expanded

During the past triennium more than three million dollars for capital investments have been made available to our Colleges and Seminaries through local and synodical funds. It is obvious that the sum total of these funds will not be absorbed in the construction of education facilities for ministerial students. In addition, there is little to indicate that the ministerial product of capacity operation of the enlarged educational plant could be absorbed if the new funds were used to provide such facilities. Finally, it is true that many of these financial offerings were made specifically in the expectation of broadened service in the area of general education. These three considerations are of crucial significance as we consider the question whether sharply increased spiritual and academic growth of ministerial students may be achieved within the present or future framework of our present preparatory institutions.

It is entirely reasonable to assume that when this expanded physical capacity becomes available, the schools and their several communities will consider it their duty to fill this capacity, and the general Lutheran public will demand, as it did in 1935-40, that the full capacity of the schools be utilized. Under normal development and continuing the present trend, available facilities will then be filled by admitting additional general education students.

The impact of general Christian education on a given campus will, no doubt, broaden the experiences of the ministerial student's school life and will also make valuable contributions to the cause of future lay leadership, but it does not enhance the opportunity to give concentrated, undivided attention to the vital and specialized task of preparing ministers of the Gospel. The objectives of general education and of ministerial education are basically not the same. The listed objectives demonstrate that such a difference is more than a matter of degree. While it is still possible to achieve

improved integration, the extent and the nature of the general education development at the majority of Synod's present Preparatory Colleges precludes the possibility of recreating a training situation in which both faculty and students focus every thought and effort upon the sole objective of effective preparation for the Lutheran ministry.

This situation may indeed be the Lord's way of providing our Church with a supply of urgently needed lay leadership trained under the direct auspices of the Church, but if the Church is to continue simultaneously to enjoy the blessings that have resulted from separate training of the clergy, then it appears that there remain only two opportunities to again establish the essence of traditional practice and at the same time to improve the outcomes by improved adaptation to current conditions and needs. This condition may be achieved by the establishment of a separate Senior College (two-year or four-year) with the most carefully defined functions and objectives or by a plan which will reserve an adequate number of our present Preparatory Schools as exclusive agencies for ministerial training.

Your Board believes that a Senior College devoting its facilities exclusively to pre-ministerial curricula and a program of ministerial training is the best answer to the problem.

Functions of the Senior College

To serve as an effective means to such ends, the required principal functions of the proposed Senior College would be the following:

The first and dominant function of the proposed Senior College is to serve as a carefully planned and thoroughly organized means through which candidates for the Theological Seminary in St. Louis may experience, during the two years immediately preceding their entrance into the Seminary, a profound strengthening of their Christian faith, a deepening of their consecration to Christ, and a genuine and wholesome development of their personal sanctification. It is expected that the operation of the Senior College will be directed chiefly to these ends.

Another major function shall be the cultivation of desirable intellectual traits and viewpoints through study, not here for the sake of knowledge, but for the sake of discipline.

It shall be, further, the function of the Senior College to extend the cultural knowledge of the student through (a) substantially those courses which are now included in the first year of the Seminary curriculum, and (b) additional courses which will provide every student with a comprehensive major in the field of social sciences, and which also will offer limited opportunity for the selec-

tion of a minor in a field of special interest or importance to the student. (It is expected that this function will receive approximately the same emphasis as is usual in schools of collegiate level, but that the other functions will receive a notably greater proportion of emphasis in time and conscious attention within the total sphere of conditioning responsibility of the Senior College.)

Finally, the Senior College shall consciously undertake the development of the student's personality, especially in the area of social habits and social attitudes, so as to form a socially competent Christian gentleman.

It is contemplated, moreover, that the faculty of the Senior College will confer the Degree of Bachelor of Arts upon every student who has satisfactorily completed its program in residence.

The entire philosophy and the practical activities of the Senior College should be based on an awareness of its complete responsibility for *all* aspects of the spiritual, intellectual, cultural, and social equipment with which the student emerges from the school. It is expected, therefore, that all of the facilities of the Senior College will be selected and employed to serve these responsibilities, and that the personnel of its organization will include a staff of competent student counselors whose responsibility may well be recognized as exceeding the responsibility of instructors and professors engaged in the formal conduct of courses.

The Proposals

The Board had available for review and study no less than 18 specific plans which had been suggested as possible solutions of the problem.

1. Add two years to each Preparatory School.
2. Add two years to each Preparatory School and eliminate the ninth and tenth grades.
3. Raise one school to a Senior College.
4. Raise two schools to Senior Colleges.
5. Raise three schools to Senior Colleges and eliminate the high school division.
6. Establish one separate two-year unit for the junior and senior college years, leaving the other institutions intact.
7. Make St. Louis a five-year school and grant the Bachelor's degree at the end of two years.
8. Leave all our Colleges intact and have our boys enter Valparaiso for two years after graduating from our Preparatory Schools.
9. Enlarge River Forest and Seward by adding courses we

- need for ministerial students and have the graduates of all our Preparatory Schools enter River Forest for two years.
10. Let our students go to any college of their own choice for two years after graduating from our Preparatory Schools.
 11. Improve the status quo to actually conform to the recommendations of the curriculum committee of 1938.
 12. Establish a separate school of religion attached to Valparaiso University.
 13. Establish a Valparaiso extension on the University's property in Chicago.
 14. Establish a Valparaiso extension on the River Forest campus.
 15. Establish a subsidy arrangement whereby selected students would continue advanced studies at secular schools selected by a Church board.
 16. Establish a separate two- or four-year Senior College.
 17. Establish a two-year college on the St. Louis campus.
 18. Establish one four-year Senior College exclusively for ministerial training. Over a period of years transfer the ten Preparatory Schools to Districts or other groups of congregations and subsidize these schools under an arrangement which makes subsidies proportionate to the number of graduates matriculating at the Senior College.

It appeared that the bulk of these many proposals might be reduced to three general categories.

1. A separate two-year or four-year college.
2. Attach a two-year Senior College to
 - a. An existing Synodical Senior College (Seward — River Forest)
 - b. One of the Theological Seminaries
 - c. Valparaiso University
 - d. Any or all of the Preparatory Colleges
3. A subsidy arrangement which would
 - a. Leave the present system unaffected but which would control the selection of students and schools involved in the subsidized program.
 - b. Transfer all present Preparatory Schools to District operation and enable General Synod to return to its traditional policy of exclusive concentration upon ministerial and teacher training.

The most thorough investigation and conscientious study of extension possibilities reveals only three basic policy areas in which practically all of Synod's educators are in full harmony:

1. That any extension of our work must serve to enhance the depth and strength of our students' spiritual concepts as well as to enlarge cultural backgrounds and the understanding of contemporary fields of labor.
2. That the present system of Junior Colleges should remain intact.
3. That it would be in the best interests of the Church if we could arrange the mechanics of ministerial education in such a way that students who wish to specialize in a particular field might more easily transfer credits. In this connection it is perfectly clear to the Board and to the consultants that the desired ease of transfer of credits to graduate schools will be achieved neither by full regional accreditation of existing or proposed facilities nor by possession of any B. A. degree. Both of these conditions are relevant and requisite, but the possibility of graduate university study in any given field will be determined exclusively by the number, quality, and type of prerequisite studies satisfactorily completed by the applicant in question.

Your Board studied all of the proposals at length and examined them in terms of the accepted objectives of ministerial training. It attempted also to identify and evaluate the practical implications for

1. The future welfare of the Church.
2. The effectiveness of the product.
3. The present system of training.

The attempt to propose practical means of implementation in harmony with the principles expressed, invites consideration of three additional basic questions:

1. Should not the primary consideration be focused upon the *quality* rather than upon the *quantity* of schooling provided? In other words, is it not necessary to weigh accurately and to examine critically every potential improvement in informational and professional training and every possible expansion of cultural background or deepened understanding of contemporary conditions upon the basis of the degree to which it can potentially contribute to the strength and depth of the students' *spiritual* concept and attitudes?
2. May not an unintentional overemphasis on the degree (B.A.) itself lead indeed to a parallelism with the current American administrative pattern without achieving the crucial objectives indicated as desirable for our purpose?

3. While such conformity to the general pattern will inevitably result in more ready exchange of facilities in the case of the graduates (professors, chaplains, specialists) who will wish to continue study on the post-graduate level, must we not clearly keep in mind that such requirements constitute less than 10 per cent of our total needs?

Any consideration given to the various proposals requires first of all that Synod realistically keep in mind the fact that the great majority of students must be trained for service in the active Gospel ministry as it relates to the pastoral work of conservation and expansion in urban and rural congregations. It would be a serious mistake to make basic changes throughout the entire system in order to meet the needs and requirements of a minority.

Illustrative figures might be chosen from any recent year, but the following compilation of comparative statistics for 1941 will support the principle indicated (all figures are close approximations):

<i>Ministers</i> — In American congregations and missions	No.	%
Foreign missionaries, professors, regular Army chaplains, etc.	3,750	94%
	250	6%
	4,000	100%
<i>Teachers</i> — regular installed	1,350	90%
Professors, superintendents, etc.	50	3½ %
High school teachers (future estimate)	100	6½ %
	1,500	100%

The Board also undertook to set up a list of the most obvious practical implications inherent in the adoption of *any* proposal to expand the course requirements for admission to the St. Louis Seminary. Among others — some advantages, others disadvantages — the following are indicated:

1. The proposed extensions will inevitably mean significant adjustments in the program of the Seminary at St. Louis.
2. An immediate study of the relationship of the Springfield Seminary to the new plan would be made mandatory.
3. The elimination of the current "first year" at St. Louis would be automatic.
4. The lengthened course of study will tend toward increased losses of ministerial students.
5. There would be a progressive weakening and de-emphasis of our present high school programs and a possible con-

- sequent increase in ministerial student recruitment problems.
6. The automatic delay in the introduction of languages until college years and the over-all length of the total integrated program would result in the eventual elimination of the high school as an integral part of our ministerial training.
 7. A tendency to hasten the trend toward general education in our Preparatory Schools if a decrease in enrollment of ministerial students on the high school level were experienced.
 8. The accreditation of the Seminary with the American Association of Theological Schools could be achieved.
 9. There would be a supply of academically and spiritually more mature students coming to the St. Louis campus.
 10. The impossibility of achieving immediate accreditation of the Senior College except in the case of some type of incorporation into the administration of Valparaiso University.
 11. Removal from the teaching staffs of our present colleges of outstanding men (to supply the Senior College faculty) would materially weaken these schools and would make their accreditation much more difficult.
 12. A better opportunity to foster the spiritual growth of our future ministers would exist by virtue of the more specifically purposeful atmosphere.
 13. The mechanics of our system of ministerial education would approximate the standard American pattern for ministerial and secular education, and ministerial students could more readily continue their studies at the graduate level within the area of their undergraduate specialization.
 14. Ministerial graduates would be more mature.
 15. A very material rise in Synod's "cost per student" index would be automatic.

General Assumptions

It should be understood that the term "Senior College" refers to the upper two years of the college course, junior and senior years, as commonly accepted in the American educational world. The entire curricular and extra-curricular program of the school will reflect the concept that the Senior College is designed to serve the pre-professional needs of ministerial students. Much more is involved here than the mere extension of preseminary college requirements by the space of one year in order to convey 30 additional hours of credit to the graduate. A Senior College at any

place under any conditions for the sole purpose of making available a degree is quite as likely to be harmful as it is to be helpful to our system of ministerial training. To achieve the ideal and to meet the *real* needs, requires a clean, new start and a program directed toward greater spiritual maturity as the primary objective.

It is also understood that the present Preparatory Junior College and High School system will remain substantially intact, both as to courses and locations. Some minor curricular adjustments may become necessary. By leaving the present educational system of Synod intact, there will inevitably be created in the student, when he completes the Junior College, a sense of coming to an end. He cannot help but feel the exhilaration and anticipation of a new educational experience to come. For him it is a determining transition from an emotional adolescence to a purposive manhood in the educational process.

Especially if the Senior College is designed exclusively for ministerial training, its existence will tend to emphasize the fact that the student is preparing to make a final choice of profession as he approaches graduation from the Junior College. There will be created then a favorable situation for careful selection and guidance by Junior College faculties and the application of vocational, personality, and aptitude tests, which may prove valuable when compared with actual performance of the respective student when he has completed his stay at the Senior College, but has not actually matriculated at the Theological Seminary.

There can be little doubt that there is need for such a bridge to the study of theology between the sophomore college year and the Theological Seminary. The sheer complexity of the profession involved makes it illogical to expect students to step successfully from the college sophomore level into professional study. They are not sufficiently advanced in academic, cultural, mental, chronological, or spiritual age to cope with the responsibilities involved. Since intense concentration upon its development is precluded by the preponderance of general education in large areas of our present Preparatory School system, it is difficult to see how a sufficiently high grade of spiritual maturity may be produced unless the additional time and facilities of the right type of Senior College are made available.

Under any plan for a Senior College, whether by the erection of a new institution or the conversion or amalgamation of an existing institution, the element of time for the opening of the institution will become significant. But even if the money were immediately available and construction were to begin shortly after the next Delegate Synod, it would hardly be possible to open the college before September, 1950. On the other hand, this delay need

not cause any great inconvenience and should not provoke impatience. For at best, two years will be required to make final adjustments and requisite accommodations before such a Senior College can be opened anywhere. A new faculty must be assembled, the curriculum carefully arranged for the college itself as a terminal course and articulated with a revised course of studies at the Seminary. Indeed, it is very likely that a new method of control will have to be instituted, different from the present Board of Control arrangement.

THE PROPOSALS

Although all of the specific proposals mentioned were given thorough consideration, it seemed to the Board that only the following merited detailed analysis in this Report. All except one of them (Valparaiso extension on the campus at River Forest) have been suggested for the consideration of some prior convention, but it was felt worth while to restudy each individual situation in the light of current developments.

A New College

The Board first gave detailed study to the possibility of establishing an entirely new and separate two-year Senior College, with new staff and plant, and completely separated from any existing faculty.

Such an arrangement would indeed prove attractive from the point of view that it would create an opportunity to most readily achieve the accepted *Objectives of Ministerial Training*. The absence of existing patterns of thought and of traditional educational and cultural practices would make available conditions conducive to a clean, fresh start which would leave the administration free to retain the viewpoints of distinctive and proven merit, but to eliminate what experience has demonstrated to be less desirable.

Since the school would actually be an extension of the curriculum of the existing junior college system, it would not be an isolated two-year program. As a result, regional accreditation would be conditioned upon the corresponding situation in Synod's Preparatory Schools since these would supply the students for the Senior College. The same formidable accreditation problems would apply to any plan which would utilize the existing schools as feeders for the Senior College.

Of all the proposals under consideration, this plan appears to involve the largest immediate cost. While your Board believes that the possibility of achieving conditions in which the vital objectives of ministerial training may be readily reached may well make the most costly plan also the most desirable one, it has become aware of a lack of popular enthusiasm and professional support for the proposal.

Adapting a Preparatory School

The suggestion that an existing school be closed and that the physical plant be utilized as a two-year Senior College moved the Board to survey the present Junior Colleges to determine the possibility of adapting an existing physical plant to such a proposal. It was assumed that there would be only one Senior College. All existing Preparatory College facilities were considered and finally eliminated because of geographical location in relation to synodical constituency, except Fort Wayne, Milwaukee, and St. Paul.

Your Board felt that a detailed study of the problems involved in locating the Senior College at any one of these locations would suffice for Synod's purposes, since there would necessarily be a great similarity in the broad patterns of the relevant basic advantages and problems. It is recognized that the geographical location of the city is somewhat remote from the general Lutheran centers of education in the case of St. Paul, and that at Fort Wayne the existence of the Lutheran High School development on the campus would be a factor in the reaction of the local Lutheran community. But these special considerations would not in themselves constitute insurmountable barriers if it were found otherwise desirable to establish the Senior College at one of these locations.

For its present purposes, to illustrate the practical aspects of any such proposal, your Board chose to apply the relevant criteria to the Milwaukee campus.

The disadvantages here are mainly of an external character, but still important in relation to the location of a Senior College as a new venture.

If no Junior College were at this location within the city of Milwaukee, there can be no doubt that the present site would not be selected. The campus is small and the acquisition of additional land would involve very substantial expenditures.

The College is located in an area of the city which has for some time past ceased to be an attractive residential district. While the neighborhood surrounding the College is not yet basically undesirable and cannot be classified as a blighted area, as this condition applies to American cities, it is only a matter of time until it will be a neighborhood of more or less transient people. Presently there are no pronounced tendencies apparent to arrest deterioration, although the process appears to be slow.

It should also be borne in mind, that if it were to use this school, Synod would lose one of the remaining Junior Colleges which are devoting themselves almost exclusively to the training of ministerial students.

Accreditation of such a unit would have to await the results of a considerable operating experience (four to six years) in order to permit the school to accumulate records for evaluation.

The distribution of approximately 300 ministerial students now enrolled at Milwaukee would involve serious problems. Presumably such students would enroll in Synod's nearest Midwest Preparatory Schools, where such numbers could not, however, be accommodated without providing for substantial additions to educational and housing facilities as well as to the instructional staff.

A final negative factor is the fact that such a plan would involve a disturbing amount of shifting of ministerial students from campus to campus (from Junior College to Senior College to Seminary). Educationally, any two-year plan is unattractive from the viewpoint of administration and is likely to offer inadequate time for the establishing of desirable spiritual and academic attitudes.

Some of the buildings of the present school are in excellent condition and adequate for housing a Junior College, but are not considered adequate, although they are adaptable, for a Senior College. With the new building now being contemplated and eventually to be erected, it would require a new dormitory; reconditioning of the present dormitories for Senior College student housing, which can hardly be upon the same plane as for Junior College and High School students; and extensive reconditioning of the present Administration Building, if not in fact a new one, so as to meet the demands for Senior College purposes. Conservatively estimated, the reconstruction, reconditioning, and new construction would probably not exceed in the immediate future the sum of \$750,000 to accommodate three hundred students.

The reassignment of the entire present faculty and the selection of a new faculty would constitute a formidable problem. This procedure would not necessarily preclude the re-engaging under a new call of such faculty members as may be considered competent to teach at a Senior College.

It would also be considered imperative that the present type of administration under a local Board of Control be abolished and a new administrative control be set up. Just what the form and powers of such administration should be is not immediately apparent, but certain it is that broader representation and an extension of its powers would be desirable. Such a reconstitution of administrative control must also give thought to the method of selecting and calling the instructional staff. To meet the required standards of a competent faculty, the present synodical method of nominating candidates and limiting the selection to such a list is considered inadequate for procuring the best men available.

Four-Year Colleges

Another proposal advocates the establishment of three four-year colleges on existing campuses. If this plan were followed, it would be logical to establish such colleges on the campuses at Bronxville, Fort Wayne (or Milwaukee), and Oakland. For the present consideration the analysis of the Milwaukee situation under Proposal No. 1 would be applicable, except that the space deficiency of available land and dormitory facilities would be still more acute when related to a four-year Senior College development. For present purposes we shall assume that Bronxville, Fort Wayne, and Oakland would be used.

It is to be noted here that there exists an extensive development in general education on all three campuses mentioned. As a matter of fact, approximately 65% of the student body in two of these schools is currently classified in the non-ministerial category, and approximately 68% is so classified in the third. It is felt that the closing of such schools to general education and their conversion into four-year ministerial training colleges would react quite unfavorably upon the local constituency which, in many cases, has given a very substantial financial support to the construction and academic programs on these campuses. Such support has usually been given expressly because Synod has expressed unwillingness to subsidize general education but with the consequent understanding that local interests might sponsor it. If these plants were now to be assigned exclusively to ministerial training, Synod would have to keep in mind the ethical aspects of such a procedure. In some cases hundreds of thousands of dollars are invested. In fact, current proposals for physical improvements on these campuses provide for expenditures of local funds approximating $\frac{3}{4}$ of a million dollars, a substantial portion of which has already been contributed.

Under this plan the reassignment of the present faculties would pose a problem even more acute than the problem created by Suggestion No. 1. A very considerable number of called professors (about 30) would be involved. On the other hand, the problem of supplying three complete Senior College teaching staffs which could meet accreditation requirements for such schools would present difficulties for which no solution is apparent at this time.

As Senior Colleges each of these schools would be quite small and there would be indicated, therefore, serious concomitant difficulties in the effective operation of the academic program as well as an excessive per-student cost to Synod.

With regard to accreditation, the problems would be equally as severe as those posed by the suggestion that a two-year college be established at Milwaukee. One of these schools (Bronxville)

already has achieved regional accreditation as a Junior College, but would be unable to retain its present status if it eliminated its general education program, reassigned its present faculty, and entered the Senior College category.

Obviously, this plan does not conform to a policy of leaving the present system of Junior Colleges intact. The high school departments would be lost at these three institutions. It is also reasonable to expect that enrollments in the remaining Junior Colleges would be seriously depleted because many students would find it desirable to complete their high school studies locally and then to enroll directly in one of the Senior Colleges. The only alternative for the remaining Junior Colleges would seem to be an expansion of their general education program in order to attract support. It is apparent that eventually this proposal would involve rather complete cancellation of the entire philosophy which currently supports Synod's plan of ministerial training.

Nor would the costs of preparing the physical plants be minor. Extensive adjustments would be required, especially at Oakland: library, physical education facilities, laboratories, chapel, faculty housing, land.

River Forest and Seward

One of the most popular proposals asks Synod to expand its existing Senior Colleges at River Forest and Seward.

The logic and feasibility of this plan might well attract considerable favorable consideration under normal circumstances. In view of the current shortage of teachers, however, it is difficult to see merit in the adoption of any plan which diverts space or energy at our Teachers Colleges to other purposes, or which may tend to increase recruitment problems for the teacher-training program.

The question of effective spiritual conditioning of ministerial students on a campus devoted to co-education also merits careful study. It is not likely, in view of currently increasing demands for women teachers, that Synod could undertake any adjustments which might decrease the supply.

Finally, consideration of a plan to conduct the terminal professional education of teachers in the same school with preparatory ministerial training would imply the need for extremely careful planning and an exceptionally high quality of administration. More efficient operation could, no doubt, be achieved in a single objective (liberal arts college — teachers' college — professional ministerial training) school, but if it were found desirable to attach a new division to the present Teachers Colleges, it would appear that the new arrangement would require complete administrative reorganization, with separate deans and faculties serving the Teachers

College and the Ministerial College in each school. It is to be noted that this plan does not propose two separate schools on the same campus, but that joint training under an integrated dual program is contemplated.

It appeared to the Board that it would be unnecessarily difficult to build a successful Senior College if its program were controlled by dual objectives: one pre-professional, one terminal. The report of the North Central Examiners which declined to accredit our Seward Institution seven years ago indicates that the accrediting agencies would require very clear classification of these objectives and commensurately broad programs for each. The Church would be even more vitally interested in the adequacy of the two programs. Another administrative hazard would be created by the short term during which the Teachers Colleges would retain the ministerial students. It is difficult to gauge the effect which existing traditions created by four-year students at such a school would have upon the two-year ministerial students or to estimate the potential extent of a program of spiritual conditioning for ministerials under the circumstances involved.

The fact that the plan would involve adjustments in all of the present Preparatory Colleges because of the necessity of making high school departments available for preliminary teacher training need not be regarded as a negative factor. Additional music training staffs and space should probably be added to the present program of these schools regardless of any decision on a Senior College. It is apparent, also, that the present eight-year program at the Teachers Colleges merits careful study.

On the positive side it should be noted that a well-located, attractive, and suitable campus would be made available. The advantages of a great metropolitan and Lutheran center could find effective application. Although extensive remodeling and adjustment expenditures would be involved, the cost is comparatively moderate — under one million dollars.

Another resultant advantage would be the creation of an excellent opportunity to exercise effective guidance and thus to channel students into the profession in which they could best serve the Church.

The plan also has the advantage of leaving the Preparatory Schools physically intact, although the curriculum in the first two years of all Junior Colleges would be conditioned by the new plan. Enrollments at Synod's two largest schools might also be affected since students who reside in or between Milwaukee and Fort Wayne might well wish to spend all of their four college years on the River Forest campus instead of attending three or four different

schools during their student career. This situation might, in turn, influence the curricular offerings at the Teachers Colleges.

It is hoped that such a plan might also offer an opportunity to acquaint the future minister more specifically with the problems and techniques of primary education and to give the future teacher an understanding of some of the more perplexing aspects of ministerial responsibilities.

It is difficult to see, however, how any appreciable direct contact could be introduced into the already seriously crowded ministerial program or how significant training in pastoral attitudes might be injected into the normal courses without sacrificing essential features of each. The personal contacts achieved under the plan might well contribute to enhanced mutual understanding and good will, but the possibility of a tendency toward greater emphasis on rivalry, competition, and mutual exclusiveness typical of that which now exists between pre-professional schools on university campuses all over the world should not be overlooked.

The problems involved in any attempt to secure the most desirable results from the ministerial training program on a campus which supports co-education merit careful consideration. Yet the Church continues to make demands for increased numbers of female teachers and there is reliable indication that an even greater supply must be made available for the future. Under these circumstances it may be found desirable to operate the present Teachers Colleges as co-educational Junior Colleges and to ask qualified male graduates to continue their studies toward a bachelor's degree in the proposed Senior College. Such a system could conceivably continue to produce a supply of average male and female teachers, while at the same time providing more advanced study and specialization for those whose qualifications and interests warrant further training. Thus many of the advantages of joint training of ministers and teachers might be preserved and one of the less favorable features eliminated.

Valparaiso

Another proposal of merit does not involve the physical properties of the Synod at all, but suggests that Valparaiso University be requested to establish on its campus a school of religion under a separate dean and faculty.

The geographic location of this campus is not ideal, but its proximity to the city of Chicago makes extensive educational facilities immediately available.

Although it would materially broaden educational experience, the arrangement would not lend itself readily to the intensive spiritual conditioning program which the Board holds to be essential

for an improved program of ministerial training. At the college level secular education objectives, even those of general Christian education, should be significantly different from those involved in the training of Christian ministers. Under these conditions unusual efforts would be required to carry forward the effective spiritual conditioning required in sound ministerial training.

This proposal would involve an intricate faculty personnel control system (similar to details specified in discussion of Valparaiso-River Forest plan, pages 154 to 158) if the Synod were to maintain full responsibility for the entire ministerial program. It appears that such control would indeed be required if the real objectives of the Senior College were to be achieved. At the same time it would be no less vital to develop a formula which would assure the University an equal opportunity to maintain its academic accreditation and integrity.

A major inherent advantage of the plan is the guarantee of immediate accreditation of the Senior College program and consequent unqualified general recognition of the B. A. degree. There are also many who believe that broader, rather than more restricted, contacts with future lay leaders of the Church and with the less restricted educational environments would create genuine advantages for our future ministers and for the Church.

The listed objectives, however, would indicate the need for great caution in the application of any plan to achieve broader secularizing contacts during the ministerial training offered by the Church. In the light of the philosophic attitudes and "mind-sets" normally originating in today's average home and school backgrounds; the major emphasis on and the preoccupation with professional and vocational interests and the proportionately decreasing opportunity for positive growth of the Church's influence in the thought and life of boys; and the general expansion of contact with predominantly secular viewpoints through the swift, and relatively cheap, channels of communication and travel would all seem to demand the application of every available, unadulterated, consecrating power if there is to be justified hope of training leaders prepared to dedicate body and spirit to lifelong service to God.

Valparaiso Extension on River Forest Campus

The proposal to place a Senior College on the campus of Concordia Teachers College in River Forest, Ill., under the academic administration of Valparaiso University contains some attractive potentialities, but involves very complex mechanics of administration.

The desirability of this arrangement will depend in part upon the formal relationships which might be established between the

four principal parties involved: Synod, Valparaiso University, the students, and the Teachers College. It becomes necessary, therefore, to assume certain relationships, and these are contained in the following proposals:

1. That Synod erect a small group of buildings on the north section of the River Forest campus. These buildings should provide facilities of the following kinds for about 300 students: a chapel, classrooms, study and sleeping rooms, group living rooms, offices, and a small auditorium. It would also be necessary that Synod erect or acquire residences for its Senior College staff if it wishes to continue the policy of furnishing residences as part of the remuneration.
2. That the operation of the Senior College be divided into three distinctly, but co-operatively administered and staffed divisions.
 - a. *The Division of Instruction.* This division would be administered and staffed entirely by Valparaiso University. Synod would designate the courses which must be made available to the Senior College students. Valparaiso University would also provide a resident Dean of Instruction, responsible to the President of Valparaiso University. However, Valparaiso University would agree to submit all courses and all appointments to teaching positions and to the position of Dean of Instruction for approval by a called, resident, synodical officer (the Dean of Students), responsible to Synod through the Board for Higher Education. Because the instruction would be offered by Valparaiso University, it would be appropriate to name the Senior College "The Ministerial School of Valparaiso University."
 - b. *The Division of Student Guidance.* This division would be staffed entirely by Synod, its personnel being called or appointed through the same arrangements which Synod establishes for its own educational institutions. This division would be in charge of a regularly called, resident Dean of Students. The Division of Student Guidance would have sole responsibility for all students; would conduct all activities appropriate for the spiritual and social development of the students; and would be charged with the duty of supervising, stimulating, and supplementing through informal and extra-curricular means the students' intellectual and academic pursuits, interests, and achievements. Thus, an arrangement would be effected whereby a group of synodical students, under the constant

and responsible direction and control of a staff of synodically called and appointed officers, would attend a Lutheran University whose academic facilities are provided by Valparaiso University.

c. *The Division of Administrative Service.* This division would be organized into two sections.

a) The Office of the Registrar. This office would be administered by Valparaiso University. Conceivably, it might require no more than a competent clerk responsible immediately to the resident Dean of Students. Either directly or through the Dean of Instruction this office would have charge of all admissions, registration routines, and transfers of credit. It should be agreed that this office would confine its admissions exclusively to applicants certified to it by the Dean of Students, but that admission after certification would be controlled by the policies of Valparaiso University. It would also be the duty of the office of the Registrar, subject to the approval of the Dean of Instruction, to certify the eligibility of students for the Bachelor's Degree.

b) The Office of the Business Manager. It is proposed that this office be in charge of a synodically appointed officer who would administer the business affairs of both the Ministerial School and the Teachers Seminary, and who would be immediately responsible to the President of the Teachers Seminary.

3. The Teachers College would be continued as a Teachers Seminary, but its high school would be completely eliminated. Its meal, library, and recreational facilities would serve all students in both the Ministerial School and the Teachers Seminary. However, it is suggested that no joint use be made of classroom or other additional facilities, and that no extra-curricular activities be jointly undertaken without the detailed approval of the Board for Higher Education.

4. Operating costs would be borne as follows:

- a. Synod would bear all costs of building construction, of equipment, of maintenance, and of student guidance.
- b. Valparaiso University would bear all costs of instruction and registration, but would be reimbursed for these costs by Synod at tuition rates per student-credit-hour agreed upon by Valparaiso University and the Board for Higher Education.

The construction of even a partial plant on the campus in River Forest would be more costly than the provision for similar arrangements on some other existing campus where available facilities might be expanded, or otherwise modified, and re-established as a Senior College. It should also be borne in mind that any significant future expansion of either school would be prohibited by the present size of the River Forest campus and by the fabulous cost of land in the area. Even the limited joint use of certain facilities would not leave either school entirely free in the control of its program. There is also a possibility that undesirable rivalries between the students and the staffs might be generated by the physical proximity of the institutions and by whatever amount of joint administration might be found to be efficient and otherwise desirable.

Two additional features of the plan may well be sources of concern. The instruction of ministerial students by men not called or appointed by Synod represents a departure from a policy which has traditionally been considered highly desirable, if not essential. Yet the circumstances demand that the University finally appoint its staff members even though the devices mentioned in the detailed description of the plan might be fully applied. It is further to be noted that the division of responsibility between instruction and guidance, while not without precedent, may render it difficult to effect a proper co-ordination and a desirable unity of purpose.

Synod is, of course, not in a position to conclude unilateral action on such a plan. Even though the proposal does not appear to make it necessary for Synod to seek any direct representation on the Board of Directors of Valparaiso University, it may be that the Lutheran University Association would find such a juncture of its present area of activity with synodical ministerial education unattractive in so far as it may appear inconsonant with the specific objectives which the Association now serves.

But the plan also involves many desirable and attractive features. A well-located campus in a suitable educational environment would be made available. At the same time the advantages of a great metropolitan and Lutheran center would be conveniently at hand without, however, involving most of the less desirable concomitants of great concentrations of population. The possible tonic effect upon the general spiritual level of this great Lutheran constituency as well as upon the campus and the Lutheran University at Valparaiso might well prove a blessing far in excess of the costs involved.

Such a plan also has the advantage of conforming to familiar

patterns in American education. At the same time, such status is achieved without involving the closing of any existing synodical school or the reassignment of any faculty. In fact, the access to the established instructional departments of Valparaiso University would relieve Synod of the very formidable problems involved in the calling of a completely new faculty characterized by the appropriate teaching and administrative competence.

There is one contribution toward the solution of the problem which only this plan could make. Since Valparaiso University already enjoys full accreditation, the difficult problem of attaining accreditation for the Senior College would be completely disposed of and the Bachelor's Degree would immediately have an acceptable status.

The construction of an adequate partial plant on the campus in River Forest would be much less costly than the construction of a satisfactory complete plant on an entirely new campus. Nor would additional expenditures for land be required. Further significant economy might be expected from the joint use of certain facilities by the Ministerial School and the Teachers College. These might, in turn, make possible the fuller development of certain facilities to the benefit of both schools.

It appears, finally, that this plan would avoid the serious problems which would be invited if the faculty and the character of an existing institution were to be reorganized for strictly Senior College purposes, or if the Senior College were to be established on the Valparaiso campus. The partially new plant and the entirely new staff contemplated in this plan would enable the Senior College to pursue its objectives reasonably free from the restraining influence of pre-established traditions, viewpoints, and methods. At the same time, Synod would retain an effective control over its students and would be assured of adequate control over courses and teachers, without impairing the necessary independence of Valparaiso University.

St. Louis

The final proposal receiving detailed analysis considers the location of a Senior College on the campus of the Seminary at St. Louis.

This campus is the largest of those owned by Synod and seems ample to accommodate the complete physical plant needed for a Senior College. The College could be planned to provide facilities, eventually, for five hundred students. From previous studies made by the Board, it would appear that this number will meet the demands for future ministerial candidates for at least fifty years.

It is conservatively estimated that the cost of a complete com-

plex of buildings, including faculty residences and adequate equipment, at the present price levels, will exceed two million dollars. This entire amount should not be viewed as a net cost occasioned only if an entirely new Senior College is built at St. Louis. The establishment of a Senior College at any location — even if the basic equipment on an existing campus is adapted — will entail the expenditures of considerable sums of money, since no location is now adequate for the purpose. Nor should it be assumed that it would be necessary to build all facilities eventually needed before operation of the College could begin.

Buildings and Costs. — To supply a complete plant for 500 students, the following approximate costs are indicated:

Administration building for housing all administrative offices and consultation	\$150,000
Administration building for classrooms and laboratories	\$400,000
Chapel	\$150,000
Library	\$200,000
Dormitories each having a total capacity of 100 students, but divided into separate units each having 33 students and containing space for a Resident Counselor's apartment. All dormitories to be designed to include lounging, and reading, and social-recreational rooms. No more than two students are to be assigned to each living room	\$900,000
Refectory and Dining Rooms	\$300,000
Student Center for both Seminary and College, including physical education facilities and recreational facilities so that students can pursue hobbies: woodcraft, photography, etc.	\$350,000
Athletic Field connected with the Student Center	\$ 50,000
Faculty Houses	\$250,000

While the total ultimate cost of an adequate plant for this plan would probably reach two and a half million dollars, the following considerations would modify the total immediate expenditures required:

- a. It would not be necessary to construct all of the indicated dormitories at the time the School were established. An initial expenditure approximating \$600,000 for this item would be sufficient to house the graduates produced by current Preparatory College enrollments (not more than 300).
- b. For the present it would appear to be possible to adjust schedules in such a way that the dining rooms and the service facilities now available to the Seminary could also

serve the College. This should not be contemplated, however, as a permanent feature of the plan. Reduction in initial expenditure: \$300,000.

- c. The \$350,000 cost of a Student Center may be deducted if we assume that the Centennial Thankoffering will be completed, since that fund includes provision for the item mentioned.
- d. The item of \$250,000 for faculty housing represents a concession to current practice. It may well be that Synod would wish to discontinue its present policy in this regard and to institute compensatory salary arrangements when it considers that the sum mentioned could cover sixty-dollar rental allowances for 17 faculty members for more than 20 years. By that time additional investments would be required for maintenance and remodeling in any synodically owned houses.

Considering the modifications indicated, it appears that the total estimate of the ultimate cost should be approximately one million dollars more than the immediate expenditure required.

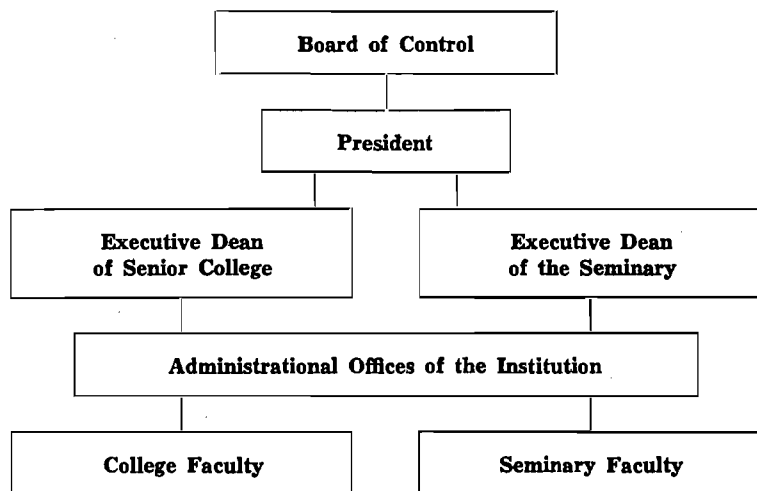
In addition to the capital investments listed, full-scale operation of the College would ultimately involve operating costs of about \$125,000 annually.

While there would, of course, be extremely close integration of the Senior College program and the program of the Seminary, the two plants would operate as separate schools of one educational facility. Similar arrangements exist between Capital University and Seminary at Columbus, Ohio; the schools at Rock Island, Illinois; Waterloo, Ontario; and at other locations. The pattern of administration indicated is followed at many large American universities.

Thus, there would be one president and executive officer for the Seminary and Senior College. Immediately under the executive office (Board of Control) and the president would be the offices of executive deans heading the Seminary and the Senior College. These offices would be concerned with the administrative functions of the respective schools, as independent educational units of the larger complex and would compare with the corresponding positions and functions of deans as heads of the various schools and colleges at universities. The disparity in the educational levels and terminability of courses at different times need not be viewed as unusually complex either educationally or administratively. Similar problems are involved at most universities in the process of unifying and co-ordinating undergraduate, graduate, and professional schools.

Practical experience has shown that it is both feasible and practicable to have a single administration heading both sections of such an institution on a given campus. However, the adoption of this plan — or any plan establishing a Senior College — should, in the Board's opinion, automatically involve a new type of Board of Control or Trustees of the College with broader powers and national representation. Such a Board would also require freedom to call men on the basis of proved ability rather than being confined to a list of candidates as now proposed. It would appear that Synod and the best interests of the School require that a single Board with a thorough and sympathetic understanding of the objectives set and of the technical details involved, should be entrusted with direct responsibility for all phases of operation of the School.

Organization and Administration of the Senior College



Quite inevitably the adoption of such a plan will also dictate certain curricular modifications in the Seminary. Students could no longer be classified on a class basis. Major and minor areas of study and interests would have to be recognized as the determining factors in requirements and classifications. Such major and minor fields must, of course, be properly correlated in the College and articulated with the courses in the Seminary. Changes in methods of presenting materials, the enlargement of the faculty membership, and further elevation of faculty competence might properly be expected as normal results at the Seminary.

It is admitted that there would indeed be serious educational

and administrative difficulties involved in carrying out this plan, but there is nothing to indicate that these are insurmountable. There is sound reason to believe that the ideals outlined in the *Objectives of Ministerial Training* may be achieved through operation of this plan if there is clear understanding and a definite will on the part of students, faculty, and administration to work co-operatively toward achievement of these objectives.

Several of the negative factors which apply to plans already considered would be characteristic of this plan also. As has been mentioned, the cost would be greater than that involved in the adaptation of an existing plant. Synod should also consider that to staff the College, considerable inroads on the current supply of faculty personnel at existing schools would probably become necessary. In addition, accreditation would have to await the accumulation of records and experiences sufficient for reliable evaluation.

More significant objectives are related to the basic philosophy of this plan. There is merit in the view that any expansion of the St. Louis Seminary should involve extension of the School of Missions and should, above all, concentrate on efforts to raise the graduate School of Theology to a status which will command the recognition and respect of theologians throughout the world and which may thus exert a most wholesome and extensive effect upon religious scholarship. To those who feel keenly that such growth in professional stature is the Seminary's most urgent need, there appears to be danger that development of a Senior College on that campus may tend toward diminishing quality in academic standards.

The most attractive feature of the proposal is the possibility of ready achievement of the *Objectives of Ministerial Training* outlined earlier in this Report. Even the proximity of the physical plants and the high degree of program correlation indicated by the type of joint administration involved can be made to yield significant contributions toward these ends.

The location of this adequate, beautiful, and readily accessible campus is both geographically and historically attractive and would immediately give the School a strong supporting constituency. If Synod should decide at some future date to convert the institution into a four-year University or if it should be found desirable to incorporate additional facilities for teacher training in this institution, it appears that the requisite space would be available. In addition, already established contacts with Washington University offer further possibilities for specialty training.

This plan avoids the hazards of outright academic experimentation, since its administrative soundness has been demon-

strated by the many years of successful operation of similar organizations in schools operated by other church bodies and in many universities.

It should result, also, in enhanced direct educational service to the Church. The Preparatory Schools and the Teachers Colleges are left undisturbed. At the same time, the need for excessive shifting from campus to campus by ministerial students is not created. In a positive way, the academic and social intercourse between students and staff of Seminary and College might well be expected to be mutually helpful in the matter of stimulating continuous, prompt, and effective evaluation of potential improvements in the Church's program of ministerial training.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Years of preliminary general explorations and intensive consideration of specific plans during the past triennium have consistently served to emphasize the extremely complex and involved pattern of this entire problem. But specific progress can also be reported as a result of these microscopic examinations of conditions, developments, traditions, and policies. These studies have yielded, first of all, the convictions on the part of both your Board and its Advisory Council that there is need for an extension of the ministerial training program. A second and most significant outcome has been the clarification of the *Objectives of Ministerial Training* and a new formulation of these basic Objectives. Finally, vital criteria which must govern a Senior College or any other effective extension of the present system have been established.

Recognizing that the outcomes yielded have very considerable value, your Board must report that neither its lengthy deliberations and studies nor its consultations with the Advisory Council and the Professors' Conference have yet indicated a specific plan which is sufficiently acceptable to yield the degree of unanimity desirable for recommendation in a matter of such significance. It is apparent that a high degree of enthusiastic support is a vital requirement for any plan if there is to be real hope of resultant blessing to the Church.

In addition to the negative factors indicated in the analyses of the various individual proposals and of the significant modifications involved for the entire system, the reluctance to give unqualified endorsement to any specific plan results also, in part, from the Board's inability to gauge Synod's future attitude toward general education in the synodical schools. Other elements of extreme uncertainty include the very considerable fluctuations of construction costs experienced by the few synodical construction projects now in progress or already completed. These indicate

the futility of attempts at this time to estimate accurately immediate or ultimate costs of any indicated construction. They illustrate also how completely both cost and construction schedules are beyond the control of any board. Finally, it is necessary only to mention the international chaos in the religious, academic, economic, and social categories which must inevitably condition both the hopes and the achievements of such a venture.

Earnest efforts to agree on the propriety of selecting any one of the proposed plans under these conditions revealed a wide divergence of opinion; however, after an objective discussion of the premises offered and of the relative merits of the various plans, the Advisory Council (College and Seminary presidents) concurred with your Board in the following Recommendations:

- A. That Synod establish a Senior College as an additional unit in the professional training of ministerial students. (The term "Senior College" is understood to designate the academic level of the junior and senior years of the standard American college.)
 1. That the present Junior College system be retained.
 2. That the curriculum of the present Junior College and the proposed Senior College be completely articulated and integrated and that the same degree of co-ordination be established between the entire College program and the program at the Seminary.
 3. That the changes necessary in the present Junior College program to achieve complete articulation and integration of the Junior and Senior divisions be authorized.
 4. That efforts toward securing regional accreditation of the ministerial academies and Junior Colleges be accelerated during the next triennium.
- B. That the Board for Higher Education be directed to continue its study to determine a satisfactory location for the Senior College as well as its organization, curriculum, and plant requirements.
 1. That upon completion of these studies the Board be directed to formulate plans for the location, organization, curriculum, and physical plant of the Senior College and to submit these preliminary plans together with its recommendations to the synodical Convention of 1950.
 2. That any costs occasioned by the preparation and presentation of such preliminary plans be approved for payment as items separate from the regular budget of the Board for Higher Education.

MEMORIALS CONCERNING SECTION II, THE SENIOR COLLEGE

Regarding the Four-Year College

(Memorial 140)

WHEREAS, Under God, the bounteous blessings showered upon Synod during the past one hundred years were in no small measure due to the educational system which the fathers inaugurated from the very beginning; and

WHEREAS, Synod, during the course of the century has always stood ready, when it found itself able, to authorize the necessary adjustments which its own growth and development and the change and progress of its environment demanded; and

WHEREAS, Educational horizons have broadened and our future clergy ought to be kept abreast of the times; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the faculty of Concordia College, Milwaukee, urge Synod to effect any material change in our educational setup only after the following considerations have been thoroughly aired everywhere:

1. It is in line with Synod's development, its growth, its standing among a democratic and intellectually growing people, its strength and initiative and ability to do things, that it be on the alert as regarding the future by giving thought to the raising of its educational system to a higher level.

2. World-reconstruction days are not the most favorable times for permanent changes. A mere glance at what others are doing or trying to do should not be decisive. The change from a junior to a senior college system for our pre-theological training is a major change and may involve more than many surmise. A change of system should be a sure step forward, particularly since, in the opinion of many, there is still room for argument in favor of the system that Synod has hitherto followed.

3. a. Not all or anyone of our junior colleges can be changed into senior colleges merely by the addition of two classes and changes in the faculty and the curriculum.

- b. Many hold that eight years of attendance at one and the same school is too long for any student above the grades.

- c. The cost of raising all our junior colleges to the senior college level and to a standard that will merit accreditation would be prohibitive.

- d. To single out one or two existing institutions for that purpose would eventually reduce the others to high schools — dying high schools — unless they forfeit their present character and enter upon general education.

4. General education at a school at which our pre-theological students are trained is not conducive to the acquisition of the

habitus practicus so necessary for an efficient ministry. Neither privately controlled non-selective Lutheran high schools (God bless their increasing number!) nor synodically controlled selective high schools, dedicated to general education, can adequately prepare students for a pre-theological senior college.

5. If the senior college idea materializes, the institution should be a two-class college closely connected in purpose and curriculum with the junior colleges already existing. Together they must constitute one senior college. It should be a new and separate institution, comprising the junior and senior college classes and, of course, absorbing the fourth year of the Seminary course. It may be located, if feasible, on the St. Louis Seminary grounds, apart from the Seminary, or in some other Lutheran center, e. g., Detroit or Cleveland. Full accreditation of such a school could be achieved in a relatively short time.

6. A privately owned and controlled institution such as Valparaiso University is wholly out of the question for the training of a future ministry, an obligation which Synod has considered its own and held sacred from its very beginning. Synod, it is to be hoped, will never surrender its full control and jealous supervision of the training of its ministry, either wholly or in part, into private or even semiprivate hands.

7. Impossible, too, is the integration of pre-theological curricula and training and teachers' college curricula and training at one or both of our teachers' colleges. A teachers' college is not a pre-theological school. It is one or the other or neither. It cannot be both. A faculty which necessarily consists largely of teachers of music and of purely educational subjects and in which most of the members are without theological training must not be put in charge of the pre-theological training of our future ministry.

8. Synod is not educating for education's sake, but for the sake of the kingdom of Christ. The Church needs well-trained and well-equipped officers, each one training for his particular field of operation. Our country may introduce a single portfolio for national defense, but it will retain its West Point and its Annapolis. Synod has already placed the portfolio for its higher education into the hands of the Board for Higher Education. Its pre-theological schools and its teachers' colleges should remain separate.

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA COLLEGE
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

P. F. KOEHNEKE, *Secretary*

THE PASTORAL CONFERENCE OF THE SOUTH WISCONSIN DISTRICT
endorsed this memorial.

Adding Two-Year Senior College to Present Course

(Memorial 141)

The faculty of Concordia Collegiate Institute, Bronxville, New York, requests Synod to add at the earliest opportunity a two-year senior college to its present program of ministerial training.

Our faculty feels that the present system of preparatory schools and junior colleges should be maintained as an essential unit in Synod's program of ministerial education and should be developed to the point of highest efficiency, with full accreditation.

The addition of a two-year senior college to the present course, we believe, will enable our students to undertake their theological studies with more mature character and broader intellectual insight. (We assume that the Seminary course will be reduced to three years after the senior college is established.)

We are further convinced that the senior college should be established on a separate campus in a place centrally located. Since the proposed years of senior college immediately precede entrance at the Seminary, they will be of crucial importance for the development of truly ministerial character and attitudes in the future pastor. The full attainment of Synod's objective in establishing this new college can best be achieved, in our opinion, on a separate campus, apart from existing junior colleges, teachers' colleges, and seminaries.

We *urge* Synod to provide immediately the adequate facilities, competent staff, and sound educational program required for establishing and maintaining the accreditation of this new school on the basis of its own high standards and its own good quality.

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

ARTHUR J. DOEGE, *President*

ALBERT E. MEYER, *Secretary*

To Abolish High Schools at Colleges

(Memorial 142)

WHEREAS, It is apparent that the spiritual life of our colleges is not of the high quality we should all wish it to be; and

WHEREAS, This lack exerts a continual and detrimental influence upon the future spiritual leaders of our Church; and

WHEREAS, High school training can now everywhere be had without boarding out, which was not true in the days when our system originated; and

WHEREAS, It appears to us a monstrous and vicious procedure, and pedagogically indefensible, to take growing children out of their Christian homes for training in boarding schools; now therefore

We, the undersigned, do present this overture and *petition* to the Honorable Missouri Synod, to wit:

1. That Synod be asked, and it is hereby asked, to take immediate steps toward abolishing the high school years from all of our synodical colleges; and

2. That Synod initiate the expansion of our Concordias into full four-year colleges.

MARTIN P. SIMON A. J. BUELTMAN

KARL F. BREEHNE

Abolish High School Departments at Our Colleges

(Memorial 143)

WHEREAS, It is apparent that the spiritual life of our colleges is not of the high quality we should all wish it to be; and

WHEREAS, This lack exerts a continual and detrimental influence upon the future spiritual leaders of our Church; and

WHEREAS, High school training can now everywhere be had without boarding out, which was not true in the days when our system originated; and

WHEREAS, It appears to us a monstrous and vicious procedure, and pedagogically indefensible, to take growing children out of their Christian homes for training in boarding schools; now, therefore,

We, the undersigned, do present this overture and *petition* to the Honorable Missouri Synod, to wit:

1. That Synod be asked, and it is hereby asked, to take immediate steps toward abolishing the high school years from all of our synodical colleges; and

2. That Synod initiate the expansion of our Concordias into full four-year colleges.

R. G. TROEGER

Four-Year Course at Bronxville

(Unprinted Memorial 14)

WHEREAS, In the Eastern section of our country there is no full college course of our Synod in existence, and since this embraces a large territory of our Synod and includes many of its members; and

WHEREAS, There is a great need within our Church for an educated laity and ministry, and since at the present time it is possible for our members to attend Concordia Collegiate Institute at Bronxville, N. Y., for only two years, and then it is necessary for them to further their education at other institutions; be it

Resolved, That we memorialize Synod to consider the estab-

lishment of a four-year course at Concordia Collegiate Institute, Bronxville, N. Y., for the education of our lay students and ministerial students.

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY DISTRICT
LUTHERAN LAYMEN'S LEAGUE

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1 it was *resolved*:

A. That Synod establish a senior college (on the level of the junior and senior years of the American college system) as an additional unit in its program of the professional training of ministerial students.

1. That Synod's high school-junior college system be retained;

2. That the curriculum of our high school-junior college system, with any necessary changes, be integrated with that of the proposed senior college and that the curriculum of the senior college, or its equivalent, be a pre-requisite for entrance into the St. Louis seminary;

3. That efforts toward securing regional accreditation of the ministerial academies and junior colleges be accelerated during the next triennium so as to facilitate accreditation of the proposed senior college.

B. That the Board for Higher Education be directed to continue its study to determine a satisfactory location for the senior college as well as its organization, curriculum, and plant requirements.

1. That upon completion of these studies the Board for Higher Education be instructed to formulate the above plans and to submit them together with its recommendations to the next synodical convention;

2. That any costs occasioned by the preparation and presentation of such preliminary plans be approved for payment as items separate from the regular budget of the Board for Higher Education.

III. Student Counselor Program

The problem centers around the need for constructive guidance and counseling programs in the residence halls of our educational institutions and the need for spiritually qualified and well-trained individuals to supervise such programs.

Obviously the accepted definition of "Proctor" as "a college or university official who enforces order and obedience" does not define our purpose in this respect. Since it has proved neither adequate, practical, nor sufficiently effective in ordinary educational projects, this plan is still less suited to our specialized and spiritualized objectives. The extremes of too little and too much

discipline usually appear as its characteristics. Its contributions toward the development of the cardinal virtues of faith, hope, and charity have been weighed and found wanting.

The housemaster in our system may be expected to plan and to direct a positive program of student activity designed to create improved basic spiritual, scholastic, and professional attitudes and of the program will be accomplished through personal counseling traditions wherever the need of improvement is indicated. Much which essentially attempts to establish the relevance of the will of God to all areas of life; to identify and formulate the specific application of this divine will to the practical aspects of the student's current pattern of life; and through the means of grace to create and strengthen a love-motivation which will lead to a ready acceptance of that will in the spiritual, mental, and physical aspects of the student's daily life at school. It is expected, also, that the housemaster will be a key factor in the determination of both the worship and the cultural program on a given campus and that he will be consulted on the scope and administration of co-curricular activities. While it becomes very plain that the counselor will not be a disciplinary officer, it will become necessary at times, particularly in the process of transition, to devise adjustment procedures and to supervise the activities involved. An arrangement which gives him direct responsibility in this area would, therefore, be desirable.

The cloistered atmosphere which surrounds student life is an unfortunate heritage of the past which still persists on many campuses today. Within the last few years it has been less conspicuous in public schools, but its grip is strong and tenacious in private residence institutions. School life divorced from reality to the extent that it precludes practical contact with the problems and responsibilities of community life manifestly increases the need for guidance.

In many ways, the dormitory offers better opportunities for guidance than do other situations. One reason for this lies in the fact that there is more time for conferences and follow-ups than elsewhere. Students are available more often, and are more easily contacted.

The second reason is that students are much more apt to be relaxed, receptive, and responsive in their "homes" than in an office. This lack of formality is conducive to fruitful interviews and conferences.

The third reason lies in the variety of channels through which a student may be approached. In terms of the total guidance picture it is unexcelled. Spiritual, social, scholastic, personality, health, and professional choice problems can be more readily ob-

served in this atmosphere than in that of the classroom or office. This does not mean that student guidance should begin and end in the residence hall. This section is only one phase of the program. To be successful, all the work at the school should function in co-ordination with the guidance program.

Because of the nature of this work, it will probably be most effective in our schools to apply the system first to the *high school boys only*. To establish proper traditions as original attitudes will be easier than substituting good attitudes for inferior ones. Accordingly, it is also necessary that considerable patience be exercised in the early evaluation of results, since the suggested process of infiltration will require a substantial amount of time to achieve readily observable results.

Qualifications

When listing the qualifications of Residence-hall Counselors, we need to remind ourselves that mere technical training and interest will not suffice of themselves. To serve our Church's needs in this respect, more than a knowledge of psychology and psychoses is required. The vastly more important ability rightly to divide and correctly to apply the Law and the Gospel are unconditional prerequisites.

The Housemaster must have many other attributes, for he will be meeting his students in all sorts of situations in what amounts to almost a twenty-four-hour-a-day job. Even a partial list of qualifications appears to be quite long; yet it is necessarily so:

1. A Housemaster and Counselor must be a man of deepest personal faith. He must have a profound love for and knowledge of the Word of God, which he desires to use as the guide and motive in the training of the Church's future servants.

2. A Housemaster and Counselor must possess a detailed knowledge of the attitudes and qualities required in the work of Lutheran ministers and teachers and a thorough understanding of the very extensive variety of qualifications which might serve the Synod in its vast multiplicity of functions.

3. A Residence-hall Counselor must possess sympathetic understanding of the student's problems. In other words, ability to "walk in the student's shoes" is of paramount importance.

4. He should have some training and experience in the field of guidance, so that he will realize his limitations and capitalize on his opportunities.

5. He should have a general knowledge of educational and professional trends, so that he can acquaint students with desirable procedures in making their choices.

6. He should reside in the hall for full realization of guidance

opportunities. A non-resident Counselor is often apt to be away at the times when students are most in need of him. His work is made easier by being one of the group.

7. Quick, mature judgment, tempered by humor, is often the saving grace in an otherwise trying situation. Unexpected incidents often happen in a dormitory, and the way in which they are handled make or break the Counselor.

8. A genial, unruffled disposition will "carry a lot of weight" with students. They are quick to appreciate the qualities of congeniality and calmness.

9. A Counselor must always be tolerant of the opinions of his students. A scoffing attitude puts distance between them. Patience is a companion attribute. It is often sorely tried, but without it a Counselor may as well retire.

10. The need for a good scholastic background is readily apparent in terms of ability to advise or tutor students.

11. A Counselor must know when to listen and when to talk. Probably more interviews and conversations have been ruined by his inability to "listen well" than by any other one thing.

Practical Considerations

It would seem to be desirable to have the Housemaster come into contact with actual teaching problems through an assignment which would enable him to do a limited amount of teaching particularly in the field of religion. An arrangement whereby the Housemaster is in continuous residence in the dormitory, or in a residence attached to a dormitory, offers additional advantages. The entire program will be impaired to a critical extent if the school fails to provide adequate counseling facilities or fails to give proper evidence of the value it places upon such a counseling program and its effective direction. No cost should be spared to make available adequate living quarters as well as effective counseling facilities for the Housemaster in a dormitory.

It would be well, also, to consider the possibility of according full recognition to the status of Housemasters by providing for attendance at all faculty meetings and giving careful consideration to the potential effects on the guidance program of any academic proposals. Equality in salary would be another factor indicating the importance attached to this position.

Faculty Status

It might be difficult to determine whether a candidate has suitable qualifications for the work if it were felt to be necessary to first approach such a candidate by extending a formal call. There

are so many crucial personality characteristics involved that personal interview, more intimate acquaintance, and reasonably extended trial tenure will usually be required to determine with a proper degree of accuracy the possibilities of successful incorporation of an individual Housemaster into an existing system. The questions of age, interest, experience, training, travel, practical success, personality, marital status, adaptability and religious background and experience are so delicate and at the same time so vital that it would be wise to provide for full exploration of these pertinent areas. The freedom necessary to conduct such extensive investigations might not be readily available under the Church's traditional view of correct procedure in the matter of extending calls.

To recognize the fact that this position involves genuine "pastoral" work of the highest order, a divine call and highest faculty status are appropriate, but the original approach which requires such extensive and direct examination could perhaps best result in the offer of a series of appointments at the instructor level with the definite understanding that when the results achieved indicate the Lord's blessing upon these labors, a call to an associate professorship or a full professorship will be extended.

Staff Co-operation

If there is to be an effective program of guidance, there will be a need for extensive co-operation by the administration and by the entire teaching staff. Information needed to counsel a student at any given time covers very considerable areas. It may concern the student's spiritual state, health, educational achievement, attitudes, interests, abilities, family relations, hobbies, work experiences, or other pertinent characteristics. Obviously, it is essential that these data be cumulative, recorded, and available for use. No individual could assume exclusive responsibility for providing and using these tools; on the contrary, to be successful, such a program requires the active sympathy and co-operation of the Board of Control, the President, and the entire faculty.

Counseling is both an art and a science. It would be fortunate indeed if all the members of a given faculty and staff were equally able to do good counseling and to plan proper guidance. It is quite evident, however, that such elements as personality, interest, training, and experience will make some spiritually qualified individuals more able than others to carry on such work. In spite of that fact, the total counseling job must not become a one-person responsibility. In large, medium, or small schools it will be necessary to make definite assignments in this field to certain faculty members, even though a technically trained and com-

petent person is available to direct such a program. It is apparent, then, that any currently existing program of guidance at our schools should not be eliminated, but should, instead, be integrated with the program which may be developed under the Housemaster's direction.

It is apparent that the program could not be carried out, no matter how well the school might be provided with a specialist in the field, unless there is staff participation in many of the activities. Specific areas of participation for the administrator, the classroom teacher, the librarian, and the Housemaster will be suggested by the Board for Higher Education.

Conclusion

It is expected, finally, that the school will be willing to offer complete and frank reports for the use of the Board for Higher Education in its further study of the procedures which Synod has authorized. There is no doubt that real and lasting benefits will accrue to the students, the school involved, and, eventually, to our entire Church if the best techniques for this type of guidance can be discovered and put into practical operation on our various campuses.

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the Board for Higher Education be directed to authorize the *appointment* at the instructor level of Resident Student Counselors on any campus where the need is indicated and where staff and administration give evidence of sympathetic approval of the principles and purposes described in the proposal here presented.
2. That the Board for Higher Education be directed to authorize local Boards of Control to *call* Resident Student Counselors after an appropriate period of satisfactory service to an associate professorship upon the request of the local Board of Control and upon the presentation of satisfactory evidence of the eligibility of the personnel involved and the desirability of such action.

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1 it was *resolved*:

1. That the Board for Higher Education be directed to authorize the *appointment* at the instructor level of Resident Student Counselors on any campus where the need is indicated and where staff and administration give evidence of sympathetic approval of the principles and purposes described in the proposal here presented;
2. That the Board for Higher Education be directed to authorize local Boards of Control to *call* Resident Student Counselors

after an appropriate period of satisfactory service to an associate professorship upon the request of the local Board of Control and upon the presentation of satisfactory evidence of eligibility of the personnel involved and the desirability of such action.

IV. Ranking of Faculty Members

I

The ranking of faculty members, a routine practice in an overwhelming majority of educational institutions throughout the world, is a procedure which Synod has now had under consideration for almost a decade. Already in 1938, although there had been no recommendation to that effect from the Committee on Higher Education, Synod asked the newly created Board for Higher Education "to study the need and advisability of Synod's differentiating between several kinds of teachers at its institutions, such as instructors, assistant professors, and professors, and to define and clarify the status of each." (*Proceedings*, 1938, P. 49, Par. 6, Sec. 3.)

In 1941, the Board for Higher Education reported that it had given this matter extensive study but found that it was not yet "in a position to make definite recommendations." Thereupon the Synod directed: "That the study of this question be continued during the coming triennium in connection with the general survey which will be recommended to this Convention." (*Proceedings*, 1941, p. 106.)

The first specific recommendations on the subject became part of the conclusions of the Hausmann survey and were placed before Synod in 1944. While the printed report of that Convention states that the pertinent section was adopted by Synod "as is," the official minutes record that Synod's resolution actually referred this section to "The *Handbook* Committee for consideration." (*Proceedings*, 1944, p. 507.)

Accordingly, your Board has conveyed its recommendations to the *Handbook* Reviewing Committee, which has included the following in the proposed revision of the *Handbook*.

427. Members of Teaching Staff and Faculty

A. "The teaching staff of each educational institution of Synod shall be composed of all those administrative officials and teachers who are called by the electors or who are appointed by the Board of Control. Four ranks shall receive official recognition.

"1. *Assistants*. They shall be appointed by the Board of Control upon recommendation by the President of the institution and shall be recruited primarily from the ranks of the undergraduate students of the Seminaries and the Teachers Colleges. The orig-

inal appointment shall be for one year and may be renewed by the Board of Control for a second year. Extensions of the appointment beyond two years shall require the consent of the Board for Higher Education.

"2. *Instructors.* They shall be appointed by the Board of Control upon recommendation by the President of the institution. Such appointment shall be for two-year terms and may be renewed in the manner prescribed for the original appointment. If re-appointment is not contemplated, Boards of Control shall so notify instructors six months prior to expiration of the current appointment and upon their request file the name of such instructors with the Board for Higher Education for listing on the Board's roster of available instructors. Upon completion of satisfactory teaching experience as well as adjustment of deficiencies in any requisite academic, professional, or ministerial or parish school work, instructors shall be subject to calls to associate professorships or professorships in any of Synod's Preparatory Colleges, Teachers Colleges, or Theological Seminaries. Business managers, assistant librarians, physical education directors, athletic coaches, or other permanent staff personnel not requiring theological training or ministerial experience may hold the rank of instructor.

"3. *Associate Professors.* They shall be nominated, elected, and called in accordance with the synodical regulations governing the nomination and the election and the eligibility of professors. The position of associate professor shall involve life tenure, terminable under conditions identical with those governing the tenure of professors. Associate professors shall be related to the administration of the institution in a manner identical with the relationship established for professors, except in matters of salary. Associate professors may be advanced to the rank of professor by the local Board of Control with the consent of the Board for Higher Education without extending a new call.

"4. *Professors.* They shall be nominated, elected, and called primarily from the ranks of associate professors in accordance with the synodical regulations governing the nomination, election, and calling of professors. This position involves life tenure and increased salary.

B. "The faculty of each educational institution of Synod shall be composed of the President of the institution, the professors, associate professors, and all those administrative officials who are called by the electors in accordance with the regulations hereinbefore prescribed. Instructors shall hold advisory membership in the faculty.

C. "Salary scales to fit these needs shall be proposed by the

Board for Higher Education and submitted to the Board of Directors for recommendation and for reference to the Fiscal Conference."

Practically all church and secular institutions of higher learning apply the principle of ranking to their teaching staffs. The policy does not extend generally to the high school level, nor do junior college faculties usually distinguish four ranks as do the universities and senior colleges. However, it seems that Synod's unique combination of the high school and junior college levels in pre-professional boarding schools; its operation of two senior colleges and two theological seminaries as part of the same system; and its policy of extending calls which involve permanent tenure to personnel which frequently has neither training for nor experience in the teaching profession would indicate that some degree of flexibility which offers both the opportunity to observe and to train prospective teachers and which provides for means of tangible recognition of exceptional ability, accomplishment, and devotion would be most desirable. The proposals on ranking are designed to provide such benefits.

It should not be assumed that the adoption of these proposals would automatically require every faculty to include all ranks of teachers at any given time. It may well be found desirable to use only two or three ranks in a given faculty. At another time a Board of Control may find that a representation of all four ranks on its faculty will more adequately serve its purposes. The adoption of the principle of ranking will, in the opinion of your Board, tend toward greater efficiency in administration and instruction because it will provide the opportunity to create sufficient flexibility to meet the needs throughout the educational system as well as a means of satisfying the constantly changing requirements of individual institutions. Its application will not destroy the desirable elements of stability which have contributed notably to the success of our schools. In addition, the plan will contribute toward solving several related problems for which no other solution has become apparent.

1. In conjunction with the recommendations on the mechanics of electing professors, the proposals on ranking are a factor in carrying out Synod's directive that the *Handbook* Revision Committee "after consultation with the Board for Higher Education and the synodical educational institutions, propose to Synod for adoption a method of selecting and calling members of the instructional staff at all our Colleges and Seminaries which will be along the general lines of current American educational practice and at the same time will adequately safeguard the special interest of Synod." (*Proceedings*, 1944, P. 219, Par. 220.)

2. The synodical Convention of 1941 provided that "When a

professor reaches the age of 65, the possible reduction of his teaching load shall automatically come up for consideration. Whatever adjustments may be desirable or necessary shall be made by the local Board of Control in consultation with the Board for Higher Education." (*Proceedings*, 1941, P. 105, Sec. 2.)

However, there is no provision for replacement of the lost services. Where adjustments are made, no new professor may be called because the professorship is not vacant.

The ranking proposals provide an ideal solution for the problem created by the "load-lightening provisions." Rather than appoint inexperienced Seminary students on a year-to-year basis for five years, adoption of the ranking proposals would enable the local Board of Control to appoint an instructor as understudy for the professor involved. Normally such an arrangement might continue through reappointment for four or six years. If such an instructor had then, under the guidance of the original professor, proved his worth, he could be reappointed as instructor or could be called to an associate professorship. No calls, no permanent commitments, and no additional professorships would be involved up to the time of the professor's retirement. At the same time there would be sufficiently attractive tenure salary, and promise of advancement to attract qualified assistance.

3. The ranking proposals retain the desirable stability features which have been a great blessing to the schools. Wherever a call is involved (associate professors; professors; administrative officers), no limitation is attached or implied. At the same time a new classification which gives faculty status and prestige (but not life tenure or an administrative vote) is created. In addition, the present arrangement which provides for annual appointment of inexperienced assistants (Seminary or Teachers College students or graduates) is retained under the Tutor classification.

4. There is also created a practical possibility of transferring instructors from one school to another within Synod's system. Several conventions of Synod have recognized such a situation as being desirable, but have found no satisfactory solution in any case where divine calls are involved. The possibility of violent enrollment fluctuation as well as curricular program changes make it desirable to have available at all times efficient means for increasing or decreasing teaching staffs and for transfer of teaching personnel.

5. This arrangement offers the local school an excellent opportunity to observe those who might be promising candidates for future permanent positions. Under the current arrangement the only persons who can normally come under observation prior

to the extension of a call are the Seminary students (assistant professors) who are both inexperienced and immature at the time of their teaching service. Changes occurring in the natural maturation of these men when they return to school and then enter the ministry or engage in further academic preparation as well as the considerable time interval involved, make it hazardous to base recommendations for a life-tenure call on the type of service rendered as "Assistant Professor." Under the ranking proposals, such men could be appointed to instructorships upon the completion of seminary work, ministerial experience, and academic preparation. If satisfactory teaching performance then indicated the desirability of such action, they could be permanently called at the level of associate professor whenever they have met the criteria set for that level.

6. It should be noted, also, that under this plan no permanent teachers can come into the Synod's system without going through the regular process of nomination and election as currently required. On the other hand, men of proven value and experience need not enter the system at the instructor level. They could be called directly from the ministry or from other teaching positions to an associate professorship, a professorship, or an administrative office, if they meet the criteria for those levels.

7 a. A proper application of this principle will enable the Church to pay experienced teachers and administrative personnel salaries which are more commensurate with their work and at the same time provide reasonable remuneration for inexperienced or temporary teaching help without increasing the total instructional costs at a given institution beyond the amounts required by the resolutions adopted by the Convention of 1944. This can be accomplished over a period of time by maintaining a proper balance between the various ranks on the teaching staff.

7 b. A salary scale with properly spaced maxima and minima for each rank would also provide opportunity to give effect to the following directives adopted by the Synod of 1944:

"That the policy of uniform salary scales for all institutions, irrespective of location, be discontinued and that the salary scales be modified on the basis of living-cost indices, so as to provide higher salaries for teachers in high-cost areas (River Forest, Oakland, Bronxville, Portland); or that three salary scales be introduced, as indicated in the report above.

"That the differential between faculty salaries and President's salaries be accentuated by means of an increase in the salaries of the latter.

"That salary scales of registrars and dean-registrars at the

larger institutions, who find it necessary to give a large portion of their summer to administrative work, be increased above the level of the regular professors.

"That the policy of subsidizing the professors by grants in aid for university study be completely eliminated also in the case of newly called professors if a system of ranking the faculty members, providing gradually salary increases, is adopted." (*Proceedings*, 1944, P. 506, Par. 11, 12 a, 12 b, and 13. See recommendation No. 10.)

7 c. An adequate scale *might approximate* the following:

Sample Scale

Tutors	\$125 per mo.—10 mo.	(This sample is intended for illustrative purposes only.)
Instructors	\$225—\$275	
Associates	\$260—\$280 and house	
Professors	\$280—\$300 and house	
Presidents	\$320—\$350 and house	

Provide low-cost rental for instructors where housing is available on or near campus.

7 d. A comparison of present costs with the costs involved in the proposals as they might apply at an average institution follows. (*The figures used in 7 d are intended for illustrative purposes only. They do not constitute a proposal for specific proportions at any institution even though some schools may currently be served by a staff of the number listed*):

Faculty of 15		Faculty of 10		Faculty of 5	
Now:		Now:		Now:	
Pres.	\$ 3,105	Pres.	\$ 3,105	Pres.	\$ 3,105
10 Profs.	27,600	7 Profs.	19,320	3 Profs.	8,280
4 Assts.	6,000	2 Assts.	3,000	1 Asst.	1,500
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$36,705		\$25,425		\$12,885
plus 11 houses		plus 8 houses		plus 4 houses	
Ranking:		Ranking:		Ranking:	
Pres.	\$ 4,020	Pres.	\$ 4,020	Pres.	\$ 4,020
3 Profs.	10,440	2 Profs.	6,960	1 Prof.	3,480
4 Asso.	12,960	3 Asso.	9,780	1 Asso.	3,260
3 Inst.	9,000	2 Inst.	6,000	1 Inst.	3,000
3 Tutors	3,750	2 Tutors	2,500	1 Tutor	1,250
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$40,170		\$30,260		\$15,010
plus 8 houses		plus 6 houses		plus 3 houses	
\$40,170		\$30,260		\$15,010	
<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
36,606		25,425		12,885	
<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
\$ 3,564 difference		\$ 4,835 difference		\$ 2,125 difference	

NOTE: In some cases Synod may receive an additional return from renting houses to instructors, where excess housing becomes available.

8. These proposals would enable the Boards of Control to give desirable faculty status to teaching personnel which does not require a call (athletic directors, business managers, etc.) and for which theological training is not mandatory, though it may be desirable.

9. The system would offer an opportunity to correct obvious inequities extant in the current situation in which men with no experience in the profession, with no specific preparation in the field, with relatively few academic credits, and with no degree are automatically and immediately given tenure, salary, status, and rank equal to those enjoyed by men who have worked on a faculty for 25 and more years, have qualified for and have assumed heavy and complex administrative responsibilities, have earned the highest graduate academic degree available in their field from reputable universities, and have proved themselves capable and inspiring teachers.

10. The process of introducing Resident Student Counselors (Housemasters) into the system is also simplified. Such delicate problems of adjustment and compatibility are involved in this procedure, that it would be more than usually hazardous to immediately extend life-time tenure calls to such positions. Appointment to an instructorship would offer all parties concerned time for consideration and adjustment. Opportunity for advance to the associate professorship level and, later, to a full professorship would be a normal concomitant of evidence of blessing upon the work performed.

11. At present it is very difficult for accredited High School divisions of the Preparatory Schools to find Seminary students who meet the qualifications set by the accrediting agencies. At the same time the salary currently offered for assistant professors is not attractive to men with such qualifications and experience. The proposals on ranking should make it considerably easier to meet these needs without, however, immediately involving a call and lifetime tenure.

12. The proposals also recognize the need for opportunity for further study by instructors and provide suitable incentives for it. An appointment to an instructorship involves salary during the summer months, but the advisory faculty status attaching to this position would not require the instructor's presence on the campus during that time. Under this arrangement, instructors would be free to acquire further ministerial experience or study. Simultaneously, there would exist the assurance that satisfactory performance efforts to meet the criteria of higher levels carry definite promise of advancement and permanent tenure as well as the opportunity to recover part of the costs involved.

II

The introduction of full ranking provisions into an existing situation which has for a century recognized only two ranks (Professor-Assistant Professor) will be characterized by formidable problems. Almost any plan to accomplish the change will also involve some inequities. It is necessary, however, to recognize that problems are involved in any change and to strive for co-operative and objective consideration of solutions for such problems if there is to be any real hope of effecting significant improvement in the operation of our schools.

Proper and effective methods of applying a system of ranking to the present members of teaching staffs have been a source of much concern to your Board. It might seem proper to establish all called members of present staffs at the highest level. However, such a plan would perpetuate certain inequities now current in so far as relatively inexperienced men would be ranked the equal of those with extensive service and attainments. Such a plan would also eliminate automatically any possibility of future advance by any persons now on Synod's staff of teachers. In addition, it would defeat at the very outset the advantages of flexibility in size of staff, tenure, and salary inherent in the ranking proposals by immediately filling all professorships and leaving no room for staff additions, status changes, or salary increases for quite some time to come, except through the creation of still more teaching positions at a given school.

Your Board gave consideration to the possibility of formulating a plan for filling the positions on a basis of age considerations or of length of service.

It is felt that the system could not properly be introduced on the basis of arbitrary age classifications. There is no apparent reason to assume a direct correlation between chronological age and exceptional ability or merit in a given profession. Nor are advanced years a valid criterion of academic competence or teaching ability. The question of chronological age is, in fact, largely irrelevant in matters related to establishing criteria for ranking classifications.

Nor is there reason to accept advanced degrees as an exclusive guarantee of teaching ability, of valuable service rendered, or of outstanding achievements in the Church's cause.

The experience of maturity and the products of scholarship are both recognized as desirable and as having great potential merit, but it would seem proper to include additional vital factors in consideration of such importance to the Church, the schools, and the individuals concerned.

It appears that every staff member is entitled to individual consideration on the basis of actual performance in the profession at a given school and on the basis of the following criteria.

CRITERIA FOR RANKING

1. Academic preparation as expressed in terms of graduate degrees or semester hours of graduate study.
2. Experience in teaching.
3. Acceptable character, attitudes, interests.
4. Scholarly productions related to teaching specialty.
5. Value to the institution as teacher or administrator.

SPECIFIC STANDARDS FOR ADVANCEMENT TO ASSOCIATE PROFESSORSHIP OR PROFESSORSHIP

1. Master's degree from recognized university or the equivalent in teaching major.
2. In addition, 15 to 20 semester hours in education.
3. Five or more years experience in teaching on the secondary or college level, at least three years in the subject matter specialty.
4. Evidence, ordinarily by actual performance at one of Synod's schools, of acceptable attitudes, interests, and ability to teach.
5. Evidence, ordinarily by actual experience, of a sympathetic understanding of the functions and requirements of the various phases of practical parish work and of a reasonable familiarity with the aims, traditions, and organization of the Synod and of its educational institutions.

Scholarly productions in the field of teaching specialty or in education may provide an acceptable substitute for No. 1 above.

Having given extensive consideration to the implications described, your Board offers the following recommendations for consideration.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Re Faculties of All Preparatory Schools and Teachers Colleges

1. That the provisions for ranking be applied to all appointments of assistants who are beginning service on or after September, 1948.
2. That all called men now on our teaching staffs be classified as Associate Professors after September 1, 1947. This classification is to effect no change whatsoever in the tenure, status, salary, title, or other prerogatives of the personnel involved. It is understood that this proposed classification establishes no rank, but is necessary to achieve a basis upon which ranking may be applied by the local boards.

3. That beginning with the new fiscal year, February 1, 1948, the salary of all associate professors be automatically advanced to the minimum in the new scale to be recommended for that classification.
 4. That beginning with the new fiscal year, February 1, 1948, the salary of all Presidents be automatically advanced to the minimum in the scale for that classification. It is understood that current arrangement for special salary allotments (\$180 and \$300 annually) in ratio to enrollment are discontinued.
 5. That all local Boards of Control be instructed to submit their proposals on initial ranking of their teaching staff to the Board for Higher Education not later than April 1, 1949.
 6. That the local Boards of Control be instructed to recognize the requirements of the ranking provisions when they submit budgets for review by the Board for Higher Education in June, 1949. The budget provisions approved by the Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference will then automatically make the ranking provisions effective beginning on February 1, 1950.
 7. That all staff adjustments, after September 1, 1947, except those listed in prior sections of this series of recommendations, are to be made in accordance with the ranking provisions and are to be the assigned responsibility of the local Boards of Control acting in conjunction with the Board for Higher Education in accordance with the synodical regulations governing such adjustments.
 8. That the policy of subsidizing professors or associate professors by grants in aid for university study be completely eliminated.
 9. That Boards of Control be directed to recommend subsidies for university study by Instructors when such additional study is made mandatory by changes in local circumstances (e. g., addition of courses; requests to assist in library; guidance work; etc.) beyond the control of the Instructors involved. Such recommendations are to become effective upon review and approval by the Board for Higher Education.
 10. That the Board for Higher Education be instructed to study the possibility of applying similar arrangements to the faculties of the Seminaries and to report its findings and recommendations to the next convention of Synod.
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In this connection Committee 1 considered also Unprinted Memorial 20 by Dr. Martin Graebner, who opposed the plan because it might narrow the choice of those to be called to young and inexperienced men with no experience in the ministry.

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1 Synod *resolved*:

1. That the provisions for ranking be applied to all appointments of assistants who are beginning service on or after September, 1948;

2. That all called men now on our teaching staffs be classified as associate professors after September, 1947. This classification is to effect no change whatsoever in the tenure, status, salary, title, or other prerogatives of the personnel involved. It is understood that this proposed classification establishes no rank, but is necessary to achieve a basis upon which ranking may be applied by the local boards;

3. That beginning with the new fiscal year, February, 1948, the salary of all associate professors be automatically advanced to the minimum in the new scale to be recommended for that classification;

4. That beginning with a new fiscal year, February 1, 1948, the salary of all presidents be automatically advanced to the minimum in the scale for that classification. It is understood that current arrangements for special salary allotments (\$180 and \$300 annually) in ratio to enrollments are discontinued;

5. That all local Boards of Control be instructed to submit their proposals on initial ranking of their teaching staff to the Board for Higher Education not later than April 1, 1949;

6. That the local Boards of Control be instructed to recognize the requirements of the ranking provisions when they submit budgets for review by the Board for Higher Education in June, 1949. The budget provisions approved by the Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conferences will then automatically make the ranking provisions effective beginning on February 1, 1950;

7. That all staff adjustments after September 1, 1947, except those listed in prior sections of this series of recommendations are to be made in accordance with the ranking provisions and are to be the assigned responsibility of the local Board of Control acting in conjunction with the Board for Higher Education in accordance with the synodical regulations governing such adjustments;

8. That the policy of subsidizing professors or associate professors by grants in aid for university study be completely eliminated;

9. That Boards of Control be directed to recommend subsidies for university study by instructors when such additional study is made mandatory by changes in local circumstances (e. g., addition of courses; requests to assist in library; guidance work; etc.) beyond the control of the instructors involved. Such recommendations are to become effective upon review and approval by the Board for Higher Education;

10. That the Board for Higher Education be instructed to study the possibility of applying similar arrangements to the faculties of the seminaries and to report its findings and recommendations to the next convention of Synod.

V. The Testing Program

During the process of deceleration no college sophomores were present on our various campuses on the annual testing date (March, 1947). Accordingly, the sophomore testing program recommended by the last Synod could not be conducted during 1947 at our Preparatory Schools. This situation did not obtain at the Teachers Colleges. In them the testing program has been continued without interruption.

Your Board is now equipped to carry on a Synod-wide testing program which will include the American Council on Education Psychological Tests for College Freshmen and selected tests of the Co-operative Testing Bureau for College Sophomores. It is also the policy of your Board to encourage the institutions to give the incoming high school student a standard intelligence test to determine his I. Q. The results are filed at the school involved but are available to the Board.

Tests involving High School and College Freshmen are of particular value to the institutions enrolling the students involved, but the Sophomore Testing Program offers basic data for conclusions relevant to the comparative results achieved by the various institutions as well as valid criteria for comparison with the product of thousands of public, private, and denominational schools throughout the United States.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Board for Higher Education be authorized to direct such a Testing Program annually;
2. That the Board for Higher Education be authorized to assemble, correlate, and file the results of any tests given by the Colleges and Seminaries;
3. That the Board for Higher Education be authorized to include in its budget and to refund to the respective school all costs involved in the administration of the College Sophomore Testing Program.

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1 Synod *resolved*:

1. That the Board for Higher Education be authorized to direct a testing program annually;
2. That the Board for Higher Education be authorized to assemble, correlate, and file the results of any tests given by the colleges and seminaries;
3. That the Board for Higher Education be authorized to include in its budget and to refund to the respective school all costs involved in the administration of the College Sophomore Testing Program.

VI. Introduction of Cost Accounting

Your Board has given a great deal of attention to the Saginaw Convention's directive which calls for the introduction of a system of cost accounting which will enable Synod to determine in detail the cost of general education in our synodical institutions.

It is recognized that under current regulations all financial policies and records are primarily a responsibility of the Board of Directors and the Fiscal Office of Synod. A joint meeting of the Board of Directors and the Board for Higher Education referred this matter to the Committee on Colleges of the Board of Directors, which was requested to work out a plan in consultation with Prof. W. Gast of St. Louis and Mr. H. Siebern (New York accountant) and then to confer with Auditor A. W. Huge to see whether it would fit into his system.

This group has experienced considerable difficulty in its search for a system which will meet these requirements and at the same time conform to the recommendations of the accrediting agencies. The absence of a final decision on the status of general education and the imminent building program which involves very substantial additions to the capital investments on various campuses have made it difficult to judge the validity as well as the potential problems involved in introducing one of the various suggestions under consideration. However, it appears that a satisfactory plan has now been developed, and it appears further that action taken at the Centennial Convention will clarify the status of various educational projects to a degree that will make it feasible to introduce a workable plan.

Synod's directive in the matter of regional accreditation contributes to the urgency of making some such system of cost accounting available at a very early date. In this respect the Teachers Colleges deserve priority since their accreditation must be achieved soon if Synod is not to find itself with a product which cannot readily be used everywhere throughout the nation. Pri-

mary requirements of these institutions in this particular area (as revealed by an informal survey) include establishment of business departments which are directly responsible to the President of the college and the introduction of a cost accounting system which includes separate categories for 1) current funds, 2) endowment (or agency) funds, 3) plant funds.

Extensive recommendations on this subject have been made by the National Committee on Standard Reports for Institutions of Higher Education. The recommendations of this National Committee have been accepted by the regional accrediting agencies. The details of the reports required by these agencies coincide with the arrangements recommended by the National Committee.

In addition to the required adjustments indicated by Synod's desire to have the schools accredited, it is necessary also to have these additional data available from the Preparatory Schools for the purpose of making periodic cost analyses which would serve as a basis for adjustments between Synod and the local administrations of the Preparatory Colleges when contracts are concluded for the purpose of refunding to Synod any costs which have been occasioned at the institution by the needs of general education.

It can readily be seen that if an educational institution conducts auxiliary enterprises (dormitory, dining room, etc.) as well as an educational program, it should be possible to properly divide and allocate all the direct costs, such as heat, light, janitor service, etc., in equitable proportions to the various activities involved. In many institutions heat and light are furnished to all buildings by a central plant, water is billed to the institution from a single meter, the same janitors serve the general plant and the buildings of the auxiliary enterprises. Furthermore, both general education students and ministerial or teacher-training students are served by the same instructional staff and the same physical plant in most institutions. The difficulty of determining proportionate construction, housing, or instruction costs under such circumstances is readily apparent.

As long as Synod maintains its unwillingness to assume any costs in connection with the general education program at her institutions, there remains the necessity of introducing a cost accounting system by means of which accurate cost-analyses become possible. It is necessary, first of all, to determine correct allocations of costs between the educational program and the auxiliary enterprises; secondly, we must be able to determine the per-student cost in both categories; thirdly, to facilitate regional accreditation, the system should be characterized by reasonably close conformity to the recommendations of the National Committee on Standard Reports for Institutions of Higher Education.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Board for Higher Education be directed to make such a cost accounting system available for the consideration of Synod's Board of Directors and fiscal officers.
2. That the Board of Directors be directed to introduce a system which is acceptable and adequate in the light of the needs listed.
3. That payment of costs involved in introducing such a system be authorized as an item separate from the budgets of the individual institutions and the budget of the Board for Higher Education.

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1 it was *resolved*:

1. That the Board for Higher Education be directed to make a cost-accounting system available for the consideration of Synod's Board of Directors and fiscal officers;
2. That the Board of Directors be directed to introduce a system which is acceptable and adequate in the light of the needs listed;
3. That payment of costs involved in introducing such a system be authorized as an item separate from the budgets of the individual institution and the budget of the Board for Higher Education;
4. That the local Board of Control be instructed to put into operation the cost-accounting system authorized by the Board of Directors.

VII. The Fort Wayne Lutheran High School

In accordance with the synodical instruction that the Lutheran High School on the campus of Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind., be made the subject of further study (*Proceedings*, 1944, p. 442, 5), your Board in co-operation with the authorities of the institution at Fort Wayne has again examined the situation created by the synodical resolutions of 1935.

In 1935 Synod had before it a memorial which petitioned that the congregations of Fort Wayne be permitted to establish and maintain a Lutheran High School on the campus at Concordia — "to be built up around and merged with the academy at Concordia College."

One of the large buildings of the College, Hanser Hall, was almost entirely vacant at the time. The memorial set forth that this building could be made usable at a moderate cost for classrooms, offices, and other accommodations for as many as 300 students. It likewise indicated that the Association desired to use

the campus, the gymnasium, and other facilities of the College, because these were not at the time being fully utilized by the College on account of the greatly reduced enrollment. The sponsoring committee stated its willingness to place the supervision of the high school under the College Board, also to have this Board engage the instructors and audit the accounts. All expenses for the proposed high school were to be borne by the congregations in and about Fort Wayne.

The synodical committee acted on this proposal as follows: "Your Committee recommended that the Board of Concordia College of Fort Wayne be authorized to enter into an agreement with the congregations of Fort Wayne regarding the use of College property for high school purposes, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, under conditions set forth in the overture." This recommendation was adopted by Synod.

Alterations and renovations, mainly in Hanser Hall, were made during the summer months of 1935 at a total cost of about \$6,000.

The first school year began in September, 1935, with an enrollment of 96 students in three classes. The senior year was added in 1936. The first faculty consisted of three men. A fourth instructor was added to the faculty within a few weeks.

During the following years the Lutheran High School enjoyed a very substantial growth and made noteworthy progress. The enrollment this fall will approximate 430. The staff will number 17. The operational budget exceeds \$40,000.

Supporting Organization

The supporting organization of the Lutheran High School is the Lutheran High School Association. It consists of the membership of the twelve Fort Wayne congregations. The local congregations have a deep loyalty and devotion to the high school and have contributed generously toward its support. In addition to the tuition charged the student, the congregations have assumed an assessment for 1947 of \$2.00 per communicant member. Very capable officers and an active executive committee of consecrated Lutherans have promoted and managed the affairs of the high school with skill and most gratifying results. Today the Lutheran High School is firmly established and under God's blessing is an effective instrumentality for bringing the love of our Savior into the hearts of our boys and girls and for preparing them for a life of Christian service. Synod has every reason to acknowledge with gratitude to God the splendid work of the Fort Wayne congregations.

For use of physical plant the Association has recently been paying to Concordia College \$3,000 per year. Beginning in Sep-

tember, the Association has agreed to increase this to \$4,000 annually. In addition it maintains the plant space used exclusively by its students. It has financed the original renovation of Hanser Hall at a cost of approximately \$6,000 and has since made other improvements in this building at a cost of an additional \$6,000. Scholastic equipment, for the teaching of shop, laboratory, and business courses, and additional modifications in other synodical buildings, have also been financed by the Association.

The Teaching Staff

In the fall of 1947 the high school teaching staff will number 17, including the principal and two part-time instructors in the music department and in the library. The services of a librarian will be made possible by the Lutheran High School Association, which will be responsible for providing more than one half of his salary. In the field of music, Synod at present provides less than one third of the music instructor's salary; however, approximately one half of the students participating in music activities are in the pre-theological department. Naturally, the pre-theological high school and college students also benefit from the services of the men trained in these specialties. However, if the high school were operated separately it would still require such services and would be obliged to defray the entire expense.

It should be noted, further, that the State of Indiana requires credits in Health, Physical Education, and Safety for graduation from high school. All accredited schools are required to offer these subjects in their curriculum. The Lutheran High School Association has up to the present provided the instruction in these subjects, both for its own students and for the pre-theological department.

The Student Body

The high school student body numbered 408 at the census date 1946, 192 girls and 216 boys. Of these 345 were local residents, 63 were from outside of the city. 51 high school boys were quartered in the Synod's dormitories, 12 out-of-town girls lived in Fort Wayne homes. Although the entering freshman class in September, 1946, numbered 109, only 54% of the Fort Wayne parish school graduates entered the Lutheran High School. In view of the fact that education until the age of 16 in the State of Indiana is compulsory, it appears that the Lutheran High School has not yet reached the peak of its enrollment. A reliable projection of available statistics indicates that the enrollment in the fall of 1947 will approximate 430. There is sound indication, however, that the rate of growth will be less vigorous in the future than it was during the past decade. Barring economic dislocations, an

ultimate enrollment of between 500 to 600 may reasonably be expected in the near future. The following table will illustrate the enrollment trend and the relative proportions between each vocational classification and the total enrollment.

**Distribution of Student Enrollment by Vocational Intention
on Campus of Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind.**

	Total	PRE-THEOLOGICAL		HIGH SCHOOL	
		Number	% of Total Enrollment	Number	% of Total Enrollment
1946-47	646	236	36.6	410	63.4
1945-46	612	219	35.9	393	64.1
1944-45	605	249	41.7	353	58.3
1943-44	500	201	40.0	299	60.0
1942-43	450	184	41.0	266	59.0
1941-42	378	161	42.6	217	57.4
1940-41	371	184	49.7	187	50.3
1939-40	361	190	52.6	171	47.4
1938-39	334	192	57.5	142	42.5
1937-38	309	175	56.6	134	43.4
1936-37	298	189	63.4	109	36.6
1935-36	300	198	66.0	102	34.0
1934-35	187	187	100	0	0
1933-34	185	185	100	0	0
1932-33	226	226	100	0	0

Space Allocation

As the enrollment statistics plainly indicate, one of the most pressing immediate problems confronting the Lutheran High School Association is its need of sufficient additional space for classes and laboratories.

The maximum available capacity for classrooms previously reported by the administration is 500. The current enrollment is 646 for college and high school. Year after year more and more rooms have been reconditioned, and shifts of one kind or another have been made to accommodate the growing student body. But the pressure comes not only from the expanding high school, but also from the increased enrollment of pre-theological students. When the high school came to the campus in 1935, the pre-theological enrollment was at the low point of 185. Until 1940 it held in that vicinity, dropped to 161 in 1941-1942, reached 249 in 1944-45, receded to 219 in 1945-46 owing to acceleration, and rose again to 238 last year. A continued climb to about 275 or 300 may be expected.

During these years the domestic science and mechanical drawing laboratories were in improvised quarters in the basement. Administrative offices were scattered for both high school and college, and there were not enough of them. The lounge for girls became inadequate. A lounge for women faculty members was a great need.

To meet the problem of space, the Association studied the advisability of thoroughly remodeling Hanser Hall. It was decided — very wisely, we think — not to pursue this plan. It would be inordinately expensive and, in the final analysis, would yield a plant far from ideal for its high school.

It is apparent to your Board that during the past decade the allocation of plant space for the ever-growing high school has resulted at times in unsatisfactory provision for ministerial courses. The college survey courses had to be given in classrooms with no facilities for the work although science lecture room and laboratory were in existence. While correcting this situation, it became necessary to dispossess biology, which then wandered from classroom to classroom with no laboratory equipment.

In spite of the many rooms in the synodical plant, the combined school was seriously handicapped by an almost intolerable dispersion of its offices. The President's office has always been attached to his home, which is located on the opposite side of a campus drive which separates it from the Administration Building. The Registrar's office was in the Administration Building, while that of the High School Principal was in Hanser Hall. The Dean of Girls also had an office in Hanser Hall. The general faculty room is in Schick Hall. Professors have no offices and hold student conferences in their homes.

A faculty committee reported the need for pre-theological purposes of the following:

- auditorium-assembly hall
- biology laboratory
- administration and faculty offices
- library
- music rehearsal rooms

Synod's buildings contain rooms for all of these purposes with the single exception of an auditorium to accommodate 300 or more. The high school still uses most of them at present. There are in Schick and Hanser Halls 40 rooms for classes, laboratories, and offices. To get the use of the space in Hanser Hall, however, would involve extensive remodeling of that 80-year old building. It might well be questioned whether such a procedure would be the desirable way to make available the facilities required by Synod.

Administrative Organization

Another serious problem of the high school-academy has been the establishment of effective administrative organization. Because of the continued growth of the school, the accepted organizational pattern became progressively less satisfactory. The administrative staff was expanded until it included, in addition to the

President and the Registrar of Concordia College, a Business Manager, a Principal, a Dean of Girls, and a clerk to perform the routine in the Registrar's office.

Conceivably, this group of individuals could provide effective administration for a group of 500 students in a standard type of school if the functions were normally delegated to the individual members. Under existing circumstances of joint operation, however, the division and responsibility was inevitably conceived in a fashion which could lead to considerable confusion and misunderstanding. As long as the basic concept of integration of the two schools conditions the practical administrative assignments, it appears to be impossible to separate the functions of the President and the Principal, as well as those of the two Boards, in such a fashion that clear unit control would be established throughout the organization. Under such a philosophy of operation, serious overlapping of responsibility among members of the administrative staff appears inevitable.

Synod's Program

On Synod's part, the lusty growth of the high school centered attention upon the potential effect of an integrated, dual-objective school on the ministerial training division, since under such circumstances Synod's original and primary objective could apply only to a minority group in the enrollment. It was feared that the large size of the student body on one campus and particularly the numerical imbalance involved would create a situation which would overburden the President and the synodical staff and which would make it unlikely that the pre-theological students would receive that amount of personal guidance and attention which has been found to be so desirable for adequate character development and conditioning of attitudes of the ministerial students.

In brief, the lack of adequate space and facilities for the expanding high school, the extreme difficulty of effecting an efficient organization, and the potential deficiencies in the training of pre-theological students have presented problems which make modifications of the original arrangement desirable.

The Current Situation

The administration serving Synod and the Fort Wayne High School Association have both been alert to the existence of these serious problems and have already effected many of the numerous adjustments indicated. The High School Association has also stood ready to give financial support for movements designed to correct inadequacies as these were jointly proposed from time to time.

Your Board is glad to report that all the natural science courses are now taught in rooms equipped for the purpose. Courses in

biology are no longer offered. The general science work has been assigned to quarters designed to serve its particular needs.

Only an extremely minor number of high school students are still included in classes taught by the synodical faculty. It should be pointed out that even the present limited extent of this situation has been created in part by the transfer of high school teachers to the synodical faculty when calls were issued to them by the College Board of Electors. Unless further emergency conditions arise, however, the high school staff will be ample to teach all high school students by September, 1947. It is the ideal of the administration to achieve completely separate teaching by that date. Cross teaching (synodical professors teaching Lutheran High School classes and vice versa) has already been completely eliminated.

The administration of the school has also been consolidated. The Registrar of Synod's faculty no longer serves the high school. The major offices have been concentrated in the Administration Building, and it is planned, also, to move the College President's office as soon as facilities can be made available in the College Administration Building. The College Board of Control has delegated responsibility for the academic administration of the high school to the Board of the High School Association. This progressive step makes the Principal of the High School responsible directly to the High School Board and relieves the College President of all responsibility for the high school program except in the case of those high school boys who are quartered in one of Synod's dormitories.

Your Board feels that the philosophy of separation should remain the ideal. It recognizes, however, that under present circumstances two major factors still demand that Synod's Board of Control retain ultimate responsibility for the entire project:

1. As long as the High School Association makes use of some synodical space and facilities, it is necessary to locate responsibility for the entire project in Synod's Board of Control.
2. In view of Synod's expressed desires in the matter of accreditation, it should be noted that the Indiana State Department of Public Instruction declines to consider for accreditation high schools which offer only one program of studies.

If complete separation of the two high schools were attempted, this situation would require Synod to offer in the ministerial high school some course of study in addition to the ministerial program. Such a situation would not only duplicate and compete with offerings in the Lutheran High School, but would also constitute an infringement upon Synod's freedom in the operation of its ministerial training program. On the other hand, it would become

extremely difficult, if not impossible, to accredit the Junior College at Fort Wayne if a situation were created in which the overwhelming majority of students enrolling in the Junior College were graduates of an unaccredited high school. It would seem to your Board that it would be ill-advised either to duplicate the costs involved or to place in jeopardy the possibility of the future accreditation of the synodical Junior College and High School.

Summary

Your Board's study indicates that the mutual benefits resulting from Synod's decision in 1935 have justified the hopes inherent in those resolutions. Synodical facilities available at that time have served constructive spiritual purposes in making a vital contribution toward the establishment of a large Lutheran High School. The original transfer of the Lutheran High School to the campus of Concordia College has provided the basic conditions for its success. Stability and a Christian philosophy of education were assured from the outset. In the early years a substantial quantity of instruction was given by the synodical faculty. An organized curriculum, physical facilities, an extra-curricular program were immediately available. The cost of plant space and maintenance was comparatively low.

The College also benefited in many ways. The increased enrollment has given Concordia prestige. The attention of Fort Wayne Lutheranism has been focused on the College. Unquestionably, many gifts have been contributed as a result. Many improvements in plant and structure have taken place in consequence of the presence of the high school. The music program, dramatics, athletics, and library service have been enhanced by reason of the increased enrollment. The attendance at College functions is larger. State accreditation has been made possible for the ministerial high school.

After observation of twelve years of operation and development, however, all groups in close touch with the situation agree that disadvantages for both would result from continued fusion of the fully developed Lutheran High School and Concordia and that, therefore, attempts to make additional adjustments should not be further delayed.

Three plans have had earnest study:

1. Complete integration of high school and pre-theological academy.
2. Separation of both by means of complete removal of the high school from the campus.
3. Separation in housing, teaching staff, administrative organi-

zation, and many, but not all, student activities, with a building on the campus, but not in proximity to the present college plant.

On the basis of its findings your Board believes that the third plan will serve the best interests of Synod and, therefore, offers the following

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Lutheran High School Association be requested to effect as soon as possible a separation of its high school student body, staff, and equipment from the synodical plant of Concordia College at Fort Wayne.
2. That to assist in initiating this program Synod authorize the local Board of Control to lease a suitable part of the College campus to the Lutheran High School Association in order to make it possible for the Association to erect a building which will provide sufficient classrooms, offices, laboratories, and other teaching facilities for its student body and staff.
3. That the High School Association be asked to erect a suitable building as soon as possible after the requisite land has been made available.
4. That final action on conveyance of the site be contingent upon approval by the Board of Directors and the Board for Higher Education.
5. That the Lutheran High School student activities be separated as much as possible from those of Concordia College. For the present, among others, athletic, music, and military activities would probably have to continue to be conducted jointly.
6. That Synod continue to make available to the Lutheran High School Association, under conditions to be agreed upon, the use of the College chapel, gymnasium, library, athletic field, and, as occasion may demand, the limited use of other facilities.
7. That adequate financial adjustments and the conditions of joint use of physical facilities be determined by the Concordia College Board of Control and the Board of the Lutheran High School Association. Any financial contracts are to become effective after approval by Synod's Board of Directors.
8. That Synod's Board of Control be recognized as having ultimate responsibility for the operation of the total project as long as any joint activities are conducted on Synod's campus or units of Synod's physical plant are utilized by the

Lutheran High School. It is to be understood, however, that the administration of the entire academic program of the Lutheran High School has been delegated to the Lutheran High School Association's Board by Synod's Board of Control.

**LEASE PARCEL OF FORT WAYNE CAMPUS TO LUTHERAN
HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION**

(Memorial 128)

During the eleven years that the Lutheran High School at Fort Wayne has been located on the campus of Concordia College, there has been steady growth and progress. Benefits have accrued to both the Lutheran High School and Concordia College from the interchange of facilities and services. The time has now come to look to the future.

WHEREAS, The Lutheran High School at Fort Wayne, Ind., has been in operation on the campus of Concordia College since 1935; and

WHEREAS, A study has been made of the implications involved in having secular education on the same campus with pre-theological training; and

WHEREAS, The study is favorable to the location of a high school building to be used for non-ministerial Christian education on the campus of Concordia College; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Control of the Lutheran High School Association petition Synod to grant the Board of Control of Concordia College authority to lease to it a suitable parcel of campus land on which a high school building may be erected. This building is to provide classroom facilities for those not taking the pre-theological curriculum and offices for the teaching staff of the high school; and be it further

Resolved, That Synod be petitioned to make available to the Lutheran High School Association, under financial conditions to be agreed upon, the use of the gymnasium, athletic field, library, dining hall, and, as occasion may demand, the limited use of other facilities.

The Lutheran High School Association is indeed grateful for the blessings God has bestowed upon this venture in the field of Christian Secondary Education and trusts that Synod will give its approval to the above request.

THE LUTHERAN HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

PAUL H. HARTMANN, *President*

EDWIN A. NERGER, *Secretary*

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1 Synod *resolved*:

1. That the Lutheran High School Association be requested to effect as soon as possible a separation of its high school student body, staff, and equipment from the synodical plant of Concordia College at Fort Wayne;

2. That to assist in initiating this program Synod authorize the local Board of Control to lease a suitable part of the college campus to the Lutheran High School Association in order to make it possible for the Association to erect a building which will provide sufficient classrooms, offices, laboratories, and other teaching facilities for its student body and staff;

3. That the High School Association be asked to erect a suitable building as soon as possible after the requisite land has been made available;

4. That final action on the leasing of the site be contingent upon approval by the Board of Directors and the Board for Higher Education;

5. That the Lutheran High School student activities be separated as much as possible from those of Concordia College. For the present, among others, athletics, music, and military activities would probably have to continue to be conducted jointly.

6. That Synod continue to make available to the Lutheran High School Association, under conditions to be agreed upon, the use of the college chapel, gymnasium, library, athletic field, and, as occasion may demand, the limited use of other facilities;

7. That adequate financial adjustments and the conditions of joint use of physical facilities be determined by the Concordia College Board of Control and the Board of the Lutheran High School Association. Any financial contracts are to become effective after approval by Synod's Board of Directors;

8. That Synod's Board of Control be recognized as having ultimate responsibility for the operation of the total project as long as any joint activities are conducted on Synod's campus or units of Synod's physical plant are utilized by the Lutheran High School. It is to be understood, however, that the administration of the entire academic program of the Lutheran High School has been delegated to the Lutheran High School Association's Board by Synod's Board of Control.

VIII. Support for Lutheran High Schools

Your Board has been instructed together with the Board for Parish Education "to enter upon active support of a program of general education on the high school level." In an effort to clarify

the responsibility of each Board in this matter, a joint meeting was held with the Board for Parish Education in September, 1946. Results of this consultation are included in the Report on the Board for Parish Education.

The need for additional service is growing, but at this time there appears to be little prospect of introducing any specific program of high school teacher training into the existing facilities of the Teachers Colleges, since these are already overtaxed in their effort to supply the elementary school teachers needed by Synod.

Very extensive adjustments would be required to enable our Teachers Colleges to prepare Lutheran high school teachers who meet the credential regulations and the certification requirements of the various State Departments of Education. It may well be that some additional offerings specifically designed for the secondary level could be introduced at the Teachers Colleges at some future date should this be found desirable; however, extreme need for elementary school teachers will force your Board into a program which at present envisions no more than the presentation of the need for high school teachers to graduates from both the Theological Seminaries and the Teachers Colleges and provisions for co-operating with the Parish Board in gathering, filing, and making relevant information on such qualifications available to the principals and Boards of Lutheran High Schools. For further specific subject preparation or training in administration and methods for use on the secondary level, students will, for the present, have to rely on universities or other teachers' colleges.

In this connection the following memorial was considered:

Preparation of High School Teachers at Synodical Teachers Colleges

(Unprinted Memorial 15)

It is well known that our elementary schools are experiencing an acute shortage of teachers. A revival of interest in Christian education has led to the establishment of new schools and the expansion of schools already in existence. This same revival has led to a great interest in Lutheran high schools. Here, too, an acute shortage of properly trained teachers has been experienced. Indeed, it has sometimes been necessary to staff our high schools with non-Lutheran teachers.

While our Synod has recognized that the period in youth covered by the high school is a critical one in the religious life of the individual, Synod has provided no specific type of training for high school teachers and has officially designated no institution for their training. As a result the existing Lutheran high schools have ex-

perienced serious difficulty in securing well-indoctrinated teachers qualified to teach on the secondary level. Recognizing this, the Association of Lutheran Secondary Schools has requested that such training be undertaken by our Teachers Colleges. After studying the problem, our faculty has agreed that this is desirable; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the faculty of Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill., recommend to the Delegate Synod assembled at Chicago, Ill., that the Teachers Colleges of Synod be authorized to undertake the preparation of high school teachers on a limited scale as soon as they find it feasible to inaugurate such a program.

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
RIVER FOREST, ILL.

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1 Synod *resolved*:

That the problem of training teachers for our Lutheran high schools presented on pages 31 and 191 and in an unprinted memorial submitted by the faculty at River Forest be referred to the Board for Higher Education, subject to synodical regulations now existing.

IX. Accreditation

The matter of accreditation has given your Board progressively urgent concern during the past triennium. The normal development of American education is making it increasingly difficult to transfer credits from unaccredited schools while at the same time the Church has increasing desires and requirements for practical and instructional competence in fields in which Synod's schools offer no advanced work.

The 1944 Convention directed all schools to plan for full recognition from a regional accrediting association. Each school was also instructed to evaluate its entire educational program in the light of the requirements of the accrediting agency which assumes jurisdiction in its geographical area.

While we have endeavored to keep in mind the primary purpose of Synod's Colleges and the absolute necessity for unlimited freedom to establish any courses and procedures which Synod's purposes require, your Board has also recognized that the principles governing establishment of accrediting agencies in a system of education are well founded. It must be recognized that certain very positive values have been achieved through the processes of accreditation in American education. Many institutions have been led to raise their standards, to place their organizations on a sounder financial basis, to provide better facilities for students

in the matter of instruction, to demand better training for their faculties, to maintain more adequate library and laboratory facilities, and to discontinue certain practices which interfered with their educational effectiveness and standing. These are very positive achievements which have been brought about largely through the direct or indirect influence of accrediting agencies.

Your Board has also made a careful study of the *Revised Manual of Accrediting of the Commission on Institutions of Higher Education of the North Central Association of Secondary Schools*, the largest and best-known of the regional accrediting agencies. This *Manual* states clearly and adheres closely to what we believe to be sound principles for the accreditation of educational institutions. It maintains that "the facilities and activities of an institution will be judged in terms of the purposes it seeks to serve." It states further: "In its accrediting procedures the Association intends . . . to observe such principles as will preserve whatever desirable individual qualities member institutions may have. While it is necessary to emphasize certain characteristics that are recognized as basic, such as the competence of the faculty, the representative character of the curriculum, effective administration, standards of student accomplishment, and financial adequacy, it is regarded as of prime importance also to protect such institutional variations as appear to be educationally sound. . . . Uniformity in every detail of institutional policies and practices is believed to be not only unnecessary, but undesirable."

Personal consultation with officials of this Association and the presentation made to the Professors' Conference in Milwaukee (1946) by the secretary of its Commission on Institutions of Higher Education have given further assurance that there is no disposition to interfere with any curriculum which can be shown to be effective in achieving the educational objectives of a given institution, whatever these objectives may be. The experience of the Church with the Middle States Association of Colleges (with which the Bronxville Concordia is accredited) gives additional assurance that it is entirely possible to conduct in accredited institutions the program which the Church requires for its purposes. If, at a later time, it should be found impossible to do so, your Board would be the first to recommend withdrawal from any association which presumed to make demands or to encourage practices which might make the achievement of our specialized objective difficult.

Our schools are in a position to report some progress in the direction of accreditation. The Hausmann survey (1941-1944) lists one college and one high school as having achieved accreditation. At this writing one college and three high schools among the

Preparatory Colleges list themselves as accredited with the regional associations. In addition, the high schools at both River Forest and Seward are accredited by the North Central Association. Practically all of the Junior Colleges have working agreements with their respective State universities. The immediate problem is to proceed toward regional accreditation for the remaining six high schools and eight Junior Colleges which are now making progress toward this status. It is even more necessary to achieve such status for the college divisions of both Teachers Colleges at an early date.

With each passing year both Teachers Colleges find their need for regional (that is, nationally recognized) accreditation of their college divisions becoming more acute. In addition, if Synod recognizes the desirability of establishing a Senior College, your Board is aware of strong indications that the members of Synod will also wish to have this single Senior College, at which the majority of its ministerial students will matriculate, fully accredited. If this hope is to materialize, then the Junior Colleges, which supply the student body to the Senior College, must first be accredited. Your Board believes that a majority of these Junior Colleges should be cleared with the regional accrediting agencies prior to the establishment of a Senior College.

The four areas which are most likely to require improvement or change are: the library, physical education, staff preparation, and the accounting system. There is also the matter of an application fee in the amount of \$400 for a Junior College and \$500 for a Senior College.

It is impossible to state the exact cost of achieving accreditation for all of our schools, because the extent of the adjustments required is subject to extreme variation. It is safe to say, however, that the cost is not beyond the capacities of Synod.

Your Board stands ready to supply any necessary information and to secure the materials relative to the self-evaluations which must precede accreditation for high schools. The analyses of current and potential conditions, the completion of indicated improvements, and the applications for accreditation must, of course, be performed by the respective schools.

Because of the indicated immediate needs of the Teachers Colleges and the potential future requirements in connection with the establishment of a Senior College, your Board makes the following

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That all Junior Colleges (except Edmonton) be directed to apply for regional accreditation as soon as they have achieved conditions which would give reasonable indica-

tion and assurance that they are acceptable to the association involved.

2. That the Board for Higher Education be directed to assist these schools wherever possible.
3. That the Board for Higher Education be authorized to recommend to the Board of Directors the appropriation of any funds required to achieve regional accreditation.

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1 Synod *resolved*:

1. That all teacher colleges and junior colleges (except Edmonton) be directed to apply for regional accreditation as soon as they have achieved conditions which would give reasonable indication and assurance that they are acceptable to the association involved;
2. That the Board for Higher Education be directed to assist these schools wherever possible;
3. That the Board for Higher Education be authorized to recommend to the Board of Directors the appropriations of any funds required to achieve regional accreditation.

X. General Education

The last convention of the Synod instructed the Board for Higher Education to establish standards and limitations for general education and co-education at the Preparatory Schools (*Synodical Proceedings*, 1944, page 442). Your Board has given extensive study to this problem which has such far-reaching implications for the future of our ministerial and teacher training. Extensive comment on the subject and several conclusions are included in the Board's *report on the Senior College* question and need not be repeated in detail at this point.

One of the major factors in the Board's conclusion that a Senior College would be of great benefit to the Church is the fact that general education has developed to such a degree at a majority of our Preparatory Colleges that there no longer exists an opportunity to place exclusive focus on the professional aspects of the educational projects of the Church. It is recognized that at the high school level there is a great similarity in the background information and general education required by both ministerial students and general education students. A great deal of this basic teaching can be effectively offered in schools which are training both ministerial and general education students. At the same time it should be pointed out that Synod's system of min-

isterial and teacher training, which traditionally provides for completely integrated education from the beginning of the high school level through Junior College and Seminary, has been one of the real elements of strength in the program of the Church. This system should not, in our opinion, be lightly abandoned.

On the other hand, there has been a constantly increasing sentiment and demand for the opening of all the Preparatory Schools for general education. Of the ten Preparatory Colleges, all but three have been authorized by Synod to develop various projects in general education. Of the remaining schools, one has general education enrollments of slightly less than 30 per cent; at the remaining two schools, general education students approximate 10 per cent of the total enrollment. All of the schools except one have repeatedly urged that they be authorized to offer a general education program because their constituency desires, and would be served by, such a project.

There have also been additional requests for co-education. It is the considered opinion of your Board that the interests of neither the Church nor of the students involved are best served by co-education at schools which offer physical facilities not designed for the purpose and educational programs unsuited to the cause. Both of these basic deficiencies exist where girls are accepted by synodical schools which are not in a position to make very extensive adjustments in both categories mentioned. Nor does it seem wise or helpful in any event to establish conditions in which girls of high school age leave home to live in dormitories on campuses which also provide dormitory housing for boys at the Junior College level.

Approximately half of all students now studying in Synod's Preparatory Schools (including the present Fort Wayne arrangement) are general education students. While there is hope of again establishing a program of exclusive concentration upon the *Objectives of Ministerial Training* in the proposed Senior College, it is not realistic to believe that most of the Preparatory Schools could be restored to this condition without involving the undesirable reactions detailed in your Board's report on the Senior College problem.

In those schools in which general education students have been accepted under conditions which in effect make them a part of the existing program, there has been a continued emphasis on the spiritual training of all students, and the specific objectives of the pre-theological course have been attained to a reasonable degree on the basis of the synodically approved curriculum. Restriction of non-ministerial enrollment has been found necessary only to

the extent that there has been no toleration of displacement of ministerial or teacher training applications by those of general education students. Constant attention has been given to procedures looking toward the provision of acceptable teaching personnel and the maintenance of proper academic standards. It has not been possible, however, to carry out the directives with regard to cost analysis and the consequent development of financial adjustment procedures. Additional recommendations in this area are listed under the subject: Introduction of Cost Accounting.

Assuming that the establishment of a Senior College will be approved, your Board makes the following

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the high school divisions of all Preparatory Schools be permitted to offer a general education program for boys, subject, however, to the specific regulations approved by the Thirty-Ninth Regular Convention. (*Proceedings*, 1944, pages 440, 441, and 442.)
2. That co-education be restricted to its present levels and locations (Bronxville, Edmonton, Oakland, and Winfield).
3. That all schools involved agree to support the general educational program locally through the following means:
 - a. By introducing the cost accounting system which is authorized by the Board of Directors.
 - b. By submitting periodic cost analyses upon request.
 - c. By setting fees requiring students to meet 50 to 60 per cent of the costs involved in general education.
 - d. By demonstrating local sources of support for the balance of the costs involved.
 - e. By completing contracts with the Board of Directors for the return of fees sufficient to clear Synod of all costs in excess of those required to maintain and operate the schools for ministerial training.

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1 Synod *resolved*:

1. That the high school divisions of all preparatory schools be permitted to offer a general education program for boys; subject, however, to the specific regulations approved by the Thirty-Ninth Regular Convention (*Proceedings*, 1944, pages 440, 441, and 442);
2. That co-education be restricted to its present levels and locations (Bronxville, Edmonton, Oakland, and Winfield);
3. That all schools involved agree to support the general education program locally through the following means:

- a. By introducing the cost-accounting system authorized by the Board of Directors;
- b. By submitting periodic cost analyses upon request;
- c. By setting fees requiring students to meet fifty to sixty per cent of the costs involved in general education;
- d. By securing locally the balance of the cost involved;
- e. By completing contracts with the Board of Directors for the return of fees sufficient to clear Synod of all costs in excess of those required to maintain and operate the schools for ministerial training.

XI. Physical Education

Any activity or program that is not in harmony with the Christian principles of education has no place in a school curriculum. Physical Education is generally recognized as a branch of education through activities that are predominantly physical, and its aims are identical with those of all educational programs.

For many years Synod has focused its attention almost exclusively upon the spiritual and academic needs of students in its educational institutions. Recently there has also been an increasing tendency to provide for more adequate attention to a program of physical education. The Centennial Thankoffering recognizes the need for Physical Education facilities at the Theological Seminaries. Local constituencies have provided for a Physical Education plant at some of Synod's institutions. Others are without such facilities.

The brethren in attendance at the Professors' Conference (1946) in Milwaukee, Wis., felt that specific attention to the needs of the institutions in this respect is a prime necessity. Your Board agrees that it would be far more desirable to recognize this important area of education and training officially and to place it on a sound basis of control and responsibility than to continue the attempt to meet requirements by temporary or irregular means.

It has also become apparent that if the synodical directive which requests all institutions to seek regional accreditation is to become effective, it will be necessary to give more adequate recognition to Physical Education as a legitimate part of the training of all students in our educational institutions. Full accreditation will require that Synod maintain trained Physical Education men or women on the instructional staffs so that a recognized program of Physical Education may be conducted.

The programs at the various schools display a variety which is as extensive as it is undesirable. The regionally accredited high schools at the Teachers Colleges and at the Preparatory Schools

have succeeded in establishing Physical Education programs through a sacrifice of time and energy on the part of regular staff members or have employed part-time help with funds collected from local constituencies. All schools operate some type of program, but in only a few instances are the outcomes conditioned by the basic philosophy and purpose of the school in the sense that this would be the case if the programs were recognized as an integral part of the curriculum.

A normal program may include:

1. Health and safety instruction: First aid; personal hygiene; others.

2. Individual, dual, and mass activities:

Handball	Precision marching	Bars — high,
Wrestling	Posture	low, stall
Tumbling	Apparatus	Track and field
Contests and relays	Climbing ropes	Softball
Calisthenics	Volleyball	Others

3. Athletics: Intramural; inter-scholastic; fundamentals of major sports.

4. Recreation — indoor and outdoor:

Table Tennis	Bowling	Skating: roller and ice
Shuffleboard	Archery	Others
Badminton	Horseshoes	

In order to secure the needed effective physical education program throughout our educational system, your Board makes the following

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That Synod officially recognize Physical Education as an integral part of its educational program.
2. That Synod express its desire to supply adequate facilities and equipment for Physical Education programs.
3. That Synod recognize the position of Director of Physical Education at each institution and direct the Board for Higher Education to authorize the appointment of full-time instructors upon the recommendation of the local Board of Control wherever it finds these to be necessary and warranted.
4. That wherever part-time instructors are authorized, the Board for Higher Education be directed upon recommendation of the local Board of Control to approve warranted and necessary adjustments in the teaching load of the instructors involved.

Director of Physical Education at All Colleges

(Memorial 144)

WHEREAS, A Physical Education program is deemed by educators to be necessary to the full development of an individual; and

WHEREAS, The accreditation of our schools may depend on recognized Physical Education programs and qualified Physical Education instructors; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Professors' Conference assembled at Milwaukee, Wis., on August 23, 1946, memorialize Synod, meeting in convention in Chicago during 1947, to:

1. Recognize Physical Education as an integral part of its educational program;
2. Create the position of Director of Physical Education at each synodical school, such position to be full time wherever necessary and warranted, and to carry faculty status for such a full-time instructor except at the theological seminaries;
3. Supply adequate facilities and equipment for Physical Education programs.

THE PROFESSORS' CONFERENCE, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

LORENZ F. WAHLERS, *Secretary*

Physical Education at Colleges

(Memorial 145)

In formal session today, the Pastors' and Teachers' Conference of Lafayette and Saline Counties, Mo. (the circuit in which Saint Paul's College, Concordia is located), endorsed the memorial for General Synod at Chicago, 1947, on Physical Education, sent to you by the Professors' Conference assembled at Milwaukee, Wis., on Aug. 23, 1946.

PAUL E. GOSE, *Secretary*

Synod to Finance Physical Education Buildings at Our Colleges

(Memorial 146)

The Colorado District respectfully submits the following memorials for the consideration of Synod, assembled in convention at Chicago, July 20—29, 1947:

WHEREAS, It has been the policy of Synod to provide facilities for its colleges to carry out efficiently and effectively the approved curriculum; and

WHEREAS, An increasing emphasis is being placed on physical education, health, and social activities; and

WHEREAS, The teachers college curriculum and many States

certification requirements demand participation in physical and health education in the professional preparation of teachers; and

WHEREAS, Participation in physical and health education is important also at our ministerial colleges and seminaries; and

WHEREAS, The present system in which the various institutions must appeal to the good graces of the congregations for such help is very unsatisfactory; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Colorado District, assembled in convention in Brighton, Colo., August 6—9, 1946, petition Synod to allow sufficient funds in the synodical budget to erect and equip adequate and suitable buildings for the purpose of providing physical, health, and social education facilities for our colleges and seminaries.

THE COLORADO DISTRICT

RAY H. BEINS, *Secretary*

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1 it was *resolved*:

1. That Synod officially recognize Physical Education as an integral part of its educational program;
2. That Synod express its desire to supply adequate facilities and equipment for Physical Education programs;
3. That Synod recognize the position of Director of Physical Education at each institution and direct the Board for Higher Education to authorize the appointment of full-time instructors, upon the recommendation of the local Board of Control, wherever it finds these to be necessary and warranted;
4. That wherever part-time instructors are authorized, the Board for Higher Education be directed, upon recommendation of the local Board of Control, to approve warranted and necessary adjustments in the teaching load of the instructors involved.

XII. Curricular Music Program

Accepting the view that one of the most important and at the same time most neglected fields of instruction at our preparatory educational institutions is the field of music, especially the great music of the Lutheran Church, the Convention of 1944 adopted a resolution directing "that a committee be appointed by the Board for Higher Education for the purpose of making recommendations concerning the development of music training and study at our synodical institutions." In its effort to carry out this directive, your Board has had the benefit of the extensive discussion occasioned by the presentation of a scholarly and exhaustive treatise on the subject at the Professors' Conference of 1946. The brethren

who attended that conference gave repeated expression to their conviction that the time for recognition of a curricular music program at our Preparatory Schools has indeed arrived.

When we speak of music at our Preparatory Schools, your Board definitely has in mind the distinctive character and primary purpose of these schools. We view them as a means to prepare young men for the study of theology and for ultimate service as pastors and teachers in the Lutheran Church. Early practices and policies of the Church which accorded due recognition to the need for the study of sacred music in her schools and seminaries are largely responsible for a superior musical heritage. We believe that a continued understanding and appreciation of the function of music in worship and life on the part of the Lutheran ministers and teachers would make a distinct contribution to the strength and virility of spiritual growth in the Church.

Present Conditions at Our Schools

At the present time the absence of regular, synodically salaried music instructors at our schools accounts for a veritable patchwork of program offerings in the important field of music. Very little classroom instruction is offered in any of the Preparatory Schools. The complete lack of synodical direction accounts for the somewhat aimless activity in the field. Naturally, no single objective which applies to all schools can be formulated.

At some schools, students are sent to private teachers who have no formal connections with the college; other students enroll for private study at near-by colleges. In some instances, students interested in music study privately with members of the faculty or with teachers engaged by the school but having no staff connections. Some schools borrow records from the public library in order to be able to offer a few essentials in music appreciation. In one instance the President of the school himself organizes the program, personally solicits funds, accompanies his own chorus, and teaches the courses involved. Practically all schools struggle with an acute shortage of practice facilities and equipment. No one can fail to admire the heroic determination of these individuals to supply what they recognize as a supreme need but for which Synod provides little active support.

Proposals

Your Board believes that Synod should sponsor a curricular program which will have the primary objective of supplying a basis for a sympathetic understanding of sacred music and its use in public worship. Secondary objectives should provide for participation in various musical enterprises so that competent students may

achieve a broader musical foundation and training. The program will also include, of course, those additional music contacts which are indicated by the requirements of culture and balance.

To achieve these objectives will require that the music program at our schools be under the guidance of a musician who is at the same time a sound and judicious educator. Some classroom instruction in fundamentals, history, and theory of music will be required. Only musicians who are steeped in Christian doctrine, Lutheran conviction, and Lutheran traditions will be in a position to carry out a program calculated to produce rich spiritual and educational values for the Church. It will be readily apparent that a thorough theological training and a Lutheran background would be a distinct asset to any instructor in our schools. Your Board feels, therefore, that this important work should no longer be placed largely into the hands of men and women who are not members of our faculties and certainly not, as has sometimes been the case in the past, into the hands of those who have never held membership in the Lutheran Church.

Present circumstances indicate that the acute shortage of teachers and the consequent crowding of the Teachers Colleges is creating a situation in which increasing numbers of teacher-training students are enrolling in the high school department of our Preparatory Schools. This condition is an additional factor which makes it extremely desirable to provide adequately for music instruction in these schools at an early date. Teachers Colleges may gradually be forced to depend to an increasing degree upon the academy departments of the Preparatory Schools and the Lutheran High Schools for their college students. Under such circumstances an adequate program of music instruction would become unconditionally necessary.

Finally, we have in mind also the fact that regional accrediting agencies would be well aware of the definite weakness which exists in the department of fine arts of our Colleges under present conditions. Strengthening of this department might well be one of the prerequisites for regional accreditation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Board for Higher Education in consultation with the local Board of Control be directed to analyze the needs at each Preparatory School and at the Theological Seminaries.
2. That the Board for Higher Education be authorized to establish full-time music services on a professor or instructor basis where these appear warranted, and that the Board be

further directed to approve load adjustments commensurate with the needs in such cases where Synod's interests require such modifications of present staff assignments.

3. That the Preparatory School be directed to include estimates of equipment requirements in the budgets which they will submit in June, 1948.

Consideration was given to a resolution passed by the Valparaiso University Church Music Conference assembled at Sheboygan, Wis., in August 1946. (Memorial 9.)

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1 it was *resolved*:

1. That the Board for Higher Education, in consultation with the local Board of Control, be directed to analyze the needs at each preparatory school and the theological seminaries;

2. That the Board for Higher Education be authorized to establish full-time music services on a professor or instructor basis where these appear warranted and that the Board be further directed to approve load adjustments commensurate with the needs in such cases where Synod's interests require such modifications of present staff assignments;

3. That the preparatory schools and seminaries be directed to include estimates of equipments in the budgets which they will submit in June, 1948.

XIII. Mission House at St. Louis

With regard to the erection of a Mission House on the campus of Concordia Seminary as proposed to the Convention of 1944 by the St. Louis Seminary Board of Control and referred by Synod to the Board for Higher Education for consideration in consultation with the Board for Foreign Missions and the representatives of the St. Louis Seminary, your Board finds itself in agreement with the findings of the representatives of the Seminary and of the mission boards and concurs, therefore, in the *recommendation* that \$150,000 be made available for the purchase of apartment buildings for the purpose.

We *recommend* further that consideration be given to the possibility of using the "pre-fabs" (now on the campus) for the purpose when these are no longer required by the former chaplains.

Realizing that the establishment of an adequate program is the primary factor to be considered if there is to be hope of improved service in this area, your Board *recommends* further study of the curricular modifications implied by the expanded and intensified mission school program.

ACTION

Committee 1 reported that an appropriation for the proposed Mission House at St. Louis is included in the building grants for colleges and seminaries.

Upon recommendation of Committee 1 it was *resolved*:

That further study be given to the curricular modifications implied by the expanded and intensified mission school program by the Board for Higher Education.

XIV. Adjustments at Teachers Colleges

The teacher shortage prevailing during the past triennium has created numerous problems and difficulties which have made extreme and unusual demands on our teacher-training institutions. The overtures from the Superintendents' Conference, from the Board for Parish Education, and from the faculties and boards of the Teachers Colleges emphasize the continuing nature of the situation. While your Board is not charged directly with finding a solution which will make it possible to establish, maintain, and expand parochial schools, it feels, nevertheless, a responsibility for adjustments in the Teachers Colleges, since these are the major source of supply for the manpower which staffs Synod's parochial schools.

Your Board desires to take this opportunity to offer public commendation of the faculties and boards, the administrative officers, and the summer school staffs of the Teachers Colleges for the significant contributions which they have made toward the acceleration of the training of regular teachers and the emergency preparation of relief teachers. There has been a laudable willingness to contribute in sacrificial measure the time, talent, and energy required by these efforts.

Detailed consideration has been given to specific plans which would provide for the gradual suspension of the High School Department at the Teachers Colleges in order to allow more space for college students. Your Board is aware also of proposals to provide for joint operation of the Teachers College High School Departments by Districts and synods. Although such plans would not be adequate to immediately terminate the shortage of teachers, it is recognized that they would be effective as measures for future relief. In consideration, however, of the fact that there may be inherent in such proposals significant implications also for the High School Departments at our ministerial Preparatory Schools, and since the Board recognizes that its jurisdiction to effect such basic policy changes might properly be questioned, it was reluctant to issue the necessary directives which would authorize immediate

action. The Board considers also that actions to be taken on related matters by this Synod might easily create a condition which would make some other solution both feasible and desirable.

In the meantime your Board has conveyed for the consideration of the administration of the schools at River Forest and Seward a series of suggestions involving mainly technical adjustments on which immediate action might prove desirable. In addition, your Board suggests the acceptance of all qualified applicants for college enrollment at River Forest with the provision that since there is insufficient room in the dormitories, aid should be given to find lodging in private homes in the Chicago and suburban areas. Students who cannot be accommodated in this manner may be encouraged to enroll in the Seward institution, the difference in railroad fare and room costs to be equalized by synodical subsidy. We believe also that the entire matter of placement, recruitment, reclamation, and personnel guidance should be given early attention and review by all properly constituted officers and boards for the purpose of achieving effective integration of all sources of supply and more satisfactory provision for adequate facilities, particularly for the placement and personnel guidance service.

Your Board realizes that the suggestions made and the adjustments already completed will remain inadequate as long as the demand for teachers even approximates its present volume. In recognition of such a state of emergency, your Board makes the following

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Board for Higher Education be directed to study the entire teacher-training program and the problems of our Teachers Colleges in the light of current demands.
2. That the Board for Higher Education be instructed to take immediate action on the basis of its findings, even if such action involves suspension of part or all of the High School Department at the Teachers Colleges.
3. That the Board for Higher Education be directed to authorize any necessary staff adjustments, including election of additional college professors, if such action becomes necessary as a result of the Board's findings.
4. That the Board for Higher Education be empowered to recommend to the Board of Directors payment of properly certified railroad fare and room subsidies which might become chargeable to Synod as a result of the matriculation at Seward, Nebr., of students who attempt to enroll in the College Department at River Forest or of River Forest students who cannot be accommodated in the dormitories there during the existing emergency.

5. That the Board for Higher Education be authorized to co-operate with interested Districts in exploring the possibility of setting up separate boarding high schools on or near the campus at Seward or River Forest. It is understood, however, that any specific agreements or actions proposed under this authorization require prior approval by Synod in its Convention in 1950.
6. That the Board for Higher Education be directed to authorize any curricular adjustments which might be made necessary at the ministerial Preparatory Schools by increased enrollments of teacher-training students.
7. That the Board for Higher Education be directed to study the possibility of developing a subsidy arrangement with Lutheran High Schools for the production of acceptable candidates for matriculation at the freshman college levels of our Colleges at River Forest and Seward and to report its conclusions to the next Convention of Synod.

THE BOARD FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

HENRY GRUEBER, D. D., *Chairman*

O. P. KRETZMANN, *Secretary*

MARTIN WALKER

EUGENE WENGERT

S. J. ROTH

EDGAR BUENGER

WALTER GAST

MARTIN J. NEEB, *Executive Secretary*

Concerning Section XIV the following memorial was considered, also Memorials 22—24.

Gaining More Boys for Teaching Profession

Be It Resolved,

(Memorial 127)

1. That in view of the great teacher shortage, which is even more serious in the public school system, we express our gratitude to God for having granted us a necessary supply of teachers and an abundant supply of students, and thanks to all our teachers for their willingness and desire to serve the Lord in this great cause;

2. That we encourage the teachers' colleges in their efforts to increase the preparation of regular male teachers, to which they are giving priority, while at the same time training an adequate supply of women teachers;

3. That we pledge ourselves individually and collectively to

work for an adequate and geographically well-distributed supply of male students for our teachers' colleges, and to that end

A. Use effective means to recruit boys in our respective areas;

B. For a quicker supply solicit especially high school graduates or near-graduates;

C. Petition Synod, either directly or through its Board for Higher Education, to consider:

a. Gradual elimination of the high school departments from our teachers' colleges at River Forest and Seward over a four-year period;

b. Adapting the high school departments of our preparatory colleges to serve in part as preparatory schools for our teacher-training institutions, in addition to the present function of these schools as preparatory schools for our seminary. This would involve guidance at the high school level, so that a proportionate number of students would be led to take up teaching in our Lutheran schools as their life work. Such students would be sent to River Forest or Seward upon completion of their course in the high school departments of our preparatory schools. Adoption of this policy would require the inclusion of music and some adjustment of courses at the preparatory schools;

c. Preparation of courses and sequence of courses at our Lutheran high schools which would prepare students for our Teachers Colleges.

SUPERINTENDENTS' CONFERENCE

H. J. BOETTCHER, *Chairman*

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1 it was *resolved*:

1. That the Board for Higher Education be directed to study the entire teacher-training program and the problems of our Teachers Colleges in the light of current demands;

2. That the Board for Higher Education be instructed to take immediate action on the basis of its findings, even if such action involves suspension of part or all of the High School Department at the Teachers Colleges;

3. That the Board for Higher Education be directed to authorize any necessary staff adjustments, including election of additional college professors, if such action becomes necessary as a result of the Board's findings;

4. That the Board for Higher Education be empowered to recommend to the Board of Directors payment of properly certified railroad fare and room subsidies which might become chargeable to Synod as a result of the matriculation at Seward, Nebr., of students who attempt to enroll in the College Department at

River Forest, or of River Forest students who cannot be accommodated in the dormitories there during the existing emergency;

5. That the Board for Higher Education be authorized to co-operate with interested Districts in exploring the possibility of setting up separate boarding high schools on or near the campus at Seward or River Forest. It is understood, however, that any specific agreements or actions proposed under this authorization require prior approval by Synod in its convention in 1950;

6. That the Board for Higher Education be directed to authorize any curricular adjustments which might be made necessary at the ministerial preparatory schools by increased enrollments of teacher-training students;

7. That the Board for Higher Education be directed to study the possibility of developing a subsidy arrangement with Lutheran high schools for the production of acceptable candidates for matriculation at the freshman college levels of our colleges at River Forest and Seward and to report its conclusions to the next convention of Synod.

C. GENERAL MATTERS PERTAINING TO PREPARATORY SCHOOLS

Uniformity re Administration of Student Support in Districts

(Memorial 148)

WHEREAS, For the guidance of the District committees through which support from our synodical funds is granted to students, the following regulations have been set up in our *Synodical Handbook*, 1945, p. 83:

5 a. Since all our students receive free tuition and housing on the part of Synod, all students ought to be ready to do some manual or other labor at our synodical institutions, as their time may permit, in order to show their appreciation of the benefits they are receiving and thus also to save additional expense to Synod. This, however, is a problem which cannot be solved by any fixed rules, but must according to circumstances be worked out by the Board of Control and the faculty of each institution.

5 d. The Synod recommends to Districts, conferences, and individual congregations to adopt the above resolutions as their guiding principles in granting support to students; but

WHEREAS, There is no uniformity among the Districts or among Synod's institutions in regard to the application of these suggested rules and regulations, so that some Districts and institutions en-

courage supported students to do labor at the institutions and provide such opportunities for labor, while others do not; and

WHEREAS, Such lack of uniformity has created the highly embarrassing situation that students from Districts which are seeking to carry out Synod's suggested regulations and are giving labor to the college, are in attendance at the same schools with supported students from other Districts who have not even been requested to give such labor and are therefore justified in feeling that they have been improperly discriminated against; therefore we respectfully

Recommend, That Synod take this matter under advisement at this convention, to the end that some arrangement for uniformity in the administration of said regulations of Synod relative to student support be set up or, if that is considered unwise, that the regulations referred to in this overture be changed or removed.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS DISTRICT STUDENT AID COMMISSION

A. T. KRETZMANN, *Chairman*

WM. KRAEGEL, *Secretary*

JOHN P. WILLE

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1 Synod *resolved*:

That this memorial be referred to the Board for Higher Education for study and action.

The Spiritual Training at Our Preparatory Schools

(Memorial 147)

WHEREAS, Synod maintains its own pretheological schools in order to exert a spiritual influence upon the personal life of students preparing for the ministry; and

WHEREAS, Every effort should be devoted to the molding and strengthening of Christian character and to deepening the student's consecration to Christ and His cause on earth; therefore be it

Resolved, That we petition Synod, in furtherance of this aim, to instruct the proper authorities

1. That the directors of these schools be relieved, as far as possible, of all administrative duties, so that they may concentrate on the spiritual aims of the institutions and serve as *Seelsorger* and counselor to the individual student in his spiritual problems, his personal devotions, and his life objectives. This task ought not to be delegated to one or more of the professors, or to a student pastor, but as the chief objective of the school it should be the principal duty and ever the deepest concern of its head.

2. That preseminary courses in religion receive greater em-

phasis, together with guidance in private Bible reading, to the end that the student may apply the Word to his own life and work.

3. That chapel exercises provide for greater student participation and for addresses on the problems of adolescents, with occasional outside speakers who may have a helpful message for the student body.

4. That student councils be elected by the classes which will serve as a cabinet to aid the director in promoting the spiritual life of the students.

THE LAKE ERIE PASTORAL CONFERENCE

Per AUG. F. BRUNN, H. P. ECKHARDT, HARTWIG SCHWEHN

Floor Committee Report

On the basis of the recommendations by the Board of Higher Education to the Twenty-Fourth Delegate Synod in Saginaw, this Committee approves the petition and recommends its very serious consideration to the Board of Higher Education.

Action: Adopted.

C. F. DANKWORTH, *Secretary of English District*

ACTION

This matter was taken care of under action on "Student Counselor Program" in the report of the Board for Higher Education.

Admittance of Negro Students to Our Schools

(Memorial 149)

The Regional Conference of the Fort Wayne area of the Associated Lutheran Charities, assembled at Fort Wayne April 22, 1947, adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Synodical Conference pleads with the institutions of its constituent Synods to open their doors for the training of Negro youths; and

WHEREAS, Qualified students from our Northern and Eastern fields can be gained only in this manner; and

WHEREAS, Limited experience in some synodical institutions with Negro students has been eminently successful, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of Synod be asked formally to rescind its resolution of policy regarding the admittance of Negro students to its synodical schools.

W. L. HOFIUS, *Chairman*

CARL A. OSTERMAN, *Vice-Chairman*

MRS. GERALD SCHLUND, *Secretary*

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1 Synod passed the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Synodical Conference (in which the constituent Synods have for many years carried on colored mission work) has been in close touch with the question of colored integration; and

WHEREAS, After due deliberation, the Synodical Conference proposes a solution of this question which is in harmony with the constitution of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States; therefore be it

Resolved, That the resolutions of the Synodical Conference be adopted, which read:

"WHEREAS, It has been and still is the policy of the constituent Synods of the Synodical Conference and their respective Districts to receive into membership any congregation, together with their pastors and teachers in good standing and duly released,

"We believe it to be within the rights and privileges also of our Negro churches, pastors, and teachers in good standing and under the jurisdiction of the General Board to apply for membership with a given Synod or a District affiliated with the Synodical Conference; and

"We believe it to be within the rights of the constituent Synods (or their Districts) to receive such applicants in good standing into membership within their District and Synod after they have been duly released by the General Board.

"We furthermore recommend that congregations, both white and Negro, exercise discretion, wisdom, and love in putting this plan into operation."

"In harmony with the spirit of this resolution we recommend that in event an application for membership is made to the Synod, then such application shall be referred for action to the District concerned."

Be it further resolved, That, guided by the same evangelical principles, the enrollment of colored students in our synodical institutions be left in the hands of the respective Boards of Control, who will exercise discretion, wisdom, and love in their action. Likewise for the smooth and effective operation of this provision, all other synodical boards will act in harmony with this policy.

This also disposed of Unprinted Memorial 5 from the Ladies' Aid of Zion Church, Birmingham, Ala.: "Re Colored Congregations."

Annual Allowance of \$200 for College Laboratories

(Memorial 150)

The Faculty of Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn., hereby requests Synod to set aside \$200 annually per school for laboratory purposes in addition to the fees collected by the schools from the students.

ARTHUR C. STREUFERT, *Secretary*

ACTION

Committee 1 brought in the following report, which was adopted by Synod:

"The former arrangement of allotting a lump sum to each school, irrespective of needs, was rescinded by the Saginaw Convention. Under the present regulations each school presents a budget for its needs through the Board for Higher Education to the Board of Directors."

Concerning the Study of Hebrew and Greek at Our Preparatory Schools

(Memorial 151)

Be it resolved to reinstate the study of the Hebrew language of the Old Testament at our preparatory schools for the holy ministry, and that for a period of four years of not less than four hours a week.

Be it furthermore resolved that the courses in Latin and German be reduced to the very minimum of two years High School, in order to make room and time for the Hebrew. If any special reading is to be done in Latin or German, let it be the Bible, the Vulgate, and Luther's German translation of the Bible respectively. No man preparing to be a messenger for God can become too well acquainted with the One Book God has given, that has the One Message he is to bring to all.

Be it furthermore resolved that instead of all the heathen authors that are in Greek, that they at once concentrate on the reading of only the New Testament, also for a period of four years and not less than four hours a week.

Why waste the precious little time and energy God gives our boys with the dead heathen authors and their idolatrous philosophy, which is not required by God to be His messenger, and is never used by them later on in any of their work? What God requires is Spirit-filled men to do His work, men full of the Holy Ghost and power, whose wisdom no man will be able to resist. And God has told us that this Spirit of His comes to us through only one channel, God's holy Word. "Sanctify them through Thy Truth, Thy Word is Truth" (John 17:17). If Hebrew and Greek

are required for the reading of the Old and the New Testament at our Seminary in St. Louis, and they are, then let us by all means be fair to our boys in preparing for it by giving these languages the preference, and that in the very book in which they are to know them, the Old and the New Testament of the Bible. Let us help our boys to honor God who ever liveth, and not those old dead heathen authors in Latin and Greek, who did not honor God in their writings, nor did God ever honor any of them, because they did not honor His Son Jesus Christ as the only Lord and Savior.

St. Charles, Mo., R. 3

REV. R. E. KUEHNERT

ACTION

Synod *adopted* the following report of Committee 1:

"The suggestions presented in the overture are covered by existing regulations for the Board for Higher Education."

Relative to Service of Three Years by Teacher Graduates

(Unprinted Memorial 17)

WHEREAS, Synod expends large sums of money to educate and train men and women for the teaching profession; and

WHEREAS, Many teacher graduates, particularly women, serve the Church for two years or less after graduation from Teachers Colleges, involving an insufficient return on Synod's financial investment and depriving Synod too quickly of its trained teaching personnel; and

WHEREAS, The Deaconess School in Fort Wayne is reported to have provided a successful precedent by requesting its graduates to sign an agreement to serve the Church for at least three years after graduation; therefore be it

Resolved, That the proper authorities prepare a written agreement to be signed by all students entering the College Department of either of our Teachers Colleges to the effect that they will, God willing, serve our Church in the teaching profession for a minimum of three years after graduation; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be put into effect with the forthcoming school term in September, 1947.

ATLANTIC DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ACTION

The following report of Committee 1 was *adopted*:

"While it is true that the Synod expends large sums of money to educate and train men and women for the teaching profession, and while it is further true that graduates are undoubtedly under

a moral obligation to give the Church some return in point of service (or tuition) for its investment, your Committee was not ready to recommend any form of contract or legislation in this matter because of the social implications involved; be it

Resolved, That this memorial be referred to the Board of Directors.

To Examine Scriptural Correctness of Retirement Regulations

(Unprinted Memorials 19 and 49)

Overture 19 by Dr. Martin Graebner questioned the Scripturalness of applying the new retirement rule making the call of a professor a determinate one also to the professors called under an indeterminate call, like our pastors.

The St. Louis Faculty, Memorial 49, requested:

1. That the rule to lessen the teaching load at age 65 be made mandatory; and that the Board of Control be empowered to make the necessary additions to the faculty to compensate for this reduction;

2. That the actual retirement of a professor be made dependent, not on age, but on physical and mental ability to continue teaching. The determination of this eventuality may well be arrived at by the Board of Control in consultation with several competent physicians.

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1 Synod passed the following *resolution*:

WHEREAS, Synod's retirement plan for professors does not militate against the Scriptures; and

WHEREAS, This plan serves the best interests of Synod's institutions and in brotherly love makes adequate provision for these servants of the Church; therefore be it

Resolved, That the present retirement plan remain in operation.

Election Resolution

Upon recommendation of Committee 1 the following resolution was *adopted*:

WHEREAS, Synod has decided to make the new *Handbook* effective immediately; and

WHEREAS, Four elections to professorships are now in progress at our institutions; therefore be it

Resolved, That all election procedures which have been initiated prior to the date of the Centennial Convention shall be com-

pleted by the Electoral College which has served the school during the past triennium; and be it further

Resolved, That such elections to professorships shall be continued in accordance with the regulations in force prior to the synodical convention.

D. MATTERS PERTAINING TO VALPARAISO

Synod to Take Over Valparaiso University

(Memorial 153)

WHEREAS, Valparaiso University of Valparaiso, Ind., is an educational institution approved by and supported by the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States for the purpose of training our Church's youth in the field of higher education according to Christian principles and influence; and

WHEREAS, Valparaiso University offers courses in religion and related subjects; and

WHEREAS, Valparaiso University offers courses for postgraduate training of pastors and teachers; and

WHEREAS, The faculty required by a large institution such as Valparaiso University must of necessity be acquired not only from Synodical Conference circles, but also from sources at large; and

WHEREAS, The influence of the training received at Valparaiso University makes itself felt more and more throughout the length and breadth of our Church; and

WHEREAS, Valparaiso University, in order to expand and carry out its program, is dependent more and more upon the support and good will of the membership of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States; therefore be it

Resolved, That the South Dakota District of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States petition the Honorable Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States, assembled for its Centennial Convention in the Palmer House at Chicago, Ill., July 20—29, 1947, to acquire the possession of Valparaiso University and conduct this institution on principles completely in harmony with the teachings and principles of said Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States.

THE SOUTH DAKOTA DISTRICT
OF THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SYNOD
OF MISSOURI, OHIO, AND OTHER STATES

L. K. MEYER, *Secretary*

Synod to Help Valparaiso Erect Chapel

(Memorial 154)

The East Michigan Pastoral Conference (the Reverend Louis Heinecke, chairman), regularly assembled in session at Bethel Lutheran Church, Detroit, Mich., on April 16, 1947, duly resolved to petition the Secretary of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States to prift the following overture in the forthcoming Book of Overtures, which overture the conference also unanimously endorsed.

WHEREAS, Valparaiso University is engaged in a long-range building program which will serve several thousand sons and daughters of members of Synod; and

WHEREAS, An appropriate chapel is an essential part of the program of the school and should receive the encouragement of Synod; and

WHEREAS, A chapel would be a visible symbol of Synod's interest in a thoroughly Lutheran training of its sons and daughters; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the District Chairmen of Valparaiso University, in convention assembled at Valparaiso on Aug. 8, prayerfully request the Synod to assist the Lutheran University Association in its building program by a direct appropriation from the Centennial Collection for the erection of a chapel to memorialize the founders of our beloved Church; and be it further

Resolved, That we commend the University to the prayers and continued interest of Synod.

THE EAST MICHIGAN PASTORAL CONFERENCE

LOTHAR KLEINHANS, *Secretary*

Practically the same memorial was submitted as No. 155 by the district chairmen of Valparaiso University and endorsed by Pastor F. W. Weidmann.

Committee 1 brought in the following recommendation:

"Inasmuch as Valparaiso University is receiving extensive support from our people through present channels, Committee 1 respectfully recommends to the honorable convention that these memorials petitioning for direct synodical help be declined."

ACTION

Synod *adopted* this recommendation.

II. PARISH EDUCATION

Report of the Board for Parish Education

(Memorial 201)

The Centennial of our Synod marks an important milestone in our educational history, for the furtherance of Christian education was one of the primary purposes of the new Synod. Three of the eight objectives of Synod pertain to the promotion of Christian education. These are:

1. The training of ministers and teachers for service in the Evangelical Lutheran Church;
2. The publication and distribution of Bibles, church books, schoolbooks, religious periodicals, and other books and literature;
3. The furtherance of Christian parochial schools and of a thorough instruction for confirmation.

As we celebrate the Centennial of our Synod, we recognize that our system of Christian education is one of the choice blessings which God has granted to us during the first century of our existence. Contemplating this blessing, we acknowledge with grateful hearts the goodness of God in leading our fathers to found agencies of Christian education, in blessing their expansion, and in preserving them.

Our fathers prized Christian education. In their homes they sought by instruction and training to bring up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. *In addition to home instruction in God's Word*, they founded parochial schools. At the same time they made provisions for the professional training of Christian teachers. So concerned were they with the Christian training of their children that they set for themselves the goal: "No church without a school." Unfortunately they did not, as time went on, realize that goal. Whatever the reasons may have been, whether these were valid or not, more and more congregations came into being which did not start a school at the time of their organization nor later. These congregations were not, however, indifferent to their obligations to provide for the religious instruction of their children. They established various part-time agencies as substitutes for the parochial school. These included the Sunday school, the Saturday school, the summer school, or the vacation Bible school, and released-time classes. Even congregations with schools did not usually enroll all of their children in parochial schools. To meet the spiritual needs of such children and to provide further opportunities for mission work, these congregations also established part-time agencies. The growth of our part-time agencies has been remarkable.

While there was much concern for Lutheran elementary education, either in parochial schools or in part-time agencies, Lutheran secondary education and Lutheran higher education received scant recognition, except for the professional training of pastors and teachers. Though a few Lutheran high schools were established in the period 1857—1877, these did not rally sufficient support. After some time these ventures were abandoned. Of our existing high schools, Milwaukee is the oldest, having started in 1903. At the level of higher education, it was not until 1925 that our university at Valparaiso was established.

Our institutions of Christian education have contributed much to the strength and well-being of our Synod. They have trained for us a laity firmly grounded in God's Word. Secularism, materialism, and intellectualism have made deep inroads on church constituencies which do not have an effective system of parish education. Praise be to God that largely through our system of Lutheran education we have remained true to the faith of our fathers.

Mindful of the great blessings God has bestowed on us through our institutions of Christian education, the Board for Parish Education calls upon the entire church membership of our Synod to thank God for these blessings. Only as we continue to build a strong, well-indoctrinated laity can our dear Lutheran Church, under the blessing hand of God, perpetuate its priceless heritage of the pure Word and insulate its members against the secularism, materialism, and spiritual indifference of our day. To achieve this end, the Synod at large and every District and every congregation must promote Christ-centered education without stint of effort and expense. This is one of our most important tasks as we stand on the threshold of the second century.

The Board's Work

The Board for Parish Education has endeavored to perform its general obligations of directing and supervising the parish educational activities of Synod and to carry out also the specific resolutions of the 1944 convention. Several changes in our staff during the past triennium for a time impeded the work of our various departments. In spite of these difficulties we are happy to report progress in every area.

In October, 1944, Rev. Lothar Braeunig, who for thirteen years had served faithfully as assistant in the Sunday school office, accepted a call into the ministry. During that time Pastor Braeunig helped in the production of our Sunday school literature and wrote also our first course of materials for released-time instruction. The vacancy created by the leaving of Rev.

Braeunig was filled by Teacher Arthur W. Gross, formerly teacher in St. Paul's Lutheran School, Chicago, who has been active in the production of materials for primary religion and for vacation Bible schools.

In the field of adult education we were hampered by the delays experienced in obtaining a Secretary of Adult Education. The Rev. Oscar E. Feucht, for many years pastor in Kansas City, Mo., was called to this position and took up his duties in January, 1946. Both Mr. Gross and Pastor Feucht were installed by the Chairman of the Board in a special service on February 10, 1946.

In the spring of 1945 the Rev. A. C. Repp, who had served our Board as its first Executive Secretary, was called to the chair of Religious Education at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis. We pay tribute to the significant accomplishments of Professor Repp during his two years of activity as our Executive Secretary. During this time he clearly articulated the specific duties and functions of the office and rendered outstanding service to the Church in promoting the cause of Christian education. To replace Professor Repp, the Board called Teacher Arthur L. Miller, for many years principal of Nazareth Lutheran School in Chicago. Mr. Miller began his work on September 1, 1946, and was installed on September 29, 1946. The Board is happy to report that it has found in Mr. Miller an able successor to Professor Repp.

Mr. V. C. Eggerding, a faithful member of our Board since 1944, resigned in January, 1947. To fill this vacancy on our Board, Dr. J. W. Behnken appointed Mr. John C. Wegner.

Rev. Paul Juergensen, a faithful member of our Board since 1941, was suddenly stricken with a serious illness in March of this year. Upon the urgent advice of his physician and after due and prayerful consideration he resigned from our Board, effective June 1, 1947.

In January, 1945, the College of Presidents recommended the establishment of a central information bureau on teachers in service as part of the School Office. After careful study, rules and regulations for this central Bureau were drawn up, and the Board of Directors was requested to allocate funds for this office. This request was granted, and the Teachers' Bureau was established April 16, 1945. This Bureau keeps a record of all teachers and furnishes reliable information to District officials. It has helped to reclaim 46 regular male teachers besides gaining emergency teachers and doing promotional work for our colleges.

The Board held regular monthly meetings and many committee meetings, heard reports from the staff members, gave guidance to them in their work, and discussed problems in all fields of education under its supervision. At two regular meetings

each year, representatives of the *Praesidium*, of the Seminaries, and of the Teachers Colleges were in attendance to discuss important problems with us. In addition to their routine work, our Board members and members of the Staff have given assistance to District boards and officials, to conferences, and to individual congregations. Such assistance called for voluminous correspondence, many personal contacts, and the preparation of conference essays.

The Board has kept in close contact with the Lutheran Education Association. In co-operation with this organization it has produced the *Lutheran School Record* and the monograph *The Lutheran High School*. At present our Board and the Association are sponsoring the preparation of a textbook on Christian citizenship. We are also co-operating in planning research projects in Christian education.

We have kept in touch with the broad field of religious education by attending or having staff members attend meetings of national or regional organizations that are interested in aspects of religious education. Attendance at these meetings has proved to be invaluable for many reasons.

In the field of promotion, our Board and Staff have prepared articles for the *Lutheran Witness*, *Der Lutheraner*, the *Lutheran School Journal*, the *American Lutheran*, *Today*, and other publications. In compliance with a resolution of the Saginaw Convention in 1944, the *News Service* has been mailed free of charge to all active pastors and teachers and has been favorably received. Many local boards of education and some groups of church members have subscribed for it. Contact with our District boards is maintained through our monthly *Board for Parish Education Bulletin* and our bimonthly *Adult Education Bulletin*.

We have prepared tracts treating various aspects of Christian education. Besides those developed in connection with Lutheran Education Week, we have produced others which give special assistance to local congregations in establishing additional agencies of Christian education.

The Board's activities extend over a large number of areas. We shall summarize the status in each department and then present our recommendations.

Parochial Schools

The parochial school was the first educational agency to be established by our fathers. For more than a century it has continued among us as the ideal institution for the indoctrination and training of our children. At the present time, however, only 27.8 per cent of our own children of elementary school age are edu-

cated in full-time Lutheran schools. Nevertheless, this institution is exerting a strong, beneficial influence on our Synod. It is providing us with well-indoctrinated lay leaders and is helping to fill our synodical institutions with future pastors and teachers.

School Statistics for the Past Triennium

Year	Schools	Enrollment	Male Teachers	Teaching Pastors	Women Teachers (a)	Candidates	Male Students (b)	Total Teachers
1943	* 1,199	72,559	1,367	224	480	65	143	2,279
1944	1,180	76,277	1,393	189	602	26	132	2,342
1945	1,224	78,234	1,403	184	719	33	152	2,491

(a) Includes women students

(b) Includes lay teachers in Brazil

* Figures for Argentina are not included, since its "schools" were not regular schools and were not listed in 1944 and 1945. On the basis of 1941 figures, the number of schools in Brazil was estimated to be 91, 87, and 89 for these three years. Brazil reported all other school statistics, but omitted total number of schools in these three years. It has about 26 schools less than the total number of its instructors.

We have at present, as in earlier periods in the history of our Synod, a great teacher shortage and, on account of it, an undesirable imbalance of the teaching personnel. There are at present not nearly enough regular male teachers. The ratio is now 56.4 to 43.6 of regular male teachers to all other instructors. Of the latter, the majority are only temporarily employed. We are not ungrateful for such emergency help, but we must work toward a greater stability of our teaching force, both men and women.

Since 1940 there has been a remarkable increase in schools. It appears that the Lord is making more and more members of our Synod appreciative of this precious institution. This increased appreciation of the parochial school is due chiefly to the realization by many in our Synod that parochial schools are in a position to offer a far more effective program of religious education than part-time agencies. The prospects are that the present low average of 27.8 per cent will rise, but this will require:

1. A deep consecration on the part of pastors to open and teach schools in numerous small congregations which are not immediately able to employ a teacher or, because of the teacher shortage, unable to get a teacher;
2. Continuance of, and respect for, the one-room school, even in cities;
3. The establishment of more central schools;
4. An adequate number of teachers, particularly men;

5. A much greater willingness on the part of congregations, of Districts, and of Synod to subsidize schools;

6. A more widespread and deeper appreciation of Christian education and of the real needs of the individual, the congregation, and the Church.

Teaching Materials

Efforts to provide our schools with teaching materials that serve our distinctive needs and purposes are being continued. *Devotions for Lutherans Schools* has been published in revised and enlarged form. A number of new school publications should appear on the market in the near future. Among these are *The Church Through the Ages*, a Church History textbook which has been prepared in co-operation with the Literature Board, and a complete program in primary religion (Grades 1—3), which includes a Bible History, a songbook, a prayer book, and workbooks. The manuscript for a reader for Grades 7 and 8 is nearly complete. Progress is being made on a textbook in Christian citizenship, science lessons, music collections for children's choirs, Catechism filmstrips, and social studies book for the primary grades.

To aid teachers in their selection of textbooks in subjects in which our own books are not available, we publish annually the *School Reference Catalog*, which contains a listing of the better textbooks, accessories, and teaching aids, with annotations. This catalog is prepared in co-operation with the District superintendents of education.

At the request of the Army and Navy Commission, a Correspondence Course for the religious instruction of adults was completed. Under the supervision of our Board, Pastor Rupert Schroeder prepared the course *Let Us Reason Together*.

In co-operation with the Centennial Thankoffering Committee, *A Century of Blessings* was prepared for use in schools and Sunday schools. This is an illustrated workbook on the history and work of Synod. It is intended to develop in children a better understanding and appreciation of Synod and its work, and should lead to active participation in this work.

It is neither possible nor desirable that all teaching materials be prepared by the office staff of the Board for Parish Education. Therefore, wherever possible, the co-operation and assistance of the teachers' colleges and of groups of teachers and individuals in the field have been solicited and secured. Finding writers presents one of the major difficulties, but more of our teachers are turning to writing as part of their service to the Church.

Under God's blessing and with an increasing number of schools putting the materials to profitable use, the future in the field of textbooks and related materials appears promising.

Sunday Schools.

Present Status. During the past three years the Sunday school has enjoyed a steady and healthy growth. 199 new Sunday schools were founded, our enrollment increased by 21,834, and our teaching staff by more than 6,000. This represents an average annual gain of about 66 Sunday schools, 7,000 pupils, and 2,000 teachers. At present we have a total of 4,030 Sunday schools, with an enrollment of 289,306, and 35,569 teachers. This is the largest Sunday school enrollment in our history. Comparative data for the past triennium:

	Congregations and Stations	Sunday Schools	Pupils	Teachers and Officers	Pupils from Unchurched Homes
1943 -----	5,337	3,889	268,797	29,630	29,846
1944 -----	5,240	4,015	279,411	33,501	34,322
1945 -----	5,303	4,051	290,166	35,612	30,353

The Sunday School as an Educational Institution. The Sunday school has become the most widespread educational agency in our Church. It is reaching more children of our Church than any other agency, and for that reason the spiritual life of the congregation will be determined in no small measure by the quality of instruction and the general standard of the Sunday school. If the Sunday school is to function effectively as an educational institution, it must reach all the children of the congregation who are old enough to profit by religious instruction, and the attendance should approximate the enrollment. Irregular attendance is still one of the chief hindrances to thoroughness of instruction. Therefore, all Sunday schools should put forth special efforts to build up their attendance. Poor church attendance on the part of Sunday school pupils is another serious problem. The Sunday school is not the children's church. Yet the large number of children who seldom remain for the morning service seems to indicate that the Sunday school is being regarded by many as a substitute for the worship service. We cannot expect our children to be faithful in attending church when they grow up, unless we help them to form the habit when they are young. Notwithstanding the handicaps under which the Sunday school is laboring, its instructional program is improving, and the standard is being raised.

The Sunday School as a Mission Agency. Our fathers characterized the Sunday school as primarily a missionary agency, established for the purpose of ministering to the children of unchurched parents. But it is doubtful whether we have become sufficiently aware of the missionary possibilities of this institution. Many Sunday schools report no accessions from without. In view of the emphasis placed on evangelism during the past few

years, one would assume that our Sunday schools would be able to report large gains. As a matter of fact, the number of children from unchurched homes in our Sunday schools in 1945 (30,353) was smaller than the number reported for 1944 (34,322). Our Sunday schools will achieve their missionary purpose only when they make evangelism a major objective. If evangelism is raised to the status of a major objective, there will follow attempts to develop an effective method for reaching the unchurched and for maintaining contact with them until they become regular in their attendance. This would be in harmony with the "Each One Reach One" program. The Sunday school is particularly well adapted to carry out this program because it is able to reach people whom no other agency can reach.

The Complete Sunday School Program. Viewed both from the educational and missionary angles, the traditional Sunday school program requires extension in two directions until it includes the entire range from infancy through adulthood.

The first extension is downward to the Nursery Roll, or Cradle Roll. The Nursery Roll can give important assistance to parents in the Christian pre-school training of their children. It is also an effective missionary agency. In spite of these important advantages only 794 congregations report a Nursery Roll, and these report only 32,550 little ones enrolled. This wholesale neglect of the Nursery Roll should be corrected. The phenomenal birth-rate of the past four years should be a challenge to every Sunday school to get into the homes of the unchurched and enroll the babies and solicit the parents for church membership. The Sunday school that has a large Nursery Roll will have a large Beginners' Department, because the Nursery Roll will be a constant source of children for the Sunday school.

The second extension is upward to the Bible Class Department, which ought to include classes for all confirmed members of the congregation, including a Junior Bible Class, a Senior Bible Class, and an Adult Bible Class. Here, too, are important opportunities for education and for missionary activity.

Sunday School Literature. *The Concordia Sunday School Lessons* have a wider circulation than ever before. So great has been the demand for lessons that Concordia Publishing House, owing also to the paper shortage, has barely been able to supply all of our Sunday schools. Revision of the Junior, Intermediate, and Senior Lessons has been completed. The lessons have been well received and have contributed greatly to better teaching. Studies have been made on the Beginners' level with a view to revision or the preparation of an entirely new course. The Board for Parish Education is planning a more extensive study which will

include all the departments of the Sunday school. The purpose of this study will be to furnish an adequate course of study for our Sunday schools and to provide materials to meet all the needs of the Sunday school. A Nursery Roll course of 26 leaflets has been prepared for parents of small children. A second Nursery Course of 52 lessons, and a manual to accompany the course, has been prepared for the home and for the nursery class in Sunday school. Two elective courses on the Story of the Bible have been written for the Senior Department. The *Child's Companion* now has a circulation of 83,000.

Teachers' Meetings. The report of the Synodical Teacher Training Committee appears elsewhere in this volume. We have entered upon an era of intensive teacher training, the training program no doubt being largely responsible for this awakened interest in the training of lay teachers. Regular teachers' meetings, however, have by no means become the rule throughout Synod. When we reflect that regular teachers' meetings have been the prime factor in making poor Sunday schools into good Sunday schools and good Sunday schools into better ones, the neglect of regular teachers' meetings seems inexcusable. Unless regular weekly, or at least biweekly, meetings become the rule, we cannot anticipate a general raising of the standard of the Sunday school. Teachers' institutes, as was expected, have been held less frequently, because a great deal more can be accomplished by the pastor in the local congregation through our teacher-training program than through institutes. Circuit Sunday school associations, however, serve a very good purpose. Through these gatherings teachers are given an opportunity to exchange notes, to hear lectures, to participate in discussions, and to share in Christian fellowship. Associations are functioning more successfully in some localities than in others. The Board for Parish Education recommends organization of Sunday school associations in all the Districts of Synod.

Bible Classes

During the past triennium there has been a slight increase from year to year in the number of Bible classes and in the total enrollment, as the following figures show:

	Sunday School Bible Classes (Students and Teachers)	All Other Bible Classes	Total in Bible Classes
1943 _____	51,288	(No figures)	(No figures)
1944 _____	54,061	17,955	72,016
1945 _____	67,046	20,255	87,301

In some congregations considerable interest in group Bible study has been aroused. Evidence of this is not only in the statistics reported above, but also in the growing number of con-

gregations which report 50 per cent or more of their communicant members enrolled in Bible classes. In spite of these signs of progress, the over-all picture is far from bright, since the total enrollment of all Bible classes in Synod is still less than 8 per cent of the communicant membership. The need for an energetic, Synod-wide movement to promote general interest in Bible study is apparent and urgent. Equally important are provisions in each congregation for a sufficient number of Bible classes to meet the needs and interests of the entire confirmed membership. In order to create among our members greater Bible-study consciousness, the active support and co-operation of all District Boards for Parish Education, the various lay organizations in Synod, the editors of our periodicals, and the conferences and circuits is required.

Synod's Board for Parish Education has during the past triennium endeavored to bring about a closer co-operation between all organizations concerned with the promotion of Bible classes. In joint conferences with representatives of the Young People's Board, the Walther League, and Concordia Publishing House, it has participated in the discussion of many vital problems relating to Bible class work. Two of its staff members, together with representatives of the Young People's Board and the Walther League, have served for two years as a special Bible-study committee. This committee of four has studied the objectives of Bible classes, the present Bible-class situation, and basic principles that should govern the production of adequate study and teaching guides. The research studies and findings of this committee have been made available in a mimeographed book of 54 pages. The joint report of this committee and its sponsors appears elsewhere in the Book of Memorials and Reports to Synod. The work begun by this committee is continued by a larger Council on Bible Study, under the auspices of the Board for Parish Education and with the collaboration of the various organizations that are interested in group Bible study in the parishes.

In the *Concordia Bible Student* the Board for Parish Education has continued to provide quarterly study courses for students and in the *Concordia Bible Teacher* special helps and additional materials for teachers. These materials are being used to some extent also outside of our own Synod. Of these courses, four have been revised and issued in book form: *Our Bible*, *Our Church*, *Our Creed*, and *Our Home*.

In course of time the Board for Parish Education and Concordia Publishing House plan to make available a large number of such booklets for Bible study appropriate for all age groups and progressively graded. The production of promotional mate-

rials and of special manuals for teachers is also contemplated. A special appeal is being made to Synod to make this Centennial year and the second century an era of Synod-wide and intensive Bible study, in order that all members of the Church may become thoroughly acquainted with the Book of Life.

Part-Time Agencies

This section of the report deals with vacation Bible schools (summer schools), Saturday schools, and released-time classes. While the Sunday school is sometimes classed as a part-time agency, it is so important that it has been dealt with separately. Congregations that have not found it possible to begin a parochial school have realized that the brief one-hour per week session of the Sunday school was not sufficient to give the children adequate religious instruction. For this reason they have used additional part-time agencies. Even congregations with schools have begun one or more part-time agencies. Entirely apart from the educational value of these agencies they have proved to be excellent missionary agencies.

Each of these part-time agencies merits individual attention, but some idea of their utilization in Synod is evident from these combined figures for all three part-time agencies (vacation Bible schools, Saturday schools, released-time classes):

	All Part-Time Schools	Pupils
1943 _____	1,819	51,655
1944 _____	2,169	59,914
1945 _____	2,360	68,884

The over-all growth in these part-time agencies has been appreciable during the past triennium. There are still, however, far too many children who are expected to get their entire formal religious instruction in Sunday school. Clearly, while we await the further expansion of our system of parochial schools, we must make greater use of these part-time agencies.

The Vacation Bible School. The vacation Bible school is a daily school in religion conducted by a congregation during the summer vacation period. It is intended for children of the congregation and for other children of the community. Reports for the past triennium show increasing use of this agency:

	Schools	Pupils	Children of Non-Members	Teachers
1943 _____	842	28,146	7,050	1,998
1944 _____	907	31,234	7,915	2,208
1945 _____	1,043	38,168	10,816	3,188

Recognizing the importance of providing more adequate materials for this agency, a Vacation Bible School Conference was held in November, 1944. At this conference educational leaders

voiced their opinions as to the needs in this field. This conference proved helpful in planning materials for this agency. Following this conference, a course was tried experimentally for one year.

The Board for Home Missions, recognizing the possibilities of child mission work through the vacation Bible school, conducted an experiment at Detroit in the summer of 1945. For that year three special vacation Bible school workbooks were produced in co-operation with our Board. The success of the experiment led the Board for Home Missions to enlist our co-operation on a Synod-wide vacation Bible school project for the Centennial year. Through promotion at the Epiphany Conference, through meetings of District officials, and through conferences of pastors and teachers, this project has been vigorously promoted jointly by the Board for Home Missions and the Board for Parish Education.

Saturday Schools. Saturday schools have been conducted by some congregations for many years, however chiefly for confirmation instruction. As an educational agency, the Saturday school is superior to the Sunday school, with its one hour per week program, and superior also to the vacation Bible school in time available, for it can make available three hours per week throughout the year. Statistics on this agency for the past triennium show the following:

	Schools	Pupils	Children of Non-Members
1943 _____	653	12,054	1,065
1944 _____	828	15,352	1,378
1945 _____	840	15,428	1,392

In view of the large number of congregations that do not have parochial schools, Saturday schools merit much wider use than they thus far enjoy.

Released-Time Classes. Weekday released-time classes are held by arrangement with public schools in various communities. The children are dismissed from the public schools for one hour or more per week to go to the church of their parents' choice for religious instruction. The *Research Bulletin* of the National Education Association (February, 1946) reports that thirty-five States have this institution. This report states further that, without statutory authorization in most instances and unchallenged by an objecting taxpayer, the matter is left to local discretion.

Statistics for the past triennium show the following use of Released-Time Classes:

	Congregations Participating	Pupils	Children of Non-Members	Teachers
1943 _____	324	11,455	3,294	(Not listed)
1944 _____	434	13,328	3,688	580
1945 _____	477	15,288	5,229	801

Where released-time instruction is permitted, our Church should seize the opportunity to make use of this additional time for religious instruction. Indeed, in view of the widespread use of this agency, it is probable that many more communities would introduce it if our local pastors would take the initiative and request it. With a complete series of teacher's manuals and pupil's worksheets available, we are in a position to do effective work in this area.

Released-time instruction, like other part-time agencies, affords many missionary opportunities. Experience has shown that large numbers of children attending the classes are from non-Lutheran homes; that many are won for the Sunday school, some for the parochial school, and eventually many for confirmation classes. Released-time instruction opens up homes to our Church, and often parents and other relatives of children in the classes are won for Jesus.

High Schools

At the Saginaw Convention, Synod adopted the following recommendations of the Board for Higher Education (*Proceedings*, pp. 433—434).

Copy
"1. That the synodical Board of Christian Education and the Board for Higher Education be definitely instructed to enter upon active support of a program of general education on the high school level. We think of this support in the same general terms in which the Board of Christian Education is now supporting and guiding the work of our elementary schools.

"2. That Synod declare it as its policy to encourage congregations and groups of congregations to establish independent Christian high schools.

"3. That the Boards be instructed to survey the most promising fields, to assist in organizing the congregations or individuals necessary for the support of an institution in a given locality, and to lend every possible aid to the establishment and maintenance of Lutheran high schools and, wherever feasible, also junior colleges in various sections of Synod, subject, however, to the limitation that Synod in no wise contribute from its treasury for the erection and maintenance of such high schools and junior colleges."

In accordance with this directive the Board for Parish Education became active in this new area of responsibility. The monograph *The Lutheran High School* was produced in co-operation with the Lutheran Education Association and made available to committees interested in studying the possibility of establishing Lutheran high schools. The Board also took part in the ac-

tivities of the Association of Lutheran Secondary Schools, participating in workshops for research in teaching religion and helping to finance a study of students' reactions to certain questions regarding the content of the religion courses at Lutheran high schools.

Since the Saginaw directive divided the responsibility for the promotion of high schools between the Board for Parish Education and the Board for Higher Education, it was felt that some clarification of the respective responsibilities of each board was necessary. Accordingly, a joint meeting of the two boards was held.

In view of the difficulty of joint promotion of Lutheran high schools, Dr. J. W. Behnken ruled that the Saginaw directive should be interpreted to mean "That the synodical Board for Parish Education *in consultation with* the Board for Higher Education be definitely instructed to enter upon active support of a program of general education on the high school level." This ruling was agreeable to both boards, and the following four statements were adopted by the boards to clarify their respective responsibilities in this area:

1. The Board for Higher Education has jurisdiction over the high school departments at our synodical schools.

2. Since the Board for Higher Education has been assigned jurisdiction over synodical teacher training, any potential program for synodically trained high school teachers is the concern of the Board for Higher Education.

3. The Board for Parish Education has the responsibility to carry out the three resolutions of Synod (1944) re: Lutheran secondary schools, promoting and guiding this work as it promotes and guides the work of our elementary schools.

4. As long as Lutheran high schools are in the nature of congregational projects, the Board for Higher Education has no direct contact with them; they are under the supervision of the Board for Parish Education.

With this clarification of its responsibilities, the Board for Parish Education increased its activity in behalf of Lutheran high schools. The Board first sought the assistance of District Boards of Christian Education in surveying their respective fields. Some Districts had indeed given leadership in this area, but not all District boards were assuming this responsibility. At the joint meeting of the Board for Parish Education and the Board for Higher Education it was emphasized that local high schools are under the general supervision of the District boards. In view of this fact District Presidents were to be urged to have congrega-

tions or groups of congregations seek the advice and the guidance of their District Board of Christian Education both in relation to new projects and for the general supervision of existing schools.

To assist the Board in the promotion of Lutheran high schools, the Board for Parish Education appointed a special committee on Lutheran high schools. This committee consists of the principals of our Lutheran high schools at Milwaukee, Chicago, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Racine, and St. Louis; the principals of the high school departments at River Forest and Seward; Mr. E. C. Sieving, Mr. Wm. A. Kramer, and Mr. Arthur L. Miller. Prof. Martin Neeb, the Executive Secretary of the Board for Higher Education, has also participated in these meetings. The High School Committee has the following three purposes:

1. To advise the Board for Parish Education with respect to the promotion of Lutheran secondary education.
2. To plan curricular studies and other projects necessary for the growth and development of our high schools.
3. To provide contact with the faculties of the individual Lutheran high schools, so that under the guidance of this committee the Board for Parish Education can promote and guide the work of our Lutheran high schools.

The Committee on Lutheran High Schools has had two meetings thus far and has been most helpful to us. Two promotional tracts are being developed. These are "The Open Door" and "Why Lutheran High Schools?" Two studies of interest to high school association groups are also being prepared. These are "Establishing a Lutheran High School" and "Financing a Lutheran High School." The former publication seeks to emphasize the factors necessary to establish a new institution; the latter seeks to summarize the financial setup in our existing Lutheran schools, both as to capital outlay and operating costs, to give guidance to leaders in new projects.

The Board for Parish Education is also maintaining close contact with the Association of Lutheran Secondary Schools. This co-operation should be particularly helpful in the field of the curriculum, where this group has done important pioneer work.

Since the last convention the Board for Parish Education has thus been active in the promotion of Lutheran high schools. In addition to setting itself up as a clearinghouse for information on Lutheran high schools, it has given advice to various communities and districts on specific projects. As more materials are produced by the High School Committee, and as we gain further experience in this field, our Board will be able to function more effectively.

For an over-all picture of Lutheran high schools, the latest figures for the school year 1946—47 indicate the following:

Pupils in separate 9th grades	231
Pupils in Lutheran high schools	2,840
	<hr/> 3,071

Although we have no accurate data available, we have an estimated 120,000 persons of high school age in our Synod. The 3,071 high school pupils are 2.56% of this number. Clearly, we are making scant provision for Lutheran general education at the high school level. Even including the 1,525 students in the high school departments of our synodical institutions who are receiving professional training, the total rises a mere 1.27%. Then, too, from this total of 3.83% might well be subtracted the Wisconsin Synod students and the non-Lutherans enrolled in our various high schools. Viewed from a Synod-wide basis, we are making inadequate provisions for Lutheran secondary education. Certainly, as we face the second century, we must resolve to foster Lutheran secondary education to a far greater extent. This will require leadership from clergy, teaching profession, and laity alike. It will require recognition of the importance of the Lutheran high school in the educational program of the Church; it will require vision, planning, co-operation, and liberal financial support.

During the past triennium the developments in the field of Lutheran secondary education have been very heartening. The Lutheran High School in St. Louis opened in September, 1946. Chicago has under way a two-million dollar campaign for the erection of three Lutheran high schools. Houston reports the formation of a Lutheran High School Association with a campaign for \$160,000. Los Angeles reports the formation of a Lutheran High School Association and consideration of a high school plant that may entail some \$200,000. Cleveland has formed a high school association, has purchased property, and plans to open its school in 1947. Many other communities are considering Lutheran high schools. Among them are: Duluth, Pittsburgh, Queens Circuit A of the Atlantic District, the Minot area in North Dakota. There is also expansion in our existing high schools: Fort Wayne plans a \$500,000 campaign, Milwaukee has purchased a new building site, Detroit is considering expansion of its facilities, and St. Louis, which began as a two-year school, is acquiring additional equipment to offer a full four-year program. In addition to these reports, other communities are showing interest in the possibilities of Lutheran high schools. These communities include the following: Minneapolis and St. Paul, Carver County, Minnesota, Brooklyn, Denver, Saginaw, Seward, Omaha, Sheboygan, and Boston.

This growing interest in the development of Lutheran high schools is certainly a welcome change in the educational picture of our Church. With faith and consecration, with leadership that sees the importance of a Christian education at the secondary level, and with an enthusiasm based on recognition of the urgency of this project, it should be possible for us to develop twenty new high schools during the next twenty years. God give us such leadership! God give us also the vision, the faith, and the consecration to follow that leadership for the welfare of the Church and the welfare of immortal souls!

The Board for Parish Education stands ready to give assistance to District boards and to communities in this expansion of Lutheran high schools. As we continue our work in this field, we shall develop materials that will give effective guidance to high school associations.

Adult Education

The office of Secretary of Adult Education was created by the Saginaw Convention in 1944. Upon assuming this office, Pastor Feucht faced the task of charting a new field. After a period of study and orientation, he has set up the objectives of Christian adult education and outlined the fields that should be covered to get a well-integrated and balanced program.

Contact with all District Boards of Education was established, and each District now has a contact man for adult education. A bimonthly bulletin is prepared to foster the promotion of adult education. Two workshops in adult education have been held, one at Seward and one at River Forest. Similar means of personally transmitting guidance in adult education to the local parish are to be used by the District boards.

Four adult education guidebooks will soon be completed: *Adult Education in the Program of the Church*, *How to Conduct Group Discussions*, *How to Study the Bible*, and *Building Effective Bible Classes*. Visual aids and other materials are being planned and prepared to stimulate particularly Bible study and Christian family life.

The further growth of Bible classes and the enrollment of more adult Bible students awaits the preparation of more Bible teachers. Out of this need grew the St. Louis Lutheran Bible Institute, established in the fall of 1946 as an experimental venture. It has completed two terms with a gratifying enrollment. The opening of similar evening schools in other centers is being encouraged to facilitate the training of Bible students, Bible teachers, and Christian workers.

Exploratory studies have been made in the field of the young

adult, young married people's groups, family life, Christian parent education, and other phases of adult education.

To carry out the wishes of Synod that co-ordination of the adult organizations within our Church be achieved, six meetings of representatives of these groups have been held within the last eighteen months. These have been helpful in many ways. Subjects discussed were: Uniform Topics, Personal Evangelism and Missionary Education, Group Work and Group Discussion, Bible Study and Bible Classes. The leaders of these organizations have formed a "Co-ordinating Council" which has selected monthly emphases to facilitate further co-ordination. Resource materials for planning the parish program will be issued in connection with Lutheran Education Week.

The largest project undertaken in the field of adult education has been the outlining and development of a Church-wide Bible study program, which is being launched at this Centennial Synod as a fitting thankoffering to God for one hundred years of Biblical teaching and preaching.

A Council on Bible Study was created by the Board for Parish Education to assist in planning and carrying forward over a period of years the Bible study project. The twenty-six members of the council include five professors, seven pastors, four teachers, five laymen and representatives from the Board for Young People's Work, the Student Service Commission, the Walther League, the Lutheran Laymen's League, the Lutheran Women's Missionary League, and Concordia Publishing House.

There are now more than 3,000 Bible classes in Synod. For this growth from insignificant beginnings we owe a debt of gratitude to the founding fathers who set forth the importance of a well-indoctrinated laity, to the Walther League for the initial impetus given to Bible study classes, and to the men who through the years have prepared materials for Bible study. We are grateful, too, for the leadership of the present Bible class teachers, of which there were 3,074 in 1945.

Yet, the record is far from satisfying. Of the 1,056,240 confirmed members of our Church, approximately 87,000, a mere 8.2% were in Bible classes in 1945. However, when the young people's classes are excluded from this total, it is apparent that less than 5% of our adult members study the Bible in Bible classes. A study of Sunday school enrollments reveals this same fact. The ratio of young people and adults in Sunday school to children in Sunday school is disproportionately small. Assuredly we need a decided improvement in the Bible class situation. For this improvement we need to implore God incessantly, and we must have the full co-operation of the whole Church.

The aim of the Bible study project is: "With the help of God to bring about a revival of direct Bible study throughout the Church, to lead the individual Christian to a deeper personal relationship to the Savior, and help train him to use his Christianity more effectively in his own life and in the life and work of the Church."

The particular genius of the Lutheran Church has been its strict adherence to the Bible in doctrine. That this may remain its chief characteristic in the future, it is necessary that we train the child, the youth, and the adult in the direct study of God's Word. Only in this way can we have a Bible-reading, Bible-studying laity and a virile Church. A dynamic faith can rise only out of personal searching of God's Word.

Lutheran Education Week

The plans of the Board for Parish Education for the annual observance of Lutheran Education Week were adopted by Synod at the 1944 Convention, and an annual appropriation of \$2,500 was made for this project. Lutheran Education Week was observed in 1944, 1945, and 1946. Materials for this year's observance have now been completed.

The themes of the annual observances have been:

In 1944, "Building Today for Tomorrow," emphasizing the Christian home.

In 1945, "Keep Faith with Them," emphasizing the place of the child in the program of the Church.

In 1946, "Teach Them Diligently," emphasizing the need for more and better instruction and training.

In 1947, "Promote Christ-Centered Education," emphasizing the need for aggressive leadership in enlarging and improving our education program.

The general objectives of Lutheran Education Week are evident in the program for this year. They are:

1. To acquaint the congregation and the community with the purposes and values of Christian education.
2. To stress the obligation of the home and church in training the young.
3. To emphasize the necessity of a congregational program of Christian education that reaches every age group: children, young people, and adults.
4. To encourage the congregation to study and evaluate its entire educational program by means of an annual survey.
5. To work toward the improvement and expansion of the congregation's educational program.

6. To give recognition to the achievements of the educational agencies of the congregation and the educational system of the Church.

7. To invite and urge the congregation and the community to make use of the educational facilities of the Church.

Emphasis is thus given to the over-all promotion of Christ-centered education. That this promotion is needed is evident from the data cited for each of the agencies of Christian education from infancy through adulthood. Look where we will, there has been much apathy and indifference in the important business of Christian education. The purpose of the materials prepared for Lutheran Education Week is to stimulate all congregations to study their educational programs and to effect all possible improvements.

Reports reaching us from many Districts and from many individual congregations indicate that the materials made available for Lutheran Education Week have been widely used and that the program as outlined has been greatly appreciated. Over 900,000 educational tracts have been purchased by our congregations during the first three celebrations, and the other materials offered for use in the observance have also had a gratifying sale.

Although many congregations are still not making use of the materials, most congregations have at least set aside a special Sunday service in the interest of the occasion. Many congregations sponsor in addition "open house" or parent visits to school, weekday meetings in the interest of Christian education, and other events. Some congregations have a full week of special meetings devoted to Christian education.

If the many appreciative comments we have received are any indication of the worth-whileness of Lutheran Education Week, this special promotion of Christian education merits much wider utilization.

State Support of Church Schools

Synod in 1944 resolved to adopt as operative for the next three years the report of the special committee which was appointed by the Board for Parish Education to study the problem of government aid to churches in the field of education. This requires, then, a re-appraisal of the position adopted in 1944.

The Board for Parish Education has given continued study to the problem of State aid. To facilitate the re-appraisal of this position by the honorable Synod, we shall submit first of all a brief summary of the stand taken in 1944 and then a re-examination of it.

The position taken in 1944 distinguished between two aspects of the State's school program: (1) The social service program (library service, lunches, health service, transportation, etc., and (2) The teaching program (curriculum, teaching, philosophy of

education). It was held that a vital difference exists between these two programs. As to the social service program, the position was taken that this should in equity be available to all children of school age irrespective of their school association, just as public library service. As to the teaching program, the position was taken that it was most unwise for the Church to accept a subsidy even though the right to control has been waived by the State. In fact, far from agitating for State support, it was held that we should oppose the granting of State funds for sectarian use.

Few have disagreed as to the position we have taken on the matter of State subsidy for sectarian education. It seems clear that government aid to any institution, public or non-public, brings with it an increase in government control, even where the law seeks to prevent such extension of control. Any aid for instructional services, such as part payment of teachers' salaries or of assistance in the construction of school buildings, would immediately bring with it corresponding degrees of control. This we do not want. Nor do we feel that there should be government aid for other non-public schools. On the principle of separation of Church and State, we should oppose bills that would provide for government aid to non-public schools.

With respect to government aid in such matters as transportation, library service, health service, and school-lunch programs, it is the opinion of your Board that the position adopted by Synod in 1944 should be reaffirmed. Obviously, such services can be utilized only if the respective State or the Federal government makes such services legally available. Obviously, too, such aid in the social service field should be accepted only if there are sufficient safeguards so that no control by the State or Federal government is permitted in matters of instruction or curriculum.

Religious Education in State-Supported Schools

(An Opinion)

The Board for Parish Education submitted to Synod a statement on "State Support of Church Schools" in 1944 (*Proceedings*, pp. 131—134). At that time your Board informed Synod that the problem of religion in State-supported schools was being investigated. Meanwhile, a subcommittee, consisting of Dr. Einar W. Anderson, Professor O. C. Rupprecht, and Dr. Paul W. Lange, has done some painstaking research on the problem, and the Board and staff have been active in the study. The problem, however, has so many aspects that it cannot be adequately covered in a report which, of necessity, must be brief. We are therefore submitting in short paragraphs only those aspects of the problem which we consider of prime importance. We hope, however, that these

paragraphs will give guidance to those who must reach a decision on one or more aspects of the problem.

Before setting forth the position we think our Church should take, may we say that this is not a merely academic problem. It is rather a live, practical problem which has already provoked many leaders to action in various localities of the country. The public schools are being severely criticized because of the extremely secular character of their program. Peremptory demands are being made for the inclusion of religion in the curriculum. On the other hand, liberals in church and school are clamoring for complete secularization, for a public school program oriented against a wholly naturalistic background. They desire to see the Bible and everything suggestive of Protestantism banished from the schools. As Christian citizens we dare not stand aloof and passively wait for developments. It is our duty as Christians and as citizens to see that religious freedom is properly safeguarded.

Fundamental Considerations

Principle of Religious Freedom.—As Christian citizens we cherish freedom of religion and freedom of worship. These priceless blessings are guaranteed to all without exception in the First Amendment of the Constitution. We are therefore in conscience bound to oppose any tendencies which threaten to subject the Church to the tyranny of the State, or the State to the tyranny of the Church. If we permit either of these tendencies to prevail, our political and religious freedom will be curtailed or taken from us, and both Church and State will then labor under intolerable restraints.

Principle of Separation of Church and State.—Our political and our religious freedom stand and fall with the principle of separation of Church and State. We recognize, however, that absolute and complete separation of Church and State does not exist in our land. Therefore we do not think it advisable to support the efforts of liberals in our country who are attempting to put the principle of separation of Church and State into operation in every detail. We recognize the validity of the statement used by the N. E. A. in its Bulletin of February, 1946, p. 7: "Separation of Church and State means religious liberty. It does not mean that the government is completely disassociated from religion. Almost every State constitution points to the fact that the people look to the Supreme Being for guidance. . . . Christmas and Good Friday, church holidays, have been made legal holidays. Our everyday life in America reflects Christian principles and beliefs, and to this extent the separation of Church and State has never been absolute." (Research Bulletin, Vol. XXIV,

No. 1.) Bible reading in the public school is not prohibited by the Federal Constitution nor by any State constitution. Released-time instruction is permitted, and in some localities the churches are even permitted to hold religious instruction in public school buildings. The Government employs chaplains to serve in the Army and Navy and in our penal institutions. As Christian citizens we approve of a friendly interest in religion on the part of the State. The Lutheran Church has always maintained that religion is the foundation of the State. (Gerhard, *Loc. XXV*, Par. 173. Central Dist., 1870, pp. 44—47.) We object only when the religious freedom of any individual or group is infringed.

The Right of the State to Educate.—We hold that parents have prior rights to, and the primary responsibility for, the education of the child. According to the Scriptures, parents and the Church have received from God the command to teach and to train young and old. Education is a unitary process, and religion is a vital factor in the process. The divorce of religion from education in secularized schools has proved harmful to America's citizens. But the State has been compelled by circumstances to enter the field of education on a large scale. In its endeavor to safeguard the religious freedom of all, it has prohibited the teaching of "sectarian religion" in its schools. We believe this prohibition necessary for the preservation of religious liberty. Though we cannot approve of the divorce of religion from education, we recognize the duty of the State to provide schooling for the millions of individuals who, without such schools, would grow up illiterate. As Christian citizens we consider it our duty to support the public school system and to seek its best interests by offering counsel and legitimate criticism, by serving on school boards, and the like.

Christianity Not to be Made the State Religion.—We stand opposed to those who would foist the Bible upon the State, who would make Christianity, or any denominational form of it, the religion of America by legislation or coercion. If the State were to force any religious belief upon its subjects, the result would be hypocrisy and resentment, eventually perhaps, rebellion and anarchy. We hold that the State has no instrument with which to evaluate and plan except reason and experience.

The Problem

Education Must Be Consistent with Human Nature.—When the State enters the field of education, it must likewise be governed by reason and experience, not by the Bible. Its aims will not be the aims of the Bible nor of Christian education, but such aims as are derived from reason and experience. Whereas the

purpose of Christian education is to achieve *Christian* character (justification, sanctification, eternal blessedness, through the agency of the Holy Spirit), the purpose of the State is to achieve *civil righteousness*. In order to produce that righteousness, the educational program of the State must be consistent with those norms of conduct which even natural man universally accepts and often idealizes. Even apart from revelation, man knows that there is a God to whom he is accountable. The Moral Law is written in his heart, and the Creator has endowed him with conscience. Therefore education is according to reason and in harmony with human nature in its fallen condition only when the educational program recognizes the existence of God and the sanctions of the Moral Law and conscience.

Complete Secularization a Violation of Human Nature.—A completely secularized educational program, which repudiates God and the Moral Law as the standard of human conduct, is contrary to reason and a violation of human nature. A mute atheism pervades such a program. For that reason many earnest Christians believe that the complete secularization of the public school infringes upon the principle of religious freedom. Atheists alone can approve of such a program. No theists can approve of it. The tendency of the secularized school is to breed a generation of atheists and libertines, who have respect neither for the laws of God nor for the laws of men. Juvenile delinquency and the general breaking down of moral standards in our country are due, so we believe, in no small measure, to the secularization of our public schools.

Menace of Naturalistic Character Education.—In keeping with the concept of secularization, character education courses have been prepared for our public schools on a wholly naturalistic level. The authors avoid all reference to God and repudiate the Moral Law as the standard of human conduct. While some educators favor this ineffective type of moral training to avoid any charge of sectarianism, others advocate it because they consider belief in God to be contrary to the scientific spirit, and they condemn all organized religions, including the Christian religion, as a hindrance to democracy, which they frankly declare to be the religion, the one unifying force, in our American culture. Organized religion and parochial schools, they say, are divisive and a hindrance to democracy. Christians cannot approve of a type of character education which denies the existence of God and brazenly casts aside the Moral Law. Not only is that type of character education without any effective motivation for the pupil, but it also violates human nature. Such character education tends

to stultify the conscience, to weaken the moral sense, to pervert the reason and the will in the direction of atheism and libertinism.

Menace of Evolutionistic Teaching.—Although Darwinism lacks scientific proof, evolution continues to be taught as a fact in public school textbooks and in reference works intended for use in the schools, and some teachers account for the origin of the universe and of mankind by evolution. Christians do not object when the theory of evolution is adverted to, but they are justly opposed to the theory when teachers present it as the true account of the origin of the world and of mankind. This brings the school into conflict with the Christian Church. Evolution is then more than a theory; it becomes *de facto* a philosophy, and for the school to confront immature children with a choice between the philosophy of evolution and the teaching of Holy Scripture is a grievous infringement upon the religious freedom guaranteed in the Constitution to conservative Christians. The tendency of the evolutionary theory is to undermine belief in God and to unsettle the faith of Christian children. The churches should therefore caution parents to keep in close touch with the teaching presented in the public schools, and parents should protest every time a teacher advances the theory of evolution to account for the origin of the world and of man. Christians should proceed, in a manner consistent with law and order, to have all public school textbooks purged of the lie of evolution. We are wholly within our rights as citizens when we demand that no falsehoods be transmitted to our children and young people; when, in particular, we object to the teaching of errors that threaten to undermine faith in God and revealed truth.

A Theistic Background Necessary.—Lutherans approve of all State legislation which prohibits the teaching of "sectarian" or denominational religion in the public schools. Such prohibition constitutes a necessary safeguard against the encroachment of the State upon the domain of the Church and the encroachment of the Church upon the domain of the State. We consider it a serious mistake, however, and out of harmony with what the founders of the public school had in mind, to attempt to strip the schools of every vestige of theism. We believe that the theistic background, which was accepted as a matter of course in the nineteenth century, should be made apparent. This does not mean that religion should be introduced into the public schools. It means only that the program be projected on a theistic background; that references to God be permissible in textbooks; that the Moral Law be accepted as the standard of human behavior; that teachers be allowed to speak of the human body as God's handiwork when teaching physiology, and the like.

Consideration to be Given the Atheist.—Some misunderstanding exists with respect to the atheist and the consideration to be given him by the State. Under the Constitution the atheist has the right to pursue his irreligion just as Christians and other theists have the right to pursue their several religious beliefs. But we must ever bear in mind that atheism can become a menace to society. When men refuse to be restrained by belief in God and the Moral Law, the floodgates of vice and crime are thrown open, and the welfare of all the people is endangered. The State can give consideration to the atheist only to the extent that the common welfare is not endangered. The children of the atheist may be excused from Bible reading and other exercises which in his opinion are of a religious nature. The principle of religious liberty is thus preserved for him and other objectors, and that is all they may justly demand.

Proposed Solutions

Parochial Schools the Only Alternative.—Lutherans stand on their constitutional right to establish parochial schools, and they concede the same right to others regardless of creed. Our system of parochial schools may be taken as our most vigorous protest against the unnatural divorce of religion from education, which is a necessary characteristic of the public school's educational program. The principle of separation of Church and State, when applied in the field of education, creates a crucial problem for the Church by reason of this divorce of religion from education. Under the circumstances the Church must make ample provision for the religious nurture of its children and youth. The only adequate solution of the problem is the denominational school, commonly called the parochial school. Conditions have become so critical that Reformed Protestants have established scores of Christian schools in recent years and are actively engaged in founding more schools. In view of the sinister influences which are playing upon our children and young people in this pagan age, Synod should more earnestly than ever urge all congregations to investigate the possibilities for organizing a school, and wherever feasible, to establish such schools without delay. We must provide thorough religious instructions for our precious children and youth at all costs.

Moral Instruction Courses.—Moral instruction is in harmony with human nature only when it is oriented toward God and based on the Moral Law. Since men universally recognize the existence of God and the standard of the Moral Law, we cannot deny to the State the right to plan a moral instruction program of this type. For its own self-preservation the State must achieve civil

righteousness through its schools. Civil righteousness, again, can be achieved in a desirable measure only when the moral instruction program is in harmony with the universally accepted norm of right conduct. Though we concede to the State the right to introduce this type of moral instruction, we are not very hopeful regarding the outcomes. Owing to the diversity of opinions that exist among men with respect to the scope of morality derived from the Moral Law written in man's heart, no agreement will ever be reached on the moral instruction program. Moreover, where such a program is introduced, teachers are apt to go beyond their instructions and to teach the religion of the Law or salvation by works. Such teaching is diametrically opposed to Christianity, which teaches salvation by grace. The teaching of salvation by works or by character again constitutes a violation of the principle of religious freedom.

Courses in Comparative Religion. — Some advocate the teaching of a historical course in religion in our public schools. The purpose of such a course in comparative religion would be to reveal to the students the prominent role religion has played and continues to play in human society; the purpose would not be to indoctrinate them with any particular religious beliefs. Such a course, we are told, would give religion prestige in the eyes of the children, whereas at the present time they are led, because of the omission of this important subject from the course of study, to conclude that religion is unimportant. Moral outcomes can be expected as a by-product of the course. Theoretically we concede to the State the right to teach a course in religion, but we fear the State could not give such a course without putting the principle of religious liberty in jeopardy. Moreover, since we are well aware of the present-day practice of equating all religions and of calling into question the uniqueness of the Christian religion as the only true religion, we fear that the placing of the Christian religion alongside of Buddhism and other false religions will have a detrimental effect upon the young.

Weekday Religious Instruction on Released Time. — Lutherans can approve of weekday religious instruction on released time without any reservations. According to this plan, the public school releases the pupil one or more hours each week to the church, whose task it is to prepare the course of study and appoint the teachers. Children may enroll only when they present a written request signed by the parent. Parents who do not choose to co-operate may have their children excused. The released-time program gives the church an opportunity to increase the number of hours of religious instruction for those of its children who attend the public school. It serves as an excellent missionary agency

for bringing the Word of God to children of unchurched parents and for gaining such parents and their children for Christ. Lutherans should by all means avail themselves of the weekday program wherever the public school authorities signify their willingness to dismiss the pupils.

Church-Supported Religious Instruction in the Schools. — Religious instruction has been incorporated in the course of study of the public school in scores of communities, especially in the South. The program is entirely under the jurisdiction of the local churches, the teachers being salaried and the study materials paid for by the churches. Protestants, Catholics, Jews, and others are granted the same privileges. Only those pupils are enrolled whose parents desire religious instruction for their children. No embarrassment is created for pupils who continue their regular studies while their fellow pupils attend the religious instruction classes. Thus religious freedom is preserved for individuals of every faith. There is likewise no expenditure of tax money for the support of sectarian religion. The public school authorities are simply extending to all churches without discrimination what might be considered a special favor. And they do so in the interest of the community. The State thereby acknowledges the great influence the Church exerts in producing the type of character that is so essential for the most effective functioning of civil government. Lutherans need not hesitate to enter into an arrangement of this kind, but they will have to avoid any practice which would involve them in unionism.

Bible Reading Without Comment. — On the problem of Bible reading without comment in the public schools, opinion is divided. At the conventions of 1870 and 1871 our fathers took a stand in favor of the practice. "It is to be regarded as a gracious providence of God that the reading of the Bible in the public schools is still permitted by law." Again, "Where Lutherans can do so according to the law, it is their duty to prevent the Bible from being banished from the public schools." (Theses XVI and XVII, Western District, 1871.) At the turn of the century there seems to have been a shift toward the more rigid view that the practice of Bible reading without comment should be frowned upon. Today some members of Synod favor Bible reading while others oppose it, and still others are either dubious about the practice, or take a neutral stand. Of the three solutions (moral instruction, courses in religion, Bible reading) of the problem of secularization, we believe, that Bible reading without comment is the safest solution, although, like the others, it is only a partial solution. With respect to the legal factor, the National Education Association says: "No State constitution prohibits Bible reading in the public schools, and it is

a question of judicial interpretation whether Bible reading is sectarian or not" (Research Bulletin, XXIV, No.1, p.13). On page 26 of the same Bulletin we read: "The majority of courts have upheld the validity of Bible reading in the public schools. Some courts have said that the Bible is not a sectarian book. . . . In order to prevent its use as a sectarian instrument, most statutes requiring or permitting Bible reading state that the teacher may not comment on the passages read. Many statutes and school board rules excuse pupils who disapprove from participation. If these two conditions prevail, the courts are almost unanimous in declaring that Bible reading is not objectionable from the point of view of constitutionality."

Some Christians who object to Bible reading without comment do so largely on the ground that the practice is not without its hazards. We are here dealing with an application of the principle of Church and State separation; therefore we cannot expect unanimity of opinion. We wish, however, to call attention to the fact that juvenile delinquency and the general decay of morals has gone hand in hand with the removal of the Bible and of Protestant influence from our public schools. The most serious problem confronting our country today is one of morals or civil righteousness. Good character is the ultimate objective of the public schools, but the schools have to a large extent failed to achieve this objective. Godless character education courses are inconsistent with human nature and fail to produce civil righteousness. We believe that Bible reading without comment is the best means we have to modify the extreme secular character of our present-day schools. We may safely leave the outcomes to the Lord. Dr. Walther says in one of his letters: "I would not move a finger to help banish the Bible from the schools merely for the sake of being a stickler for principle" (Vol. II, p.193). One of our fathers said: "Where the Bible is, there is blessing. And what glorious blessings, though unknown to us, may the mere reading of the Bible in the public schools have wrought! If there is a blessing in it, as the saying runs, destroy it not. Applied to Bible reading this means: If in the public schools it is permissible to read the Bible (this heavenly well-spring of life and grace), let us not look with disfavor on the practice, but rejoice with all our hearts. . . . Let us thank God that there are public schools in which the reading of the Bible is still permitted." (Western District, 1871.) At a teachers' conference Dr. C. C. Schmidt exclaimed: "Why should we try to withhold the Bible, God's life-giving Word, from these people?" We are therefore of the opinion that Lutherans should be friendly disposed toward Bible reading without comment and not unite with atheists, Catholics, and liberals in

agitating against the practice. We know that such Bible reading is, in many instances, restricted to ethical portions of the Scripture; that the evangelical content of Scripture is purposely omitted from the selection of readings. This, however, can be counteracted. What is to hinder us from placing copies of the Bible, in particular the New Testament, into the hands of public school pupils so that they may become acquainted with the Gospel and find life and salvation in Christ? May God grant us grace to ponder this problem and all other problems related to religion and education in all wisdom and seriousness, and may He above all give us courage and willingness to promote the parochial school and other educational agencies through which the home and the church can most adequately minister to the needs of our children, young people and adults.

Family Magazine

In compliance with the recommendation of the 1941 convention, the Board for Parish Education presented recommendations to the Saginaw Convention on the publication of a family magazine. The Synod resolved "that the Board for Parish Education, together with the management of Concordia Publishing House, be empowered to formulate plans and policies according to which such a family magazine could be edited and published. (*Proceedings*, 1944, p. 278.)

During the past triennium your Board has given considerable thought and attention to this project. The thought of combining the editorship of the family magazine with projects in adult education has not appeared feasible. Nor has it appeared desirable to have the Board for Parish Education assume responsibility for editing this magazine. Concordia Publishing House has therefore agreed to sponsor this project. The Board for Parish Education will, however, assist in the formulation of policies which are to govern the family magazine and to help in the production of articles for the magazine.

Lutheran Boys and Girls of America

At the Saginaw Convention, Synod referred the program of the "Lutheran Boys and Girls of America" to the Board of Christian Education "for further study, supervision, and recommendation to the congregations of Synod." (*Proceedings*, p. 146.)

In carrying out this directive the Board for Parish Education has studied the objectives and the program of the "Lutheran Boys and Girls of America" and has come to the following conclusions:

1. The Lutheran Boys and Girls of America is a worthy organization in Synod.
2. There should be no objection if an individual or an or-

ganization in Synod decides to sponsor and support Lutheran Boys and Girls of America.

3. Laymen and laywomen are urged to assume the local leadership of Lutheran Boys and Girls of America groups under the direction of the congregation and the pastor.

The Board for Parish Education interprets "supervision" to mean that any changes in objectives or fundamental departure in programs sponsored by Lutheran Boys and Girls of America must be submitted to the Board for Parish Education for approval and that no financial obligations on the part of the Board for Parish Education are involved.

Philosophy of Education

We regret that so far we have been unable to comply with the directive of the 1941 convention that we compose a treatise on the Lutheran point of view in education.

Research Fund

The Research Fund, established by the 1944 convention, allocated \$1,500 per annum for the next triennium to our Board for special research work in the field of vacation Bible schools, science textbooks, primary religion, and other projects. This allocation of funds has permitted us to give special attention to many projects that could not otherwise have been undertaken. Among the projects that have been financed by this fund are the Textbook Committee, the Bible Study Committee, the Committee on State Aid, the Committee on Religion in the Public Schools, the High School Committee, and the Handwork Committee.

Obviously, we have just scratched the surface as to the possibilities of research in the many fields of Christian education. Certainly the fields of testing in religion, the curriculum, textbooks, methods, organization and administration require continued study. Plans are being developed by our Board that call for much greater activity in this area.

Sunday School Hymnal

Synod in 1944 rejected the memorial requesting the publication of a children's hymnal and instead requested the Board to concentrate on a "suitable book containing hymns, carols, prayers, etc., written for children of the primary school age," and a brief manual containing suggestions for the best use of the material in the *Lutheran Hymnal* with children's groups. The primary book of songs has been completed and is in process of publication. Inasmuch as the Hymnology Committee is producing a children's hymnal, publication of a manual seems to be unnecessary.

Committee on Marriage and the Family

The Board for Parish Education's report to the Saginaw Convention in outlining the program of adult education made definite reference to the need of help in the field of the home and the family, stating specifically:

"Christian parents need help and training for establishing and maintaining Christian homes, solving family problems— young married adults need special guidance in matters pertaining to marriage and the Christian home."

Synod authorized the carrying out of the plans for adult education and the appointment of committees as these become necessary. (*Proceedings*, pp. 119 and 134.)

Pursuant to this general directive, your Board has through its department of adult education outlined a program of study and action in the field of the Christian family and is setting up a sub-committee on marriage and the family, which is to help supply guidance in this important field.

Conclusion

We have reached the end of our report except for the recommendations which follow below. The report indicates that our Synod has every reason to thank God for further progress in Christian parish education in the past triennium. Viewed from a distance, our diversified program of parish education resembles a coat of many colors. Yet that coat is all of one warp and woof, and its multicolored strands are held together by only one seam—the consecrated effort of our pastors, teachers, and laymen to make children and adults wise unto salvation through faith in Christ Jesus. In its meetings, the Board for Parish Education was often overwhelmed by the vast array of important items on its agenda. We did not always succeed to dispose of our business with desired dispatch. We failed to rally the entire constituency of our Synod to a wholehearted support of Christian parish education. We also made mistakes. We implore God to forgive us these failures and mistakes. For all blessings which have come to our Synod through us, we give glory to God alone.

We move forward into the second century of Christian parish education with a buoyant faith. God's mercy has blessed us in the past. That mercy will bless us in the second century. That mercy endures forever.

Recommendations

1. Centennial

1.1. In grateful recognition of the manifold blessings which God has bestowed upon our Church through our various institutions of Christian education, the Board for Parish Education calls upon

the entire church membership of our Synod to praise and thank God for these precious blessings.

1.2. Mindful of the important consequences of the decisions reached by our Synod at this historic convention, the Board for Parish Education calls upon the entire Synod for a determined effort to expand and improve our system of Christian education. We urge Synod, every synodical District, every congregation, every family, and every individual member of Synod, to give emphatic expression to this determination in word and action. We implore God to bless all our pastors, teachers, and laity in their efforts to implement this high resolve.

2. The Christian Home

In view of the importance of the Christian home in the program of Christian education, we recommend that every congregation of our Synod be urged to plan a constructive program to build and strengthen the Christian home. This would include:

2.1. That every family of our Church be encouraged to meet more and more the Biblical standards of a Christian home, to set up a family altar, to emphasize Christian child training, to utilize the facilities for Christian education in the congregation, and to seek by precept and example to make the home a positive influence in the Christian training of the child.

2.2. That courses on Christian family life and parent education be given in Bible classes, by men and women's groups, and by parent-teacher associations.

3. Parochial Schools

3.1. The statistics for 1945 show that only 27.8% of our children of school age are in our parochial schools. Ideally we should have all of our children in our schools, but this goal is probably unattainable. As an attainable objective for the next twenty-five years, we submit that Synod adopt the goal of having 50% of our school-age children in our schools. Obviously, some Districts will far exceed this average. Many individual congregations will be able to reach the 100% goal or to come close to it.

Setting this goal is a venture in faith. To attain it will require faith, prayer, consecration, determination, and leadership. Progress must be made step by step in the respective Districts and the congregations, but some growth should be evident each year. Such growth in our system of parochial schools is demanded alike by concern for our children and concern for the future of the Church. The children have need for an integrated program of Christian education in home, church, and school. The Church has need for a well-indoctrinated laity. Only as we build our system of parochial schools, can this be assured.

We rejoice in the growing interest in the parochial school and in the increased determination to provide this agency for our children. We urge our synodical leaders to encourage the expansion of our parochial school system; we urge our congregations to make every effort to give their children the benefits which the parochial school can provide; and we call upon our pastors, teachers, and lay people to give leadership in this expansion.

3.2. An expanding system of parochial schools will obviously require a greater number of teachers. District officials have had serious problems in meeting the requirements of their congregations for teachers. The serious emergency has been met by measures that are far from satisfactory. Both to meet current needs and to expand our system of parochial schools, we need more teachers. We therefore recommend:

1. That the Teachers Colleges give special attention to enrolling more male students.
2. That all Districts and all congregations within each District be urged to assist in providing an adequate and geographically well-distributed supply of male students for our teachers' colleges.
3. That, to increase our facilities for teacher training, Synod through the Board for Higher Education do the following:
 - a. Gradually eliminate the high school departments from our Teachers Colleges over a four-year period for the time being.
 - b. Adapt the high school departments of our preparatory schools to serve also as preparatory schools for our teacher training institutions. We submit that it is a more urgent requirement that we provide pre-normal college training for prospective teachers than to provide general education for those who are not candidates for the ministry.
 - c. Suggest courses and sequences of courses at our Lutheran high schools which would prepare students for our Teachers' Colleges. Synod might well subsidize individual students preparing themselves either for the teaching profession or the ministry.

3.3. Relative to the resolutions adopted at Saginaw (see *Proceedings*, p. 135) concerning the liberalization of Church Extension Funds for educational purposes, your Board recommends the following:

1. That Synod urge District Church Extension committees to carry out the regulation of Synod with regard to loans for new schools, and also that Synod revise its own limit of \$10,000 for a single project to a much higher figure. This will also require that the Districts adjust loans upward in line with increased building costs of today.
2. That Synod urge District Mission Boards and Church Extension Committees to adopt the policy when purchasing real estate and planning church buildings for a new mission, to take into consideration the eventual needs for a complete program of Christian education in the congregation, including the parochial

school, and to make adequate provision for the same in the original purchase of real estate property. In far too many instances, congregations find themselves handicapped because the property purchased for them proves inadequate for them in a short time.

3. That Synod urge District Mission Boards to consider the advisability of erecting a school building with temporary chapel facilities, as the first building unit in a mission congregation, particularly in urban areas. This will enable the mission station to begin with a school and to build up the congregation around the nucleus of the parochial school. It will also permit more effective planning of the congregation's plant, for permanent chapels erected in the early stages of a mission are frequently inadequate for the needs of the growing congregation and are also unsuitable to be converted into schoolrooms.

4. *Sunday School*

4.1. That the idea of the Sunday school as the "children's church" be everywhere discouraged and that our congregations conscientiously train the young in regular church attendance.

4.2. That evangelism or personal soul-winning be made one of the major objectives of the Sunday school, and that to this end a definite program be planned with the objective of reaching the children and also unchurched adults living in the community.

4.3. That our Sunday schools throughout Synod be encouraged to build the Nursery (Cradle) Roll and Nursery Class, and utilize it to the fullest extent, both for the sake of the families of the church and for the benefit of unchurched families that may be won for Christ through Nursery Roll endeavor.

4.4. That District Boards of Education give leadership and guidance in organizing circuit Sunday school associations in co-operation with the Visitors of the respective circuits. Sunday school associations afford an excellent opportunity for teachers to receive guidance in their work and stimulation to faithful and effective teaching.

4.5. That unusual care be exercised in the selection of teachers; that regular teachers' meetings be held in the interest of doctrinally sound and effective teaching; and that all congregations sponsor our synodical teacher-training program.

4.6. That our congregations be urged to give public recognition to their Sunday school teachers for the quiet but effective work they are doing in behalf of the children and youth of the congregation.

4.7. The Board for Parish Education herewith requests Synod to furnish an additional writer for the Sunday School Office. We make this request for the following reasons:

1. The scope of the work is so great as to be beyond the capacity of one person. The Sunday School Office is responsible for the

preparation of materials to meet the needs of six groups: Nursery, Beginners, Primary, Junior, Intermediate, and Senior. The editor has the additional responsibility of directing the preparation of materials for the post-confirmation age. It is humanly impossible for one man to do justice to so many age levels, each of which calls for specialized knowledge of child psychology, of materials and methods. The Sunday School Office is also responsible for the preparation of materials for released-time classes. This field calls for intensive study, but the study cannot be made unless the editor sacrifices time that should be devoted to Sunday school literature.

2. The Board for Parish Education receives frequent requests for improved materials and for a greater variety of materials than we have been able to furnish. Our Sunday schools have grown to such an extent that the enrollment in this agency exceeds by far that of any other educational agency of our Church. Therefore, more attention should be given to the Sunday school than ever before. Even granting that an editor is versatile and knows his field, yet his abilities are limited. In order to provide materials that are up to date and sufficiently varied to meet the demands of the present age, we must have more than one person engaged in the study and preparation of Sunday school lessons and other materials for use in the Sunday school.
3. It is unwise and hazardous for a church body as large as ours to throw the entire responsibility for preparing Sunday school lessons on one person. If Sunday school lessons are to be kept up to date and if the work is to go forward, we must train additional personnel for that work. At least one person should be employed in the Sunday school work and receive the necessary training, so that he will be able to assume the responsibility in case that should become necessary. In view of the large enrollment of our Sunday schools, we must look into the future, and we do so only when we train workers.

5. Bible Class

5.1. That all District Boards of Parish Education be asked to study the Bible-class situation in their parishes, to urge congregations to provide separate Bible classes for adolescents, young people, and adults in sufficient number, and to assist the congregations in building up, improving, and expanding their Bible classes, and thus encourage all communicant members to participate actively in a well-prepared Bible-study program.

5.2. That all congregations of Synod be encouraged to hold Sunday morning Bible classes for all post-confirmation age groups during the regular Sunday school period and to have additional classes whenever possible.

6. Part-Time Agencies of Religious Instruction

6.1. Inasmuch as the Sunday school falls far short of providing enough time for the adequate instruction of our children in religion, we recommend that all congregations be urged to study ways and

means of providing additional time for religious instruction through the various part-time agencies.

6.2. Vacation Bible schools, Saturday schools, and released-time classes, each offer unique additions to the educational program of the local congregation. Quite likely few congregations will want to sponsor all three of these agencies, but we urge each congregation to study the possibility of each and to adopt those best suited to its local conditions.

6.3. In any consideration of the three educational agencies their strong missionary potentialities should not be overlooked. We urge our congregations to make the fullest possible use of our part-time agencies, both for supplementing Sunday school instruction and for capitalizing on opportunities for mission work.

7. High Schools

7.1. That Synod encourage our congregations to recognize the Lutheran high school as an extension of their facilities for Christian education. In most instances it will be impossible for individual congregations to sponsor a high school. The several congregations in an area are urged to form a high school association. High schools thus sponsored are a type of central school.

7.2. Congregations are urged to seek the guidance of their District boards and of the Board for Parish Education so that they may have the benefit of professional guidance in setting up their programs. There are obviously certain minimum requirements that a successful high school project must meet. Ill-advised attempts to promote a high school without a sufficient constituency, without adequate reckoning of the financial support needed, etc., will not produce satisfactory high schools.

8. Adult Education

8.1. It is recommended that Districts and congregations inaugurate their program of adult education by making a special effort in Bible study and parent education.

8.2. It is recommended that every congregation of Synod promote the reading and study of the Bible by setting up Bible classes for the adult groups in the parish.

9. Lutheran Education Week

9.1. Lutheran Education Week has proved to be a real blessing to the Church in the promotion of Christian education. In view of the effective use which many congregations have made of the occasion and the materials, the Board for Parish Education urges wider participation in the promotion.

9.2. Numerous objections have been raised to the fact that in our promotion of Christian education we have made education

tracts available only on a purchase basis. Our small congregations in particular are hampered in their efforts to promote Christian education when promotional materials in this field are available only on a purchase basis. In view of the need of giving assistance in the promotion of a broad program of Christian education, the Board for Parish Education recommends that it be given a directive to make available free promotional materials for certain aspects of its program and that funds be made available for this purpose.

10. *Special Assignments to the Board for Parish Education*

10.1. *State Aid.* The Board for Parish Education recommends that Synod reaffirm the position on State aid taken at the Saginaw convention. This emphasizes:

1. That the social service program of the State should in equity be available to all children of school age, irrespective of their school association, and that the Church can accept this program as it is offered and may even be within its rights in demanding it.
2. That the granting of tax moneys by the State to subsidize church schools is *de facto* support of the teaching program of church schools, hence also support of religious instruction. Therefore, we as citizens should not agitate for State aid, but should oppose the granting of State funds for the support of church schools. The position taken by Synod three years ago has since been confirmed by the Supreme Court (majority opinion), which has ruled that all children of school age are entitled to the benefits of the State's public welfare program, but declares that all use of tax moneys for the support of the teaching program of church schools is contrary to the First Amendment of the Constitution.

10.2. *Religious Education in State-Supported Schools.* Religious education in State-supported schools is a live issue in many communities. Owing to the very nature of the problem and its many ramifications, the Board for Parish Education finds it impossible at this time to offer a policy which Synod might adopt. We have therefore presented only "An Opinion" (see above, pp. 226—235), with the hope that those who are confronted with any phase of this problem will receive guidance from it.

11. *Board of Christian Education in the Local Congregation*

11.1. The promotion and supervision of Christian education in the local congregation can best be handled by a special Board of Christian Education. We recommend that every congregation be urged to elect such a Board.

11.2. The program of Christian education in the local congregation should embrace the range from infancy through adulthood. We recommend that local boards be urged to develop a program that reaches every child, youth, and adult in the congregation.

11.3. We recommend that the local boards be urged to set up a program of guidance that will enroll children in the complete

educational program of the church. Home, church, and school must work together in the Christian training of our children. It is unsatisfactory when children attend Sunday school, but do not attend church; it is unsatisfactory when children attend our parochial school, but not our Sunday school. We must take time to explain our complete educational program to those who wish to enroll and insist that the entire program be utilized, not just a small portion of it.

12. *District Boards*

12.1. Two new areas of activity have been added to the responsibilities of the Board for Parish Education: Lutheran high schools and adult education. For effective functioning at the District level, we recommend that all Districts add the supervision of these areas to the responsibilities of their Boards of Christian Education.

12.2. The effective unit of approach to many problems of Christian education is the synodical circuit. At this level, Sunday school institutes are conveniently sponsored; at this level, also, some Districts are sponsoring circuit workshops in Christian education. The Board for Parish Education recommends that all Districts be urged to include in their programs the promotion of Christian education at the circuit level. We recommend also that all Visitors be urged to become active as leaders of Christian education in their respective circuits.

12.3. In view of the broad program of Christian education that must be promoted and supervised in the Districts, it is advisable to put a superintendent in charge of the program as the administrative officer of the District Board. This is advisable even in small Districts. Smaller Districts may, for financial reasons, have to combine the office of Superintendent with duties in other fields. Until such full-time assistance can be given, District Boards are obviously laboring under a handicap.

12.4. In view of the broad program of Christian education under the leadership of the District boards, it is urged that monthly meetings be held.

13. *The Board for Parish Education*

13.1. *Extension of "News Service."* Synod is urged to approve an extension of the *News Service* to provide a periodical for pastors, teachers, and laymen to promote all departments of parish education.

The *News Service* has rendered outstanding service to the Church in promoting the parochial school. The growing interest in Christian education through Lutheran elementary schools is, humanly speaking, in large part due to the repeated stimulation provided by Mr. A. C. Stellhorn through the *News Service*. Since

the program of Christian education in the local congregation embraces more than the elementary school, pastors, teachers, and local Boards of Christian Education need information and suggestions for all agencies of Christian education sponsored by them. So far we have had no outlet for the work of our various departments. This means that we are handicapped in assisting our congregations in their program of parish education. To provide the necessary assistance, we urge the approval of this requested extension of the *News Service*. The following details are suggested:

1. That the *News Service* be continued through 1947. (This would complete 25 years of service for this periodical.)
2. That beginning January 1, 1948, the *News Service* be extended to a monthly publication of 16 pages, ten issues per year, that will give attention to the entire parish education program.
3. That the editorial responsibility be lodged in the staff, with the executive secretary as editor, each staff member making contributions pertaining to the work of his department or handling other assignments as may be required.
4. That the name of the new publication be "Lutheran Parish Education."
5. That the new publication be available free of charge to all pastors and teachers and other called servants of the Church, lay members of District and synodical Boards of Education, women teachers, supply teachers (if requested), and students at our seminaries and teachers' colleges, and available to others on a subscription basis of \$1.00 per year.
6. That the new publication be printed.
7. That additional funds be made available to cover the publication of this magazine. The cost of producing this magazine will be, roughly, \$6,000 per year.

13.2. *Allotment for Research*. The annual allotment for research during the past triennium has permitted study of important aspects of the parish program. In view of the importance of further activity in this area, the Board for Parish Education respectfully requests that \$3,000 per annum for the next triennium be made available for this purpose.

13.3. *Research Fund (Centennial Thankoffering)*. We respectfully submit that the \$400,000 Research Fund established through the Centennial Thankoffering should be used in part for research in education. We also request that the Board for Parish Education be represented on the committee that will determine for which purposes the Centennial Research Fund is to be used.

THE BOARD FOR PARISH EDUCATION
PAUL M. BRETSCHER, *Chairman*
L. J. DIERKER, *Secretary*

Concerning these educational matters the following memorials were submitted:

Sunday School Teacher Training

(Memorial 202)

In this Centennial year of Synod, the Sunday School Teacher Training Committee gives thanks to God for His blessings on the efforts expended in the service of Sunday school teacher education. Up to ten years ago not more than two or three hundred teachers had been enlisted in any single study group. At the time of our latest report 17,116 teachers have been reported enrolled in courses and working for credit out of a possible total of about 32,000. Significant also is the fact that 35,293 credits have been issued for courses completed satisfactorily.

But the influence of the teacher-training program goes beyond the number of teachers enrolled for credit. Some indication may be gained from the number of books sold, which amounts to 184,471, an average of about six for every Sunday school teacher in the Missouri Synod. Our Sunday schools have made commendable progress toward the goal "Every Teacher a Trained Teacher."

These courses are well adapted for leadership training for church workers other than Sunday school teachers. Synod may want to encourage congregations to use these courses not only for Sunday school teachers, but also for laymen who are interested in better indoctrination and better understanding of beliefs and practices held essential in the Lutheran Church.

Pastors and other instructors of these courses are still assuring the Committee that the program provides the best material for Sunday school teacher training yet devised by Synod. The Committee sincerely appreciates the helpful suggestions made by the brethren who sent in proposals for the improvement of the courses. We look to continued criticism of the material for its steady improvement.

In this Centennial year we thank God for the interest our pastors, teachers, and laymen have revealed in the training of Sunday school teachers. We pray that His grace may ever rest upon this venture, and that our goal "Every Teacher a Trained Teacher" may be more fully realized from year to year.

PAUL KOENIG, *Chairman*
A. C. MUELLER, *Secretary*

Bible Study and Bible Classes

(Memorial 203)

In January, 1945, representatives of the Board for Parish Education, the Board for Young People's Work, the Walther League, and Concordia Publishing House met in St. Louis for the purpose of surveying the field of Bible study and to determine

whether co-ordination of effort in the publication of materials might be achieved. Before adjournment, the representatives appointed a Committee on Bible Classes with instructions to study objectives and materials, undertake necessary research, and submit a report in due time.

The Committee (Dean R. Jesse, chairman, Dr. Th. Graebner, Dr. J. M. Weidenschilling, and Rev. A. C. Mueller, secretary) began its studies immediately. Sessions were held regularly during 1945 and 1946. The following studies were made and then published as a mimeographed booklet of fifty-four pages: "Objectives of the Bible Class," "The Bible Class in Parish Education," "Questionnaire with Analysis and Evaluation," "The Bible-Class Situation," "Promotion and Improvement of Bible Classes," "Suggested Courses for Various Age Groups," "Throwing the Responsibility on the Laity," "Emphases in the Course of Study," "Publication of Courses," "Materials and Methods."

A fairly accurate picture of the Bible-class situation was obtained by means of the questionnaire. The general complaint of respondents was that of an indifference so deeply rooted as to discourage effort and planning. Various causes were said to account for the indifference of the laity. The Bible-class idea is relatively recent. People are unwilling to enroll because they have not been trained to attend Bible classes. Confirmation is usually regarded as graduation from the formal educational program of the congregation. Everywhere the either-or policy prevails; church members think they are free to choose between the Sunday school and the church service; they feel no obligation to attend both. Some believe that by emphasizing Catechism and Bible History we have given the Bible a secondary place in the thinking of our people. Laymen are indifferent because they are ignorant of the contents of the Book. The language of our version is said to be an obstacle to Bible study. Many leaders are not equipped to make the Bible a fascinating book to the people. We have neglected to train laymen for Bible class teaching. Pastors have in many cases failed to utilize meetings of organizations for Bible study. All these factors contribute to a Bible-class situation which is truly alarming.

On November 30, 1946, the Committee reported to the larger group of representatives. After hearing the report, the group was unanimously of the opinion that the Bible-class situation should be brought to the attention of Synod, that our pastors should be enlisted to promote a Bible-class program, and that steps should be taken immediately to enroll our laymen everywhere in Bible classes. To ensure the preparation of an adequate Bible-study program, the synodical Board for Parish Education, in a

meeting held December, 1946, appointed a Council on Bible Study, consisting of professors, pastors, parochial school teachers, and laymen, twenty-six in all.

The Board for Parish Education, the Board for Young People's Work, the Walther League, and Concordia Publishing House, being of one mind in this matter, respectfully submit the following memorial to Synod:

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Church claims to be the Bible Church and regards the inspired Word of God as the only rule and norm of faith and life; and

WHEREAS, Every Christian should be versed in the Scriptures so as to be able to bear witness to the faith, to be on his guard against false teachers, and to order his daily life according to the Word; and

WHEREAS, Less than eight per cent of the communicant membership of our Church is enrolled in the Bible class; and

WHEREAS, The great majority of our adult church members are indifferent toward the Bible class and many of them are remiss in the devotional reading and study of the Bible, which should accompany Bible class attendance; and

WHEREAS, Many pastors are apparently not aware of the great blessings that would come to their parishes through consecrated Bible study groups; and

WHEREAS, Our children and young people need the good example of adult Christians to encourage them to attend Sunday school and church regularly and conscientiously; and

WHEREAS, Our laymen, in this age of neo-paganism and godlessness, are vitally in need of the enlightenment and strength which comes through the study of the Holy Scriptures; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the seriousness of the present neglect of Bible study be brought home to all members of our Church;

That congregations be urged in all seriousness to promote Bible classes in their midst and that all members of our Church be urged to set a good example by attending Bible classes;

That all congregations be admonished to co-operate in promoting the Bible-study program for our high school youth, our young people and adults, as this program is developed and brought to the attention of clergy and laity;

That all organizations in the congregation, such as the men's club, the ladies' aid, and the young people's society, be urged to devote part of their time to Bible study;

That District Boards of Education place the Bible study problem

lem on their agenda and co-operate with the Board for Parish Education in introducing and furthering the program;

That, finally, the Bible-class situation be made a matter of heartfelt prayer and deliberation in conferences and in parish and circuit meetings, to the end that the Bible-study program may achieve its purpose, to the glory of God and for the advancement of the individual Christian and of the Kingdom of God.

PAUL M. BRETSCHER, *Board for Parish Education*
CLARENCE PETERS, *Board for Young People's Work*
O. H. THEISS, *Walther League*
O. A. DORN, *Concordia Publishing House*

Launching a Synod-Wide Bible Study Movement

(Memorial 204)

Through its department of adult education the Board for Parish Education has made further exploration of the Bible study situation in our Synod. This study has revealed that the causes underlying a widespread lack of organized Bible study go very deep. The Board for Parish Education therefore appointed a Council on Bible Study, which has continued these investigations and set up a constructive plan of action which will make a positive approach along four lines:

1. Bible classes and Bible study in the local church;
2. The more profitable use of the Bible in the home;
3. Increased and more effective use of the Bible in all agencies of Christian education;
4. The training of more capable Bible class teachers.

The Council on Bible study, composed of twenty-six persons, includes in its membership representatives from the Walther League, the Lutheran Laymen's League, the Lutheran Women's Missionary League, the Board for Young People's Work, and the Student Service Commission. It has been working at its task since the beginning of this calendar year through eight subcommittees.

It believes that Bible study is a most vital need of the Church today, and that only a long-range program consistently followed will bring the desired improvement. It is confident that the people of our Synod are ready for such a program and that they will respond favorably. In line with the four approaches indicated above, the Council on Bible Study submits the following resolution.

WHEREAS, The Word of God has continued with us during a century of synodical existence; and

WHEREAS, The strength and growth which have characterized our beloved Synod and its institutions have derived directly from the Scriptures; and

WHEREAS, Our Synod must fulfill its mission for Christ in a second century far more hazardous and confused than the first; and

WHEREAS, Only the Word of God can supply the spiritual convictions, courage, and guidance to fulfill that mission and achieve new and even greater victories for Christ; therefore be it

Resolved, 1. That this Centennial Convention heartily endorse the efforts of the Board for Parish Education to promote Bible study;

2. That this convention herewith officially launch a Synod-wide Bible Study Movement;

3. That Synod request all Districts and their boards, all congregations, all parish and interparish organizations, and every member of Synod to give priority to the reading and study of the Bible by the individual, by the family, and by all educational agencies;

4. That Synod encourage most particularly the founding and expansion of Bible classes in all parishes, especially as Bible class departments of the Sunday school, that our people may learn to use the Lord's Day for study as well as worship;

5. That it urge congregations to make provision for post-confirmation Bible study for all age groups (e. g., high school, young adults, older adults);

6. That Synod encourage the use of all methods leading directly into the Bible and, for adults particularly, a study of the Bible by individual books as God has given them to us, in order to promote at-homeness in the whole Scripture and a disposition to master it;

7. That Synod urge congregations to relate Bible study more closely to the needs and situations of life today and to the mission of the Christian in home, parish, community, and world;

8. That Synod encourage the increased use of the Bible itself in private and family devotions, through guidance in planning devotions for various age levels and for individual needs and family purposes;

9. That Synod advocate increased and more effective use of the Bible itself in our elementary and secondary Christian education agencies in order to encourage Bible reading, and the practice of the devotional life;

10. That Synod encourage the establishment in Lutheran centers of Bible Institutes and Evening Schools for more advanced courses in Bible study to produce from among the laity more trained Bible students, Bible teachers, and Christian workers;

11. That Synod request all our schools of higher education to

offer more instruction in specific techniques of Bible study and Bible class teaching, and to provide for more experience during college and seminary days in Bible class leadership;

12. That Synod commend the devotional life and the Bible study needs of the Church to the persistent and heartfelt prayer of all, since success in achieving the objectives of Bible study must come as a special blessing from our gracious God.

THE COUNCIL ON BIBLE STUDY
OF THE BOARD FOR PARISH EDUCATION

OSCAR E. FEUCHT, *Chairman*

ARNOLD C. MUELLER, *Secretary*

Approved by the Board for Parish Education

PAUL M. BRETSCHER, *Chairman*

L. J. DIERKER, *Secretary*

Free Promotional Materials for Parish Education

(Memorial 205)

WHEREAS, The educational program of the Church requires aggressive promotion; and

WHEREAS, The production of promotional materials for the various agencies of Christian education is necessary for such promotion; and

WHEREAS, Congregations are handicapped in their utilization of such materials when educational tracts and other promotional materials are available only as sales items; and

WHEREAS, The availability of free mission tracts shows the greater advantage of making such materials available to congregations free of charge; and

WHEREAS, Numerous objections have been raised to the previous practice according to which we are forced to exact a fee for such materials; therefore be it

Resolved, That we respectfully request Synod to make available to the Board for Parish Education \$35,000 per year for the next triennium so that they can make available such materials free to our various congregations.

SUPERINTENDENTS' CONFERENCE

H. J. BOETTCHER, *Chairman*

Educational Measurements Bureau

(Memorial 206)

WHEREAS, Standard tests have come to be accepted more and more as desirable instruments in effective school administration;

WHEREAS, Tests developed by the various secular testing

bureaus cannot take cognizance of the curricular contents and emphases required by the Bible-based and Christ-centered teaching of our schools;

WHEREAS, There is a felt need for such instruments of measurement specially designed to meet our own requirements; and

WHEREAS, The Faculty of our Seward Concordia (especially Dr. T. G. Stelzer) has been doing work along these lines that has met with favor in several Districts and has shown gratifying results; therefore

We, the Boards for Parish Education of the two Nebraska Districts, herewith petition the venerable Synod, in convention assembled, to make the following provisions:

1. To establish a Lutheran Educational Measurements Bureau (elementary level) under the general supervision of the Board for Parish Education;

2. To grant the Board for Parish Education an annual appropriation for financing this bureau;

3. To locate the research and administrative facilities of this Bureau at Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr.

Respectfully submitted by resolution of the joint meeting of the two District boards,

SOUTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT
BOARD FOR PARISH EDUCATION

E. O. POTRATZ, *Chairman*

NORTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT
BOARD FOR PARISH EDUCATION

THEO. STOLP, *Chairman*

Teachers Not to Change Positions During School Year

(Memorial 207)

By unanimous vote of the voters' assembly of St. Luke's Ev. Lutheran Church of Cleveland, Ohio, the following memorial is being respectfully submitted:

WHEREAS, It has repeatedly occurred that teachers who received calls to other congregations have left their charges in midterm, thus causing disruption and inconvenience to the school they were serving; and

WHEREAS, Christian love should rule both teachers and congregations in the matter of the divine call; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod establish a rule whereby teachers are urgently requested not to leave their charges upon receipt of a call until the end of the current school year; and be it further

Resolved, That Synod urge all congregations, when calling teachers, to permit said teachers to finish the school year in the congregation from which they are being called.

ST. LUKE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH
OF CLEVELAND, OHIO

G. R. NAUMANN, *Pastor*

E. W. FALCH, *Secretary*

Teacher Shortage

(Unprinted Memorial 60)

WHEREAS, There is constant need for observing trends in school development; and

WHEREAS, There exists a great teacher shortage at present, to the detriment of our school system; and

WHEREAS, This shortage may be increased if efforts are made at school expansion; and

WHEREAS, A judicious recruiting of boys and girls for the teaching profession in our schools is a problem which is always with us; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod be asked to provide for a standing committee for

- a. the purpose of studying trends in school enrollments;
- b. the purpose of proposing adequate facilities for the proper training of our future teachers; and
- c. the purpose of proposing plans for the judicious recruiting of boys and girls for our Teachers Colleges; and be it further

Resolved, That this committee be composed of representatives from, a. The Board for Parish Education; b. the Board for Higher Education; c. our Teachers Colleges; d. Superintendents' Conference.

WHEREAS, It is often difficult to open a new school because a congregation may find it difficult to obtain a teacher; and

WHEREAS, A newly organized school should have the best teacher available; therefore be it

Resolved, That we urge Districts to call one or several successful men teachers who could be assigned to strategic positions for opening and firmly establishing new schools.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

ACTION

Concerning the Report of the Board for Parish Education and the above memorials, including Unprinted Memorial 37, Committee 4 brought in the following resolutions, which were *adopted* by Synod:

Resolution 1

(Memorial 201, especially page 238 ff.)

WHEREAS, God has bestowed manifold blessings upon our Church through our various institutions and agencies of Christian education; be it

Resolved,

1. That we call upon the entire membership of Synod to praise and thank God for these precious blessings;

2. That we urge every synodical District, every congregation, every family, and every individual member of Synod to join in making a determined effort to expand and improve our system of Christian education;

3. That we ask the Lord to bless the work of all our pastors, teachers, and laity in such efforts.

Resolution 2

WHEREAS, The Christian home has always been the bulwark of the Church; and

WHEREAS, The home influence exceeds that of any other educational agency; and

WHEREAS, The war and its aftermath have contributed to a further breakdown of the American home; and

WHEREAS, The Church is the most powerful ally the home can have and is in position to give it the greatest help; and

WHEREAS, Some materials for courses on Christian family life and parent education are now available, with others in preparation; be it

Resolved,

1. That every parish of our Synod be urged to plan a constructive program to strengthen the Christian home;

2. That our agencies for Christian education be urged to work more effectively with parents through co-operative planning;

3. That our pastors and teachers give special study to the problems confronting the American home with the view of finding ways and means to come to its assistance;

4. That courses on Christian family life and parent education be taken up by Bible classes, men's and women's groups, and parent-teacher associations;

5. That every family of our Church be encouraged to work toward meeting more and more the Biblical standards of a Christian home.

Resolution 3

WHEREAS, Statistics for 1945 show that only 27.8 per cent of our children of school age are in our parochial schools; and

WHEREAS, The ideal of 100 per cent is not attainable in every instance; and

WHEREAS, Concern for our children and concern for the future of the Church demands evident growth in our system of parochial schools each year; be it

Resolved,

1. That we rejoice in, and thank the Lord for, the growing interest in the parochial school and the increased determination to provide this agency for our children;

2. That, as an attainable objective for the next twenty-five years, Synod adopt the goal of having 50 per cent of our school-age children in our schools.

Resolution 4

WHEREAS, An expanding system of parochial schools will obviously require a greater number of teachers; and

WHEREAS, The present serious emergency has been met by measures that are far from satisfactory; be it

Resolved,

1. That we encourage the teachers' colleges to continue to give special attention to enrolling more male students;

2. That all Districts and all congregations within each District be urged to assist in providing an adequate and geographically well-distributed supply of male students for our teachers' colleges;

3. That a committee with representation from the Board for Parish Education, the Board for Higher Education, the teachers' colleges, and the Superintendents' Conference be appointed by the *Praesidium*, the purpose of this committee to be

a. To study trends in school enrollments;

b. To propose adequate facilities for the proper training of our future teachers;

c. To propose plans for the judicious recruiting of students for our teachers' colleges.

Resolution 5

WHEREAS, The question of religious education in State-supported schools is a live issue in many communities; and

WHEREAS, This problem has many ramifications; and

WHEREAS, There is still a divergence of opinion among those who have studied this matter carefully in the past triennium; be it

Resolved,

1. That Synod commend the Board for Parish Education and others for the careful and painstaking studies carried on in this field of religious education in State-supported schools;
2. That Synod refrain from adopting any specific policy in this matter at this time;
3. That the Board for Parish Education be directed to continue its studies and report its findings at the next convention.

SYNOD-WIDE BIBLE-STUDY PROGRAM

(Memorials 203 and 204)

Resolution 6

Resolved,

1. That this Centennial Convention heartily endorse and herewith officially launch a Synod-Wide Bible Study Program;
2. That we as a Synod urge every congregation in all seriousness to make a careful survey of Bible reading and Bible study in its midst, with constructive action in view;
3. That we encourage our congregations to provide Bible classes in sufficient number for adolescents, young people, and adults, and thus encourage all communicant members to participate actively in a well-planned Bible study program;
4. That we encourage particularly the development of Sunday morning Bible classes for all communicants as a department of the Sunday school, that our people may learn to use the Lord's day for study as well as worship;
5. That we encourage all teachers of Bible classes to use methods which lead the learner more directly into his own Bible and help him relate the Bible more closely to the Christian's mission in life;
6. That we encourage the increased use of the Bible itself in private and family devotions;
7. That we advocate the increased and more fruitful use of the Bible in all of our elementary and secondary agencies of Christian education, with the personal use of the Bible especially in view;
8. That we encourage the establishment of Lutheran Bible institutes throughout Synod wherever possible, offering more ad-

vanced courses to help produce from among the laity more trained Bible teachers, Bible students and Christian workers;

9. That in our schools for higher education we, as a Synod, make provision for developing a Bible-studying church-body by

- a. Making the Bible increasingly the center of the curriculum,
- b. Offering more instruction in specific techniques of Bible study,
- c. giving guidance to all students in the effective teaching of Bible classes;

10. That all Boards of Parish Education, synodical and congregational, be requested to give practical assistance to the congregations in establishing, building up, improving, and expanding Bible classes, teacher-training courses, and promoting Bible reading through workshops, conferences, Sunday school institutes and associations, and such other means as may prove practicable and helpful;

11. That we, furthermore, invite our national organizations, the Lutheran Laymen's League, the Lutheran Women's Missionary League, and the Walther League, and all boards and committees of Synod within the scope of their field of activity to contribute toward, and participate in, this Bible-study program;

12. That this Centennial Synod commend the devotional-life and the Bible-study needs of the Church to the persistent and heartfelt prayer of all, since success in achieving the objectives of Bible study must come as a special blessing from our gracious God.

Resolution 7

(Book of Memorials, p. 240)

WHEREAS, Many congregations wishing to establish a school find themselves handicapped because of a lack of adequate space; and

WHEREAS, The practice of building up the congregation around the nucleus of the parochial school has been found to be effective mission procedure; be it

Resolved,

1. That Synod urge District Mission Boards and Church Extension Committees to adopt the policy when purchasing real estate and planning church buildings for a new mission, to take into consideration the eventual needs for a complete program of Christian education in the congregation, including the parochial school, and to make adequate provision for the same in the original purchase of real estate property;

2. That Synod urge District Mission Boards to consider the advisability of erecting a school building with temporary chapel facilities, as the first building unit in a mission congregation.

LOANS IN GENERAL

Resolution 8

(Book of Memorials, p. 240)

WHEREAS, Many congregations wishing to build new schools will need help from the Church Extension Fund; and

WHEREAS, The present limit of \$10,000, set at a time when building costs were much lower, is totally inadequate; be it

Resolved, That the synodical limit of \$10,000 for a single project be revised upward to \$25,000.

This resolution was referred to Committee 11 for action.

Resolution 9

WHEREAS, Synod in 1944 adopted as operative for the next three years a report on State aid to schools; and

WHEREAS, This report states:

1. That the social service program of the State should in equity be available to all children of school age, irrespective of their school association, and that the Church can accept this program as it is offered and may even be within its rights in demanding it;

2. That the granting of tax moneys by the State to subsidize church schools is *de facto* support of the teaching program of the church schools, hence also support of religious instruction. Therefore we as citizens should not agitate for State aid, but should oppose the granting of State funds for the support of church schools;

WHEREAS, The position taken by Synod three years ago has since been confirmed by the Supreme Court (majority opinion), which has ruled that all children of school age are entitled to the benefits of the State's public welfare program, but declares that all use of tax moneys for the support of the teaching program of church schools is contrary to the First Amendment of the Constitution; and

WHEREAS, No more generally acceptable and defensible position has been proposed; be it

Resolved,

1. That the provisions of the 1944 report be continued as operative for the next triennium;

2. That the Board for Parish Education and other interested parties be encouraged to continue to study the problem.

Resolution 10

(Book of Memorials, p. 245)

WHEREAS, The *News Service* of the Board for Parish Education has rendered outstanding service to the Church in promoting the parochial school; and

WHEREAS, The *News Service* at the end of 1947 will complete twenty-five years of service; and

WHEREAS, Pastors, teachers and local Boards of Christian Education need information and suggestions for all agencies of Christian education sponsored by them; and

WHEREAS, There is at present no outlet for the work of the other departments of Christian education; be it

Resolved,

1. That Synod express its appreciation for the service rendered to our parochial schools through the *News Service*;

2. That beginning January 1, 1948, the *News Service* be extended to a monthly publication of sixteen pages, ten issues per year, that will give attention to the entire parish education program;

3. That the editorial responsibility be lodged in the staff, with the executive secretary as editor, each staff member making contributions pertaining to the work of his department or handling other assignments as may be required;

4. That the new publication be available, free of charge, to all pastors and teachers and other called servants of the Church, lay members of District and synodical Boards of Education, women teachers, supply teachers (if requested), and students at our seminaries and teachers' colleges, and available to others on a subscription basis of \$1.00 a year;

5. That the new publication be printed.

6. That \$6,000 a year be made available to cover the publication of this magazine;

7. That the choice of name of the publication be left to the Board for Parish Education.

Resolution 11

(Book of Memorials, p. 240)

WHEREAS, The Sunday school is by far the most popular and wide-spread of the part-time educational agencies of the Church; and

WHEREAS, The Sunday school offers an excellent opportunity for children also to participate in the "Each One Reach One" campaign; and

WHEREAS, Unchurched families may be won for Christ through the Nursery Roll endeavor; and

WHEREAS, The Sunday school is not to be looked upon as a substitute for the church service; be it

Resolved,

1. That our congregations be encouraged to reach especially the children of unchurched families through the medium of the Sunday school;

2. That evangelism or personal soul-winning be made one of the major objectives of the Sunday school;

3. That our Sunday schools throughout Synod be encouraged to build the Nursery (Cradle) Roll and Nursery Class and to utilize it to the fullest extent; and

4. That our congregations conscientiously train the young in regular church attendance.

Resolution 12

WHEREAS, No part of a school situation is more important than the teacher in producing results; be it

Resolved,

1. That unusual care be exercised in the selection of teachers for our Sunday schools; and

2. That wherever possible, weekly teachers' meetings be held in the interest of doctrinally and pedagogically sound and effective teaching; and

3. That our congregations be urged to give public recognition to their Sunday school teachers for the quiet, but effective work they are doing in behalf of the children and youth of the congregation.

Resolution 13

(Memorial 205, p.251)

WHEREAS, The educational program of the Church requires aggressive promotion; and

WHEREAS, The production of promotional materials for the various agencies of Christian education is necessary for such promotion; and

WHEREAS, Congregations are handicapped in their utilization of such materials when educational tracts and other promotional materials are available only as sales items; and

WHEREAS, The practice of the mission department in making free mission tracts available has proved helpful to the cause of missions; and

WHEREAS, Numerous objections have been raised to the present practice according to which we are compelled to expect a fee for educational materials; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod make available to the Board for Parish Education \$35,000 per year for the next triennium, so that they can make available such materials free to our various congregations.

Resolution 14

(Book of Memorials, p. 252, Memorial 206)

WHEREAS, Standard tests are a desirable instrument in effective school administration; and

WHEREAS, Tests that meet the special needs of our Lutheran schools are desirable; therefore be it

Resolved,

1. That Synod establish a Lutheran Educational Measurements Bureau under the general supervision of the Board for Parish Education; and

2. That the Board for Parish Education include an adequate sum in its annual budget to finance this bureau.

Resolution 15

(Unprinted Memorial of Board for Parish Education, supported by Educational Conference)

WHEREAS, The present Educational Conference of District and General Boards of Education was established in 1921 as an annual School Conference; and

WHEREAS, By a recommendation of the former General School Board, Synod recognized this conference in 1923 as an official, triennial conference, to be held in connection with conventions of Synod; and

WHEREAS, It seems highly desirable that the Educational Conference meet annually, and preferably not in connection with the conventions of Synod; be it

Resolved,

1. That Synod rescind its resolution of 1923, recognizing this conference as an official, triennial conference, to be held in connection with conventions of Synod; and

2. That the Educational Conference of General and District Boards of Education be recognized as an official conference of Synod which is ordinarily to meet every year.

Resolution 16

(Memorial 207)

WHEREAS, A congregation extending a call to a pastor or teacher of another congregation may create a difficult situation for the other congregation; and

WHEREAS, The pastor or teacher who accepts such a call at a

time which is very inconvenient for his congregation may also disrupt the work of that congregation; and

WHEREAS, Synod can pass no rule in matters relating to the acceptance of a call which would be of binding effect; and

WHEREAS, The law of Christian love must always guide all our actions; be it

Resolved, That Synod encourage the professional servants of the Church as well as our congregations to remember the law of Christian love when dealing in matters of a call or transfer.

Resolution 17

(Unprinted Memorial of Educational Conference, asking Synod to urge Districts to call one or several successful men teachers who could be assigned to strategic positions for opening and firmly establishing new schools)

WHEREAS, There is nothing to prevent Districts from taking such action at the present time; and

WHEREAS, This proposal, while containing much merit, is unpractical for general application at this time, especially in view of the shortage of teachers; be it

Resolved, That this memorial be *declined*.

Resolution 18

(Book of Memorials, p.242)

WHEREAS, The Lutheran high school is an extension of our facilities for Christian education; and

WHEREAS, In recent years a number of additional Lutheran high schools have been placed into operation, while still others are being planned; and

WHEREAS, Ill-advised attempts to promote a high school without sufficient constituency, without adequate reckoning of the financial support needed, etc., will not produce satisfactory high schools; and

WHEREAS, District Boards and the Board for Parish Education are in position to make available professional guidance in setting up high school programs; be it

Resolved,

1. That we thank God for the high schools which have already been established;

2. That we encourage the several congregations in an area to explore the possibility of forming an association to sponsor a high school;

3. That we invoke the blessings of the Lord upon those Lutheran high schools already established and upon the efforts made to establish others;

4. That we encourage congregations and high school associations to seek the guidance of their District boards and of the Board for Parish Education, and the Board for Higher Education, so that they may have the benefit of professional guidance in setting up their program.

Resolution 19

(Book of Memorials, p. 243, par. 9)

WHEREAS, Lutheran Education Week has proved to be a real blessing to the Church in the promotion of Christian education; and

WHEREAS, Many congregations have made use of the materials prepared by the Board for Parish Education for the promotion of Christian education; therefore be it

Resolved,

1. That the Board for Parish Education continue to foster Christian education through the Lutheran Education Week; and

2. That Synod make available the sum of \$2,500 per annum for the next triennium for the successful execution of this endeavor; and

3. That Synod urge congregations toward a wider participation in Lutheran Education Week.

Resolution 20

WHEREAS, The Sunday School Department of the Board for Parish Education is responsible for the preparation of materials to meet the needs of six groups: Nursery, Beginners, Primary, Junior, Intermediate, and Senior; and

WHEREAS, It is impossible for one man to do justice to so many age levels, each of which calls for specialized knowledge of child psychology, of materials and methods; and

WHEREAS, The materials that are provided must be up to date and sufficiently varied to meet the demands of the present age; and

WHEREAS, It is unwise and hazardous for a church body as large as ours to place the entire responsibility for preparing Sunday school lessons on one person; be it

Resolved, That Synod make available to the Board for Parish Education additional funds, sufficient to engage an assistant editor of Sunday school literature.

Resolution 21

(Book of Memorials, p. 244, par. 11)

WHEREAS, Christian education in the local congregation should embrace the entire range from infancy through adulthood; and

WHEREAS, The effort of all the agencies of Christian education in the congregation must be properly co-ordinated that they may achieve their utmost in indoctrination and evangelism; and

WHEREAS, The promotion and supervision of Christian education in the local congregation can best be carried on by a single Board of Christian Education, which is in charge of all agencies; therefore be it

Resolved, That all congregations of Synod be urged to establish such Boards of Christian Education, which shall

1. Promote and supervise all agencies of Christian education in the local congregation;
2. Study the educational needs of the congregation and recommend appropriate agencies for supplying their needs;
3. Work for the co-ordination of the efforts of home, church, and school.

Resolution 22

(Memorial 202, p.246)

WHEREAS, Synod twelve years ago expressed the wish that "the time may soon come when no teacher will teach in a Missouri Synod Sunday School who has not received at least some training"; and

WHEREAS, An excellent program of Sunday school teacher training has been worked out by the official committee; be it

Resolved,

1. That we commend the Sunday School Teacher Training Committee for their work in developing and expanding the program of teacher training; and
2. That all congregations be encouraged to sponsor our synodical teacher training program.

Resolution 23

(Book of Memorials, p.242, par.6)

WHEREAS, The Sunday school falls far short of providing enough time for religious instruction; and

WHEREAS, Vacation Bible schools, Saturday schools, and released-time classes offer unique additions to the educational program of a congregation; and

WHEREAS, Excellent materials are being produced for use in these part-time agencies; and

WHEREAS, These agencies have strong missionary potentialities, which should not be overlooked; therefore be it

Resolved, That we urge all congregations to study ways and means of providing additional time for religious instruction through these various part-time agencies.

Resolution 24

(Book of Memorials, p. 245)

WHEREAS, Research is an essential part of any program of education; and

WHEREAS, Such research has been carried on by the Board for Parish Education in the past; and

WHEREAS, Further activity in this area is necessary; be it

Resolved, That \$3,000 per annum be made available to the Board for Parish Education for research purposes for the next triennium.

Resolution 25

(Book of Memorials, pp. 245, 246)

WHEREAS, A percentage of the Centennial Thankoffering has been set aside as a Research Fund; be it

Resolved,

1. That part of the Research Fund of the Centennial Thank-offering be used for research in education;

2. That the Board for Parish Education be represented on the committee that will determine for which purposes the Centennial Research Fund is to be used.

Resolution 26

(Book of Memorials, p. 244)

WHEREAS, Two new areas of activity, Lutheran high schools and adult education, have been added to the responsibility of the Board for Parish Education; be it

Resolved, That the supervision of the Lutheran-high-school and the adult-education program be made a responsibility of the Board for Parish Education.

Resolution 27

(Book of Memorials, p. 244)

WHEREAS, The synodical circuit is the effective unit of approach to many problems of Christian education; be it

Resolved, That synodical circuits, under the leadership of the Visitor, sponsor Parish Education workshops.

Resolution 28

(Book of Memorials, p. 244)

WHEREAS, The program of Christian education that must be promoted and supervised within a District is a broad one; be it

Resolved, That each District, wherever possible, engage a superintendent, or director, of Christian education to be in charge of the program and serve as administrative officer of the District Board.

Resolution 29

(Book of Memorials, p.245)

WHEREAS, The members of the Board for Parish Education and the staff workers have labored faithfully and efficiently in the service of Synod; be it

Resolved,

1. That Synod express its appreciation for such faithful and efficient service by the Board for Parish Education and its staff workers; and

2. That Synod wish them the blessings of the Lord in their future service.

**Synod to Pay Part of Transportation Costs
When Men are Called into Another District**

(Memorial 208)

WHEREAS, Many pastors and teachers throughout Synod have served congregations successfully and faithfully and are capable of rendering greater service to the Kingdom in larger congregations of Synod where they may use their God-given talents to greater advantage; and

WHEREAS, It is difficult at times to advance such pastors and teachers to more important charges within the boundaries of their respective Districts; and

WHEREAS, Transportation expenses involved in calling such pastors and teachers to other Districts of Synod are so costly as to cause other Districts to hesitate in calling such able men into fields where they are capable of serving larger congregations; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in order to encourage the calling of such pastors and teachers into larger fields of endeavor in other Districts, General Synod pay transportation costs of such pastors and teachers to the boundary line of the Districts to which they have been called, the calling congregations to assume the expenses from the boundary line to their respective congregations.

THE COLORADO DISTRICT

RAY H. BEINS, *Secretary***ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 11 Synod adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Larger congregations are capable of paying the transportation cost of their pastors and teachers elect; and

WHEREAS, The payment of such transportation cost by Synod would involve large expenditures of synodical money; therefore be it

Resolved, That we reject Overture 208.

III. YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK

Report of Board for Young People's Work

(Memorial 301)

God's grace has permitted your Board for Young People's Work to serve Synod for another triennium, and it herewith presents a brief report of its activities since the Saginaw convention. Out of the observations and experiences must come certain considerations and suggestions which, we hope, Synod will approve and our congregations will then observe. This will lead to a fuller understanding of the necessity of consecrated work among our young people, resulting in better church members later and a greater Synod in future years.

The purpose of all youth work must be fully comprehended to be effective. Youth work is a part of the Church's obligation laid upon her by her Master, namely, to feed His lambs, to feed His sheep. These must be shepherded and fed and nourished to keep them unto that day when they shall be with Christ forever. To carry out the Master's will, a program that will increase Christian knowledge and understanding of Holy Writ and give ample opportunity for Christian service has been provided. It is to this end that all efforts of all connected with youth work, your Board for Young People's Work, the District Committees serving in this capacity, all synodical and District officials, and, above all, the local church, shouldering immediate obligations and responsibilities towards youth, must be centered and directed. Let us ever be mindful that the young tree is more needful of attention than the one that has weathered the decades of winds and weather. This should find application in our congregational work.

To provide a program of Christian knowledge the Walther League has continued to supply ample material for Christian topic discussions and also to provide Christian literature through its publications. Your Board has stressed regular and systematic Bible study and has devoted much time to discussing materials and methods employed. Professor R. A. Jesse in particular has devoted much time attending meetings of the Bible Study Committee and doing work in connection with it. This committee will memorialize Synod for the promotion of such Bible study material as prolonged deliberations suggest. This committee, seeking to bring about co-operation and co-ordination in the preparation of Bible study material, was attended in its meeting by representatives of the Board for Parish Education, the Board for Young People's Work, the Walther League, the Lutheran Laymen's League, the Lutheran Women's Missionary League, and others holding deep interest in

the matter. To keep ever before us the importance of having the best material and methods for Bible study, the Board for Parish Education will appoint a Bible Study Council.

Since the Walther League program is Synod's official youth program, we deem a summary of the League's activities in place in our report. How well the League and its program has endeared itself to the hearts of our young people may be judged by the many fine letters that were received from them at the Walther League office, especially during the war.

The past three years have been unique in their opportunities for the promotion and development of the Walther League program. Many factors combined to incite and maintain a profound interest in young people and especially in their religious training after confirmation. It is not necessary to trace these factors beyond suggesting that many of them are the result of the intense concern for youth which war develops. Not often have both the world and the Church been more youth conscious than they are today.

The impact of this interest in youth is clearly reflected in the history of the Walther League also during the past three years. In these three years the number of Walther League societies has increased by more than 500 and now totals above 3,100 societies. It is undoubtedly true that the consistent growth in Walther League membership throughout the years of war can also be attributed to the efforts of the League in behalf of the men and the women in the armed forces. Walther League societies gave more than \$120,000 to support the wartime service program of their organization. This amount does not include what the individual society contributed for its local program in behalf of its members in the armed forces. The manifold projects which the Walther League societies developed in order to maintain the bond of Christian faith and love with their absent members not only kept the Walther League strong and active, despite the losses especially in senior membership, but they also demonstrated the possibilities of great achievement in an organized youth program. They were an excellent way to make the Walther League known and attractive to those youth groups not yet organized or affiliated. They proved again that the expansion of the Walther League depends upon a program which is effective and challenging.

This interest in the youth of the Church was likewise reflected in every part of the League program. Attendance at conventions, conferences, and rallies never has been better than during the past three years. The summer-camp movement has developed steadily since its inception in our Church with the establishment of Camp Arcadia in Michigan by the League twenty-five years ago, but the progress never has been more rapid or the attendance

greater than during the past few years. In 1946, exclusive of Camp Arcadia, Walther League districts sponsored fifty-two weeks of camping. Three Walther League districts now have camps which they own, and several others are taking steps to purchase a camp site in co-operation with other agencies of the Church. One synodical District has bought a camp. The increased demand for a summer-camp program for the youth of the Church is a significant development in the work of the League. The possibilities of this development and its need for careful direction have never been more evident than during the past three years.

As a part of its Golden Anniversary celebration in 1943, the Walther League determined upon a program of special training in the youth work of the Church. At the request of the Board for Young People's Work, the Board of Directors granted permission to ask an offering for this purpose from the congregations of Synod. This offering of approximately \$23,000 constituted the Lutheran Youth Fund, which supported the program known as the Lutheran Service Volunteer Schools, developed and conducted by the Board for Young People's Work and the Walther League. Since 1944, thirty of these schools have been held during the summer for a period of one week in all parts of the United States and Canada, with a total attendance of more than 2,000 young people. Nineteen schools are scheduled for this summer. The training which these L. S. V. Schools give in the understanding and use of the principles and methods which must be basic in the development of effective youth work in the Church is enthusiastically acclaimed by the young people who attend as well as by the pastors who are acquainted with the program or have had some of their young people in attendance. The Atlantic District of Synod this past winter sponsored L. S. V. School institutes in one zone of each of the four Walther League districts within its jurisdiction in an effort to test the possibility of making this training more generally available by setting aside two hours each night of one week in order to have the young people become acquainted with the L. S. V. School program and methods. Although the results possible under this arrangement are obviously not comparable with what is achieved at a regular L. S. V. School, the expansion of the L. S. V. School institutes offers opportunities to win understanding and support for the L. S. V. Schools, which merit further study and experimentation. The L. S. V. Schools are without doubt one of the most far-reaching training programs ever undertaken in the youth work of our Church.

Another notable undertaking of the Walther League during the past three years is the inauguration of the Wheat Ridge Foundation. This Foundation is established to direct the development

of the Wheat Ridge Sanatorium and to inaugurate a program of medical social work which eventually is to reach the Lutherans afflicted with tuberculosis wherever our Church is located. In order to secure the necessary medical social workers for this program, scholarships for the study of medical social work on a graduate level are offered by the Foundation. The Board of Directors of the Wheat Ridge Foundation consists of more than twenty men who are leaders in our synodical organization, in business, and in the professions of law, medicine, and social work. The undertaking of this program of vast possibilities in the prevention of tuberculosis and in the treatment, care, and rehabilitation of Lutherans afflicted with it, has been developed in consultation with authorities in this field of medicine and social work and is made possible by the increased response each year to the appeal of the Wheat Ridge Christmas Seal. It is another evidence of the abundant blessing of God upon an undertaking of the youth of our Church.

In harmony with its purpose to serve the Church, the Walther League has supported the special projects undertaken by our Synod during the past years. The League gave much space in its publications to the Peace Thankoffering and suggested many ways by which the individual society could assist the congregation in this endeavor. Much emphasis has been placed for more than a year upon the synodical Centennial, and the program of the League in many ways has been co-ordinated with the objectives of the synodical Centennial Committee and of the committee which, under Pastor Birkner, is directing the promotion of the Centennial offering. Two issues of the *Bible Student* have been devoted to the Centennial. The League has published the book *How the Missouri Synod was Born*, by Dr. W. G. Polack, the contents of which appeared serially in the *Walther League Messenger* over a period of months. Suggested topics for group discussion and study are given at the end of each chapter. The Walther League topics for 1947 are called "Centennial Series" and emphasize the heritage of our Synod and the responsibilities to use this heritage in meeting the tasks to which God is calling our Lutheran youth today. The same emphasis was made in the Candlelighting Ceremony, commemorating the Walther League birthday. The program material of the League has consistently pointed out ways by which the society might give publicity to the Centennial and assist the congregation in its celebration.

In collaboration with the American Lutheran Publicity Bureau the League distributed approximately two million tracts during six months of the past year, with the suggestion that they be used by the individual Leaguer as a practical means of furthering the pur-

poses of the "Each One Reach One" endeavor of the Board for Home Missions. The League has worked in close co-operation with the Emergency Planning Council in sponsoring the gathering of clothing for War Relief and in supporting the "Adopt a Family" program. Walther League societies have responded generously to both of these suggested projects. In addition, the League gave above \$14,000 to the Emergency Planning Council and sent a car-load of groceries for European Relief at a cost of more than \$5,000. These figures do not include what the individual society is doing in support of this program, but are only the contributions made by the international organization.

The League is continuing to co-ordinate its efforts with the Army and Navy Commission in every possible way. In the interest of co-ordinating the endeavors of all agencies within Synod, the League has fostered combined meetings with representatives of these agencies and with synodical committees and boards interested in the respective fields. Meetings of this nature have been held regarding juvenile delinquency, visual education, group work, Bible study, topic discussion. The good already attained urges the continuance of this endeavor to co-ordinate the use of the total resources of the Church in meeting the opportunities in every area of her activities today.

The Walther League is deeply grateful for the counsel and co-operation of the Board for Young People's Work in the promotion of the youth cause of the Church. It appreciates fully the interest and the much practical help of the Synodical District Youth Committees and of our pastors and teachers in general. In all of these blessings the League recognizes the undeserved goodness of God and the high obligation to use the strength which He has given for the greater advancement of His cause among our youth.

According to synodical resolution your Board has arranged youth leaders conferences of members of District young people's committees. One of these was held in St. Louis on October 26 and 27, 1944. This conference was very well attended, only four districts being without representation. To show the attempt that your Board is making to place the youth program into home and home church, we list a few of the topics that were presented: "Youth and the Local Congregation"; "Youth Problem in Smaller and Rural Congregations"; "Parish Youth Program and the Returning Service Personnel." In order not to lose the benefits of the Conference, your Board keeps in regular contact with the committees, has the *District Workers Bulletin* sent to all committee members, and invites correspondence. A second conference was held in Chicago on January 18 and 19, 1946, this one in conjunc-

tion with the Walther League district presidents. This conference gave the District Youth Committee a clear picture of the Walther League program and the Walther League presidents a good insight into the activities of the Board for Young People's Work as such and its sphere of influence on youth work in the various Districts. A third Youth Conference was held in St. Louis, January 29 and 30, 1947. The program was divided into two parts, the first one dealing with youth work in the local congregation, while the second one stressed interparish youth work.

Among the interesting discussions were those centering around the topics: "Mobilizing Youth Talents for the Kingdom"; "The Educational Use of Recreation in the Congregation and Its Place in the Youth Program"; "Instructional Program for Youth in Courtship and Marriage"; "The Roll of Personality in Pastor-Youth Relation"; "Pastoral Self-Training for Youth Leadership." Regular joint meetings of District Young People's Committee and Walther League district presidents are planned for the future, alternating annually with youth conferences of District Youth Committees.

It has been the opinion of the Board for Young People's work for some time that our day school teachers could and should take a more active part in youth work in the local church and also in the Districts. The intimate acquaintance gained through contact with the children attending school is too valuable to be disregarded. Our teachers are to be commended most highly for their splendid response in returning the two-page questionnaire on youth work mailed to them for information sought by your Board. A total of 485 questionnaires were returned, far more than could be expected normally. This indicates the interest that our teachers must have in the welfare of youth.

The survey definitely indicated the following: (1) That the demands made on our teachers relative to youth work are no greater today than formerly; (2) That they are not more active because others do the work; (3) That the work they mostly do is of minor importance; (4) That in far too many cases their duties and responsibilities in youth work are not clear to them, churches having failed to outline clearly the teachers' obligations concerning the congregation's youth; (5) That the pre-confirmation youth work is not extensive in our Synod; (6) That almost half of the replies express the reasonable wish that Synod place youth work and preparation for it into the curricula of our colleges and seminaries in the form of college credit courses.

As early as 1926 the recommendation of the Board "that a course in young people's work be given both at our theological

seminaries and at our normal schools" was adopted. (See *Proceedings*, 1926, p. 268.) It is our opinion that section F of the committee reporting on young people's work in 1926 at the thirty-third regular convention be no longer considered binding upon the Board inasmuch as these courses for college credit should be arranged by the faculties of the respective institutions. (See *Handbook*, 1945 ed., p. 93, par. 8 and 9.)

It is evident that our teachers entering into the profession expect to place all their efforts into the service of the Church, but very few will be able to serve equally well in all fields of activity in the congregation. If they are inclined toward youth work, they should be given a thorough understanding as to the sphere of their responsibilities in this phase of church work.

We firmly believe that the replies of our pastors to certain questions, should a similar questionnaire be sent to them, would be identical. They, too, must feel the inadequacy of training for youth work. We therefore *recommend* strongly the introduction of the necessary courses at our colleges and seminaries to provide the theoretical part of the training. Fortunately, all our colleges and seminaries are located in areas where Walther League societies exist. This is especially true of River Forest and St. Louis. We recommend that the practical side of youth work be learned in these local Walther Leagues. Also this phase of training should be a part of the curricula. The value of such practical training and becoming acquainted with the Walther League program, Synod's youth program, is apparent from the questionnaires returned.

For a number of years representatives of the Walther League have appeared at most of our colleges on request from your Board and delivered a series of lectures on youth work. But this does not satisfy the men in the field. They ask for more and better training. We must arrange to satisfy their wishes.

Your Board is duly grateful to the many who singly and jointly have assisted us in discharging our duties. We think of the District committees who have carried the banner of youth work to the front in their respective Districts; of the District Presidents who have supported these committees and have given youth work the prominent place which it deserves on the agenda of synodical District conventions; of the editorial staff of the *Lutheran Witness*, ever ready to open the pages of the official publication of Synod to the cause of youth work; of Dr. Theodore Graebner, who is always ready and willing to counsel in the matter of junior organizations, especially the Boy Scout movement, the policies of which were shaped to a great degree during his regime as chairman of the Board; of our former chairman, the Rev. E. L. Roschke,

whose counsel, enriched through experience, is always at our disposal; of the President of Synod, Dr. J. W. Behnken, and his representatives, who brought youth work to the attention of the District conventions; of the Walther League Executive Board, which has worked so harmoniously with the Board for Young People's Work ever since its creation by Synod.

Synod must feel, with the Board, very keenly the loss of two very competent men, namely, the Rev. E. L. Roschke, who served the Board as chairman ever since Dr. Graebner declined membership on the Board, and also Mr. M. J. Roschke, whose faithful services as secretary were highly appreciated by all. Both of these men have rendered years of unselfish service in the interest of church and youth. God was good to us in making other men's hearts willing to serve on the Board for Young People's Work. The Rev. Clarence Peters, pastor of St. Luke's Lutheran Church, St. Louis, Mo., is now chairman. The other new members of the Board, thoroughly schooled in young people's work through their years of experience in the Walther League, are Mr. Homer C. Gruber and Mr. Gilbert Muchow. The other members who have served prior to the present triennium are Dean R. A. Jesse of our Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo., and the undersigned.

We commend our young people into the hands of Almighty God, especially during these trying times, when they are beset more than ever by the wiles and temptations of Satan and the world. We implore the prayers of all of our Christians for them as well as the diligent care, guidance, and direction of all who number youth work among the obligations which God and Church have placed upon them.

THE BOARD FOR YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK

THEO. HILLMANN, *Secretary*

ACTION

Concerning this report, Committee 5 submitted the following resolutions, which were *adopted* by Synod:

1. The report of Synod's Board for Young People's Work indicates clearly that God's gracious blessing was bestowed upon our youth work during the past triennium and that, even during this abnormal postwar period of transition, youth work has steadily progressed; therefore be it

Resolved, That we gratefully acknowledge the efforts of the Board for Young People's Work and adopt their report.

2. WHEREAS, A gigantic missionary endeavor was launched during the past triennium in the "Each One Reach One" program, the Vacation Bible School system, and the Preaching Mission series; and

WHEREAS, Jesus has not only commissioned His Church to evangelize all nations, but has also given His Church directive to teach them to observe all things whatsoever He has commanded; therefore be it

Resolved, That we encourage all congregations, pastors, teachers, and lay youth counselors to put greater emphasis on all phases of work among our young people.

3. WHEREAS, The needs for successful youth work vary greatly from one section of the country to another; therefore be it

Resolved, That the youth leaders in our congregations carefully study the problems peculiar to their own parishes and earnestly endeavor to solve them, using the aids and publications provided by our Church through its Board for Young People's Work and the International Walther League.

4. WHEREAS, Great benefits have accrued to our youth from the leadership training endeavors of the Board for Young People's Work in co-operation with the International Walther League, notably the Lutheran Service Volunteer Schools and Youth Conferences; therefore be it

Resolved, That we encourage the Board for Young People's Work and the International Walther League to continue the development and expansion of their program for professional leadership training schools.

5. WHEREAS, Youth work in our congregations frequently suffers from the lack of financial support; therefore be it

Resolved, That we encourage our congregations to support the youth program in every possible way.

Report of the Student Service Commission

(Memorial 302)

In the report of the Student Service Commission to Synod of 1935, student work was described as "a synodical orphan." It was just that. The Commission was able to give only cursory attention to its work. Moreover, the Commission operated without the benefit of an annual appropriation. Hampered on every hand, the Commission implored Synod to place a greater emphasis on this important phase of the Church's work and requested the convention to make an annual appropriation of \$5,000 for student work. The request was declined.

A New Day Dawns

In 1938 Synod appropriated \$5,000 per annum for student work and authorized the Student Service Commission to call an Executive Secretary. The newly created office was filled in September,

1940. In 1941 Synod increased the Commission's appropriation to \$7,500. The 1944 convention gave further evidence of Synod's mounting interest in student work by voting \$20,000 per annum for the ensuing triennium, a figure which the Student Service Commission had established as "a minimum appropriation commensurate with existing needs." The rising interest in student work is reflected also in the resolutions of the various synodical Districts. The sum appropriated by District conventions in 1945-46 for student chapels and centers alone exceeded \$1,000,000. This, under God, is only the beginning.

Objectives

The objectives in student work are now clearly defined. No longer does the Church focus its attention solely on soul conservation; it now asks the question: Conservation for what? It seeks to answer that question by setting itself to the task of training the Lutheran student for Christian service. The reclamation of students who had given up their religion prior to their matriculation has also become a major task of the Church's ministry on the campus. The opportunities for personal evangelism at colleges and universities lead to the conclusion that these educational institutions are a foremost mission field. The visible results recorded clearly indicate that our Church is not only aware of its missionary opportunity on the campus, but is also, under the blessings of the Holy Spirit, doing something about it.

Methods

While our Synod was very late in its arrival on the campus, it has moved to the very forefront of student work through the creation of student pastorates, the formation of student congregations, and the erection of student chapels. Through these media the student's specific needs are adequately met. Through these media opportunity is also provided for the student to participate in church work, to assume responsibility in church work, and to learn by doing. Through these media opportunity for personal mission work is also tremendously enhanced. University presidents, deans of students, and student pastors of other denominations have hailed this plan of operation as the best means for the development of responsible and functioning Christians.

The serious problem of providing manpower at major universities in financially weak synodical Districts has been solved by the splendid co-operation of Synod's Board for Home Missions, which, under the leadership of Executive Secretary Streufert, has shown an intelligent and lively interest in student work. We have, however, found no solution for the equally pressing problem of providing adequate physical facilities for the promotion of our

work in such areas. This problem is especially serious at colleges and universities where churches are not granted permission to use facilities on the campus. In such instances our students have no meeting place if the facilities of the local church are inadequate, if the local church is far removed from the campus, or if our Church is not represented in the college community.

New Horizons

Dr. J. W. Behnken, the Vice-Presidents, and others who represented him at District conventions have contributed immeasurably to the development of a lively interest in student work. The Fiscal Conference sensed the importance of student work and in 1945 made available to our department the total sum appropriated by Synod at the 1944 convention. This conference, moreover, lifted student work from the "Synodical Sundries" column in the budget for the purpose of accelerating the universal interest in student work. The various District Presidents and Mission Boards, too, have manifested a commendable awareness of the Church's opportunities at the colleges and universities. Several districts of the Lutheran Laymen's League and of the Lutheran Women's Missionary League have, during the past two years, given evidence of their lively interest in student work. The constitution of the Lutheran Collegiate Association, a new organization of Lutheran men and women with a college education, includes as one of its objectives "the development of a lively interest in student work." The members of the sixty-four chapters of Gamma Delta, our undergraduate student organization, demonstrated their interest in the promotion of student work by establishing as their initial major project the erection of a modest student chapel as a memorial to members of their organization who lost their lives in World War II.

Following the cessation of hostilities, our Commission promptly made preliminary investigations concerning the possibility of extending synodical student work to the continent of Europe. Our investigators indicated opportunities for service beyond the scope of our Commission. The accumulated recommendations have been brought to the attention of Synod's President in the hope that provision may be made by another department of Synod to meet the Church's opportunities in European universities.

Statistics

The number of Synodical Conference students known to be in non-Synodical Conference colleges and universities of the United States and Canada during the current academic year is 14,016. This is an all-time high and exceeds by far the lean enroll-

ment of the war years. The total number would be considerably increased if every congregation would report all of its students to our Commission at the time of our annual student census. The number of full-time student pastorates in April, 1947, was seventeen. On a part-time basis 458 pastors were active at 674 colleges and universities during the academic year 1946-47. The self-sacrificing devotion of our college-serving pastors to their difficult task has been a source of constant joy to our Commission and its representative.

The Tasks of the Student Service Commission

The Student Service Commission explores opportunities for service at colleges and universities; suggests methods for initiating and intensifying student work; conducts an annual student census; issues an annual informative bulletin to all pastors within the Synodical Conference; publishes a monthly bulletin, to which are attached practical materials for our student pastors; provides Bible class and discussion materials for student groups; issues pamphlets for distribution on the campus; sponsors annual student pastors' conferences; supervising Gamma Delta; represents the department of Student Service at District conventions, pastoral conferences, and at assemblies of the various organizations within the Church; sponsors an annual Planning Council Meeting; offers counsel to Beta Sigma Psi and to the Lutheran Collegiate Association; engages in editorial and publicity work; collects data and compiles statistics; contributes, through correspondence and campus visits, toward the solution of specific campus problems; conducts a placement bureau as a special service to the Church and to students interested in direct service to the Church; etc.

Concerning Annual Appropriations

Our attention has been directed to an irregularity in our past procedure in appealing directly to Synod for annual appropriations in any triennium for the promotion of our work. In compliance with that directive, we have omitted from our current report the traditional annual subsidy request for the ensuing triennium. We are confident, however, that the responsible agencies of Synod will make adequate financial provision for our department, enabling our Commission to conduct its expanding and exceedingly important work with a measure of efficiency.

THE STUDENT SERVICE COMMISSION

WALTER C. BIRKNER, *Chairman*

EWALD M. PLASS, *Secretary*

HENRY J. MEIER, *Treasurer*

REUBEN W. HAHN, *Executive Secretary*

ACTION

Concerning this report, Committee 5 brought in the following resolutions, which were *adopted* by Synod:

1. *Resolved*, That the Centennial Convention adopt the report of the Student Service Commission and that we heartily commend this commission and its executive secretary for their faithful work, under God, in developing this mission field.

For more effective work in this vital field the Committee recommended the following, and Synod *resolved*:

2. WHEREAS, The work of the college-serving pastors is greatly aided by a complete student census; therefore be it

Resolved, That we urge the clergy and parents of students to report promptly the names of college and university students, if possible, even before their arrival on the campus.

3. WHEREAS, Enrollments at institutions of higher learning have risen sharply within the last year and give every indication of reaching even higher figures; and

WHEREAS, The costs of providing an effective program of student service are increasing; therefore be it

Resolved, That we encourage the Fiscal Conference and Board of Directors of Synod to strive for higher levels of subsidy for the work of the Student Service Commission.

4. WHEREAS, Over 450 of our pastors are engaged in part- or full-time student work; and

WHEREAS, Educational institutions are a foremost mission field; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Department of Publicity of Synod include Student Service in its descriptive literature; and be it further

Resolved, That we request the District Departments of Publicity to do likewise.

5. WHEREAS, The experience of several Districts has demonstrated the advisability of having one man supervise all campus work within the District; therefore be it

Resolved, That we encourage each District of Synod to appoint a co-ordinator of student work.

College Credits for Training for Youth Work

(Memorial 303)

In latter years much attention has been given to youth and helpful youth programs, both on the part of the State and the Church. The conditions in the world are such that also our youth many a time give way to temptation.

The civil authorities are employing more agencies than ever before to be helpful to youth. More education is required of youth leaders than ever before; more scientific approaches to a helpful youth program are being developed. Everything possible is being done by those interested in youth to save youth for the State.

As a Church we ought to keep abreast of the times and do all in our power to save youth for Christ by developing a deeper interest and consciousness in those responsible for youth training and youth work by providing them with the necessary funds to carry out the duties assigned to them and by providing the proper courses to make them effective youth workers.

A survey regarding the part our teachers play in youth work in our congregations has revealed much. A summary of the findings is found in the report of the Board for Young People's Work. Studying this report, you will note that almost half of the 485 returning their questionnaire requested strongly, almost demanded, that college credit courses be given at our colleges in order to prepare the teachers for youth work. These responses indicate that the teachers feel that more help and guidance in youth work would be very helpful to them now. These responses also indicate their desire to do more for our youth and their willingness to do more work to enable them to serve their Church in a larger way. It is possible that a similar survey which might be made among our pastors would reveal the same desire in them for more thorough training at the Seminaries for work among the youth.

Although Synod resolved as early as 1926 "that a course in young people's work be given both at our theological seminaries and at our normal schools," this resolution has not been carried out to the fullest extent. We are disturbed over the weakened phraseology in the *Proposed Synodical Handbook* (1947) pertaining to this resolution, which now reads: "The Board for Young People's Work shall make suggestions to the faculties of our theological seminaries and at the teachers colleges for courses in youth leadership." (P. 102, 7.73 d.; compare *Synodical Handbook*, 1945 edition, p. 93, par. 8 and 9.)

In view of what has been stated, we offer the following resolution:

WHEREAS, There has arisen as a result of present conditions a much greater need for highly efficient youth workers; and

WHEREAS, Synod as early as 1926 saw the need of such leaders in the field of youth work, as is clear from the resolutions adopted at that time; and

WHEREAS, The Board for Young People's Work has been urged

gently requested by half of the teachers returning questionnaires on youth work to bring about the adding of college credit courses to the curricula at our colleges; and

WHEREAS, The preparation of our theological students for this work does not include college credit courses at the Seminaries; therefore be it

Resolved, That college credit courses of not less than one full semester hour be added to the curricula of our theological seminaries and teachers colleges to furnish our graduates the necessary theoretical training to carry on efficient youth work; and be it further

Resolved, That particular stress be placed upon adolescent psychology in these courses.

THE BOARD FOR YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK

R. A. JESSE

HOMER GRUBER

GILBERT MUCHOW

THEODORE HILLMANN, *Secretary*

CLARENCE PETERS, *Chairman*

ACTION

Regarding Memorial 303 Committee 1 submitted the following resolution, which was *adopted* by Synod:

Be it resolved, That this memorial requesting college credits for training for youth work be referred to the Board for Higher Education.

IV. MISSIONS

Report of the Secretary of Missions

(Memorial 401)

The greatest century in the history of the Protestant Church since the days of the Reformation has come to a close.

For one hundred years our missionaries speeded their way from station to station going to the north, to the south, to the east, and to the west, crossing the boundary over to Canada, to Alaska, to Mexico, to Guatemala, to the Canal Zone and Panama, to the West Indies at large, and to the isles of the Pacific.

For fifty years the deaf were privileged to hear of the way of life which is in Christ Jesus, their Savior. The pagan world in India, in China, in Africa was privileged to hear the glorious message of salvation. In spite of many hardships the banners of the Prince of Peace were unfurled in four of the South American countries: in Argentina, in Brazil, in Paraguay, in Uruguay. Though the ravages of the war definitely halted the progress of the Gospel in European countries, the everlasting truths even there were not bound. The Lord grant that from out of the ruins a stronger Lutheran Church may rise to the glory of God and the salvation of many.

When we met in Saginaw for the thirty-ninth regular convention three years ago our hearts were filled with deepest gloom. We were still at war. No one could tell what the future might have in store for us. Much was said of postwar planning, stabilization, rehabilitation, restoration, reconstruction, and readjustments. We were still groping in the dark. Yet, having the eternal verities and Christ to bid us to preach the Gospel, we did not only survive, but by His grace we went forward and extended His kingdom even in these days of stress.

Now the war is ended; the last of the shrieking bombs has fallen; the last ship has been sunk; and the last communique has been issued. True, the fearful consequences of the most devastating war the world has ever seen are still upon us. Yet we are hopeful. We lift up our heads and see the unchanging Christ with the unchanging Gospel.

Transfer of the Board of Home Missions from Milwaukee to Detroit.—For many years outstanding, consecrated service had been rendered by the Board of Home Missions chosen from the Milwaukee area. A sincere vote of thanks was rendered members of this board when the convention transferred it to Detroit, Mich.

Appointment of an Assistant Secretary of Missions and an Assistant Executive Secretary of Home Missions.—To take care

of the ever increasing synodical mission activities, the Rev. Herman A. Mayer, formerly of Bay City, Mich., was appointed Assistant Secretary of Missions by the President and the College of Presidents, and the Rev. H. W. Gockel was appointed Assistant Executive Secretary of Home Missions of Synod by the Board of Home Missions.

Home Missions. — Though all of the synodical missions were more or less retarded during the past war and its consequences, Home Missions suffered but very little. Home Missions went forward everywhere. We are now represented in every State of the Union and in five provinces of Canada. Owing to the enormous shifting of population especially to the West and Middle West, new mission stations were opened in many areas.

Home Mission Conferences. — During the past triennium two very important mission conferences were held: one in Detroit in 1946 and the other in Fort Wayne in 1947. A new impetus was given to personal evangelism at home and in the near-by areas.

A New District Organized. — The petition of our congregations and pastors in the State of Montana to organize a separate District was granted. This District has 28 pastors, 71 congregations and preaching stations, 7,302 souls, 4,333 communicant members.

Spanish Missions. — Our missions in Mexico City and in Monterrey, Mexico, are gradually forging ahead. The English-speaking group in Mexico City having its own pastor is getting a real foothold.

In all of our Mexico missions, building projects are under way. With the assistance of appropriations from the Peace Thankoffering the missions will be enabled to erect modest places of worship. The first missionary to Guatemala, Central America, to Guatemala City and Zacapa and Puerto Barrios, the Rev. R. Gussick, was commissioned on Easter Monday (April 7, 1947). Early in July he will open his activities in this new field.

Spanish Literature. — If our work in the Spanish-speaking countries of Mexico, Central and South America, is to grow, we must of necessity prepare Spanish theological literature. A fine beginning was made. We now have Spanish Sunday school leaflets, a catechism, a hymnbook, the Enchiridion, the Augsburg Confession, the Life of Luther, and an assortment of tracts. Fine progress is being made with the translation of Dr. J. T. Mueller's edition of Dr. F. Pieper's *Dogmatics*. Be it suggested that the Board of Home Missions, together with the Board of South American Missions, be encouraged to employ such additional help as may become necessary to expedite the translation of theological and Christian literature into the Spanish language.

Unification of Our Spanish Missions in Extraterritorial Areas.—

At present we are conducting Spanish missions outside of the synodical Districts. Such missions are conducted in Mexico by the Texas District, in Cuba and the Isle of Pines by the Southern District, in Panama by the Army and Navy Commission. The mission in Guatemala is as yet not assigned to any synodical District. It is still under the jurisdiction and guidance of the Board of Home Missions. There are some indications that we will be called upon to go to the Dominican Republic and also to Honduras and to other Central American countries.

All missions among Spanish-speaking people have many things in common. The problems confronting the missionaries in the various Spanish-speaking fields and the solution of such problems are much alike.

The laws of the various Latin American countries in reference to the permanent placing of missionaries and church workers into these countries demand careful study and consideration.

Uniform policies governing the conduct of these missions, governing the erection of chapels and other suitable places of worship, of schools, and of parsonages ought to be agreed upon.

From the very outset it ought to be our aim to establish an indigenous Church which is self-governing, self-propagating, and eventually self-sustaining.

In view of these facts it is *suggested*:

To place all Spanish-speaking missions now conducted by District Home Mission Boards, the missions in Mexico, in Cuba, the Isle of Pines, in Panama, in the West Indies at large, and such Spanish-speaking missions as might in future be established in extraterritorial areas under the guidance of the Board of Home Missions of North America;

That said Board of Home Missions appoint a committee on Spanish Missions from their midst to guide these extraterritorial Spanish missions;

That this committee on Spanish Missions in extraterritorial fields be responsible to the Board of Home Missions;

That the Board of Home Missions may augment this committee on Spanish Missions by choosing advisory members or consultants from the ranks of the extraterritorial Spanish Missions;

That Spanish Missions within the synodical Districts in North and South America be under the guidance and direction of these District Mission Boards.

Spanish Bible Versions and Production of Uniform Translations of Spanish Lutheran Literature.—The Saginaw convention advised the Board of Home Missions and the Board of South Amer-

ican Missions to work together toward providing uniform translations into Spanish of Lutheran books, such as hymnbook, Catechism, liturgy, agenda, prayer book, and other literature.

Differences of opinion had arisen concerning the use of given Spanish Bible Versions. The Argentina brethren preferred the use of the Versio Moderna, the brethren in North American Spanish Missions, however, preferred the use of the Reina De Valera Version. In accordance with resolutions adopted at the Saginaw convention the President of Synod appointed a committee to decide which of the two Spanish Bible versions is to be used in our Spanish work. After careful consideration of communications received both from Argentina and from the Spanish-speaking pastors in the U. S. A. as well as from numerous Protestant church bodies, the committee unanimously recommended that Synod and its Boards of Missions continue the use of the Reina De Valera edition for the publication of Spanish theological literature.

We cannot but voice a word of appreciation

a. To *Concordia Publishing House* for the excellent printing of Spanish and Portuguese literature. The Sunday school leaflets in both Spanish and Portuguese editions offered by Concordia Publishing House are outstanding;

b. To the *Department of Publicity and Missionary Education* for the excellent co-operation given the Board of Home Missions in the production of the missionary manual *Go and Tell* and an assortment of suitable tracts for Preaching Missions and of the new film which is to accelerate the "Each One Reach One" mission-expansion program;

c. To the *Department of Visual Education* for the assistance given in the production of visual aids and of films, particularly of filmstrips and slides and other aids in the promotion of the vacation Bible school.

Church Extension. — I was privileged to sit in nearly all the meetings of the General Church Extension Board. During the past triennium the building program was very much delayed. Priorities and high cost of materials made it well-nigh impossible to carry out needed building projects of our churches. One of the greatest problems of District Home Mission Boards, however, was and still is the problem of housing the missionaries. A survey of rentals paid for missionaries (21 of the synodical Districts reporting) revealed that a total of more than \$179,000 was paid annually for the rental of parsonages and teacherages and that more than \$1,000,000 are needed for the purchase or erection of parsonages and teacherages.

It is an alarming situation. It is quite evident that District

Church Extension Funds as well as Synod's Church Extension Fund must be materially increased if the accelerated mission-expansion program is to succeed. Added funds must be provided for equipment. The horse-and-buggy days are a thing of the past. The use of the lodge hall, of a vacant store, for public worship, the use of auto camps to house a missionary, can no longer be considered. To meet present-day emergencies, be it *suggested*:

a. To urge every synodical District to bend every effort to increase the District Church Extension Fund in a manner which will bring the best results;

b. To include the General Church Extension Fund in the synodical budget.

Realizing the present housing shortage, the Board of Directors set aside \$200,000 from the Peace Thankoffering which the General Church Extension Board might use to assist in this emergency. \$100,000 was granted the Board of Home Missions to help struggling mission stations in the repayment of Church Extension loans.

Scrutinizing the present-day housing shortage, considering also the fact that the number of men graduating from our theological seminaries will increase year after year, Church Extension funds now available cannot meet the anticipated requirements. We must therefore look elsewhere to find ways and means to meet the need of the hour. Be it *suggested* to consider:

The Establishment of a Synodical Building and Loan Department.—To inaugurate this Building and Loan Department, we might consider the appointment of a committee of five well-qualified businessmen fully acquainted with the conduct of building and loan associations. This committee is to study the need, the feasibility, and the advisability of the proposed effort. Be it further *suggested*:

That the committee of five be augmented by one member each of Synod's Board of Directors, of the General Church Extension Board, and of the Board of Home Missions. These members are to be advisory members to said committee.

To gather the working capital for the Synodical Building and Loan Department, be it *suggested*:

a. To make use of our own synodical surplus resources or unused funds as far as this is possible;

b. To invite synodical Districts, organizations, and congregations to deposit unused funds into the treasury of the Synodical Building and Loan Department;

c. To request loans from individual fellow Christians.

Permit a few explanatory remarks:

Ad a. Our own resources. It is understood that trust funds cannot be used for this purpose. There are, however, other than trust funds available, unused funds in various treasuries, funds not earmarked for any specific purpose, which could be loaned (not given) to the Synodical Building and Loan Department on longer- or short-term non-interest-bearing notes.

Ad b. Surplus or unused funds of synodical Districts, of organizations, and of congregations within the Districts. Synodical Districts, organizations, and congregations within Synod having surplus funds could consider the Synodical Building and Loan Department their depository. A rate of 1% interest might be offered. The surplus funds of one District could thus aid another that is in need. The Building and Loan Department could be Synod's distributing agent. Just recently one District applied to another for a loan for a given period of time.

Ad c. Loans from fellow Christians. If sufficient funds cannot be made available in the above manner, an appeal to fellow Christians for loans to the proposed Synodical Building and Loan Department without interest (or at 1%) would prove popular.

A fund of at least \$1,000,000 might be considered the goal to reach. It shall be understood

That the proposed Building and Loan Department be an adjunct of the General Church Extension Board and be placed in charge of competent businessmen;

That detailed rules and regulations for the conduct of the Building and Loan Department be drawn up by the committee appointed;

That the Board of Directors, together with the College of Presidents, be given power to carry out the proposed undertaking.

Be it suggested:

That loans are to be made to Districts only and at an interest rate of 3%;

That Districts, subsidized as well as self-sustaining, might draw on this fund;

That Districts might loan money to any congregations, whether subsidized or self-sustaining.

A gigantic undertaking indeed! Are we ready and willing to undertake great things for the Lord, or shall we fearfully stand by and permit others to take from us, one by one, the many fields that are ripe unto harvest because we have not the funds in readiness to build or to purchase the places of worship, the schools, the parsonages, the teacherages. Dare we nonchalantly tarry only to face another season of unemployed graduates? Let us take it to the Lord. "Ye have not because ye ask not."

Today—our Journal of Practical Missionary Procedure—and Pastor H. W. Gockel, editor, need no introduction. This magazine is sent gratis to all pastors in the active ministry. Two of the monthly issues touching upon the missionary possibilities of our educational agencies are also sent gratis to the active teachers (men and women) of our day schools and to the Sunday school superintendents. The Board of Home Missions believes that *Today* is an important link in the development of missions.

Some criticism has come to us because the teachers, women teachers, and Sunday school superintendents are not included in our monthly mailing list. Interested laymen, officers of societies, have also requested to be placed on our free mailing list. Numerous requests have also come to us from outside of our circles for subscriptions to this magazine. One mission board from another Lutheran body would subscribe for every one of their missionaries.

Considering all that is involved, your Board of Home Missions believes that the mailing list of *Today* ought be restricted to the active clergy of Synod if it is at all to serve its original purpose.

The Board of Home Missions is at a loss to know what to do to satisfy the demands made upon it. And it is not only a question of dollars and cents to provide this magazine gratis to an increased number of readers; it is rather a question of policy. We ask whether we are not defeating the very purpose of the magazine which is to give the clergy a Journal of Practical Missionary Procedure. If the magazine is to be for a wider circle of readers, if it is also to be sent to the teachers, including women teachers and Sunday school superintendents, and for the laity, this wider circle of readers must also be given consideration in the editing of the magazine. Speaking to this wider circle, the magazine cannot speak so frankly and so freely to the active clergy as it can if the magazine is restricted to pastors only.

The original purpose of *Today*, to be a Journal of Practical Missionary Procedure for the active pastors, ought therefore to be carried out and active pastors of Synod only be placed on the free mailing list. Students of our theological seminaries are also included in this list.

May we suggest that the convention endorse the above policy?

Missionary Education and Teachers.—It is refreshing indeed to note the widespread interest of our co-workers, the teachers, in *Today*, and the missionary education as it is outlined in the magazine. We firmly believe that information on missionary procedure ought also be conveyed to the teaching profession. But we are convinced that this guidance and direction, this education on missionary procedure, ought be given more definitely in line with, and more closely related to, parish education than it can

be done in the magazine *Today*, which is intended for pastors. We ask whether the *News Service* published in the interest of parish education would not admirably lend itself to give this much-needed service. *News Service* might be extended to include this material. Be it suggested to consider this proposal.

Missionary Education and the Laity. — A gratifying interest in missions and missionary expansion has permeated the ranks of the laity. To enkindle and to develop this interest, much has been done by the Department of Publicity and Missionary Education through the production of attractive and practical literature, and by the Walther League, the Lutheran Women's Missionary League, the Lutheran Laymen's League, who offer study topics in missions.

The *Lutheran Witness* too has done much to arouse a lively interest in missions. The hearts of many are stirred. We believe, however, that still more can be offered to keep the laity well informed on the progress and the development of missions. Highly specialized, profusely illustrated mission magazines are published by various Protestant churches. We, however, believe that none can render greater service to the cause of missions than the *Lutheran Witness*, which reaches a quarter million of our homes.

To make this possible, be it suggested

That the *Lutheran Witness* be published weekly instead of biweekly;

That the equivalent of at least one weekly issue of each month be made available for the presentation of missions;

That a subeditor be appointed to solicit, gather, and edit articles and illustrations on missions.

Deaf and Blind Missions. — The past triennium again saw a number of changes in pastorates in the field of Missions to the Deaf. A number of graduates entered the field.

The appointment of Dr. J. L. Salvner as "administrative assistant" to the Board of Missions to the Deaf and Blind has proved to be a move in the right direction. Our Missions to the Deaf extend to 32 States and to five provinces of Canada. More than 235 stations are served. Close to one thousand children are instructed by our missionaries each year.

A very interesting program for the expansion of our Missions to the Blind has been outlined by the Board. It ought to receive the wholehearted support of the convention.

Home Missions in South America. — At the request of Synod's Board of Directors and of the Board of South American Missions the undersigned again visited the churches beneath the Southern Cross in 1945. Problems had arisen which could not be discussed

or removed by correspondence. We had been instructed to confer with the brethren at their respective District conventions. Bad weather conditions for flying, however, made it impossible to reach Porto Alegre, Brazil, in time to meet with the brethren at their convention. In Argentina the convention celebrated the fortieth anniversary of the beginning of our work in Argentina. I was privileged to join the brethren at San Juan for the District convention.

The President of the Brazil District is a native of Brazil. The election of Pastor Rudolfo Hasse, a native Brazilian, to the Presidency of the District during the war period meant much to stabilize the work of the Church and to restore calm in the midst of the many trials that were upon our churches. We shall hear President Hasse at the convention.

President S. Beckmann of Argentina is a citizen of the United States. For more than a quarter of a century he has been in our missions in Argentina. He is foot-loose and in full charge of mission activities in Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

As President Hasse in Brazil is visiting the far-flung missions in his District to acquaint them with the work of the Church and reminding them of their obligation to share in the support of the ministry of the Word in their midst, so also President Beckmann leaves nothing undone to inspire pastors and congregations to do their share that the work in their midst in the District and Synod at large might go forward.

Missions in China.— Among the foreign missions which suffered greatly were the missions in China. Though our country is no longer at war, there still is fighting in China.

The Word, however, was not bound in China even in the midst of devastating wars, revolutions, and uprisings. Our missionaries and Christians were forced to leave for the inland. The ranks of the missionary force were very much reduced. Toward the close of 1946, however, a group of 12 new missionaries arrived in China to continue the work.

Missions in the Philippine Islands.— Missions in the Philippine Islands have become a reality. Two missionaries and their families have begun activities in Manila. There are outstanding possibilities to open new fields.

Missions in India.— Here, in spite of great difficulties, the work continued without interruption. During the war it was quite difficult to secure the necessary transportation for missionaries and their families eager to return to their former field of activity. But now the high seas are again open to travel and one by one the missionaries and their families are returning.

Recently the Executive Secretary of Foreign Missions, the Rev. O. H. Schmidt, returned from an extended visit of our churches in the Orient, in the Philippine Islands, in China, and in India. The convention will be pleased to hear his report.

It was most gratifying indeed to note that the plans to develop a self-governing and self-supporting Church is gaining a foothold in India. Only if we grant a greater measure of authority with corresponding responsibility to our mission fields, also in foreign lands, can we hope to build successfully for the future.

It was encouraging to hear that in the Ambur field, begun in 1895, real progress had been made. In this area 30 congregations are organized on a subsidy basis. Three congregations are self-supporting. Youth work is progressing. The "Each One Reach One" program is carried on, though in a modified form. Christians of their own accord go to the neighboring villages to assist the missionaries.

The development of a self-governing and a self-supporting Church is a slow process, and it dare not be rushed. We are happy to note the progress made. There are definite signs of the building of a Church that will more and more realize its responsibility to carry on the work not only in their own midst but also to the neighboring communities.

Negro Missions in the U. S. A. and in Africa.—As members of the Synodical Conference, we are deeply interested in Negro Missions both at home and abroad. The report of the meeting of the Synodical Conference held in Milwaukee in 1946 points to two things which, if carried out, will mean much to the development of our Negro Missions in the United States. The first point touched upon is the reorganization of our Negro Missions, which will grant a greater measure of authority to the Negro congregations and to their pastors. It grants them an opportunity to share in the development of Negro Missions. The appointment of Regional Mission Committees was suggested. The guarantee of a greater measure of authority will naturally bring with it added responsibilities.

The other point mentioned in the report of the Synodical Conference suggests that the Missionary Board request the respective District Home Mission Boards to supervise and guide such of the Negro missions and their workers as are located within their District, wherever this is possible.

Expansion of Negro Missions.—There is still much land to possess, especially in the large metropolitan centers of the North.

To aid the Missionary Board in its Mission Expansion and Church Extension Program, Synod's Board of Directors set aside \$50,000 from the Peace Thankoffering for this purpose.

African Missions.—In a marvelous manner the Lord led us to Nigeria, Africa. In 1946 we celebrated the tenth anniversary of this mission. The tenth anniversary was a day of rejoicing for our fellow Christians in Nigeria. *Makom Fi, O Jehovah!* (We Praise Thee, O Jehovah!) they sang more than 1,200 strong at one of their anniversary gatherings.

The Lord hath done great things. We now have 83 churches with a baptized membership of 11,125, of 4,148 communicants, and 67 day schools with 4,657 pupils. We have ten missionaries, one male and one woman teacher. Our American colony consists of 25 persons. In 1946 our churches in Nigeria contributed the equivalent of \$13,270 for the work of the Church. We are working in Nigeria in a radius of 50 miles in the midst of a population estimated at 20,000,000.

Extending the work to metropolitan centers. Until recently work was confined to the bush area. But now larger cities are calling. In Calabar, with a population of 17,000, we have a nucleus of 120 Lutheran Christians. Lagos, the capital of Calabar, a province with 126,000, and Ibadim, with 387,000, have also been suggested. Going to these larger centers, our missionaries will soon extend the work to the near-by rural areas.

To carry out this expansion program in this most promising field, more men, more homes, more funds, are needed. \$3,500 are needed to erect a modest but adequate home for the missionary and his family.

Let us work while it is day. Let us arise and support also this expansion program in Africa.

Be it *suggested* to endorse this program.

European Missions.—A large portion of Europe lies in ashes. The seat of the Reformation with its churches is a heap of rubble stones. The cries of the maimed, the hungry, the aged, the widows, rise heavenward. And still the surviving masses cry aloud, "There is no God!" What a challenge for the Church to stem the tide, to save at least some who without our help are going down to their eternal doom!

The Board of European Missions, realizing the problem before them, sent a representative in the person of Chaplain Walter Daib to survey the possibilities in Europe, not only to assist the remnants of the churches served by the pastors of our Free Churches, but also to plan a successful mission-expansion program, a program which will be fashioned and adapted to the prevailing conditions. Also in Europe it must be our aim to build a self-governing and eventually a self-supporting Church. To do this, we must of necessity endeavor to train a national ministry and establish a theological school in every country in which we wish to continue and

to extend our mission activities. We cannot hope to train a ministry in Germany that will be acceptable to France, to England, and other countries. We ought to enter upon an aggressive, intensive mission-expansion program. We shall be remiss in performing our duty if we choose to serve the scattered few only and if we fail to bend every effort and extend the work in at least some of the European countries (in England, in France, and in Germany). Be this offered for your earnest consideration.

European Relief is in the hands of the National Advisory Emergency Planning Council.

The Lutheran Hour. — What the Lutheran Hour means to the missionaries in the Home Mission Department every one of the pastors knows. "I represent the Church of the Lutheran Hour" has opened many a door to the pastor and missionary as he was about canvassing a new community.

The broadcasting conducted by the Lutheran Hour in Latin America constitutes one of the brightest chapters in this great work of radio mission. Broadcasts conducted in English over Latin American stations number 36 outlets, in Spanish 175 outlets, in Portuguese 12 outlets. For the proper handling of these programs in Latin America two offices were established: one at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, the other at Buenos Aires, Argentina. The broadcasts throughout Latin America received the fullest co-operation of our District Home Mission Boards in Brazil and Argentina.

Training a Native Ministry. — There is a tremendous shortage of manpower. In the United States and Canada alone there are approximately 150 vacancies.

Because of laws that were enacted in Brazil no new missionaries could be sent to Brazil for a number of years. This law, however, has recently been repealed.

Training of a native ministry in foreign lands was very much disturbed during the past war. The Zehlendorf seminary in Berlin was bombed. The Hankow seminary was in the hands of the Japanese.

The seminary at Hankow, China, was reopened. The buildings are intact, though most of the equipment was stolen by the enemy. For the present the seminary will offer a practical theological training. Four students are enrolled.

The seminary at Nagercoil, India, continued throughout the days of the war without interruption. At present, however, there is a recess. Three of the instructors are home on furlough. During the past three years the number of Indian pastors doubled. We now have 34 native pastors. Praise the Lord for this blessing.

In our African Missions the matter of training a native ministry

has long been under consideration. Definite plans, however, have as yet not materialized. A larger number of evangelists were trained. The training of a native ministry, the expansion of the work to metropolitan areas in Africa, and other matters will be discussed on the field by the Rev. Karl Kurth, the Executive Secretary of African and Negro Missions. He expects to leave shortly for Nigeria, Africa.

A new seminary is planned in Germany. Temporary buildings have been acquired at Frankfurt. The request has come to us to commission a theological professor for this theological school. Brethren plead that he be sent for the coming winter semester.

Colegio Concordia, Crespo, Argentina. To gain a larger number of students to supply the need in Argentina, it was resolved to transfer the two upper classes at the Crespo college to the seminary at Ballester. This made room for two classes which now precede the regular course of the Crespo college. Boys coming from faraway areas in which the educational facilities are of such a nature that they cannot immediately be fitted into the regular course given at Crespo, now have an opportunity to get the education which will enable them to enter the Crespo college as regular students.

The seminary at Porto Alegre, Brazil, has an average enrollment of 80 students. A new addition is being erected to accommodate a larger enrollment. The shortage of manpower in Brazil is tragic. Brazil will for some time need added strength from the United States.

Seminary in Mexico. The plan to establish a seminary in Mexico City did for various reasons not materialize. A small beginning is now in the offing at Monterrey, Mexico. The proposed new place of worship at this city will offer facilities to develop a school for the training of native workers. According to Mexican law none but native pastors can minister to the Mexican people.

Modern inventions are also in the hands of Him who made heaven and earth. They too must serve Him and the work of the Church. When Charles Lindbergh landed safely in France, covering the wide expanse of the Atlantic within 33 hours of actual flying time, I had the privilege to be with the sainted Dr. F. Pfotenhauer at a pastoral conference. When he was told that Lindbergh had landed safely he exclaimed: "Thanks be to God that he did." Continuing he said: "Before Lindbergh left on his flight, I prayed that God would give him success and bring him over safely. I firmly believed that his successful flight would eventually mean much to the work of the Church." And so it is. Though aviation in the hands of the Evil One and his followers is a means of destruction, nevertheless aviation is today also an instrument in the hands of

God to speed the Gospel and to develop missions to the far corners of the earth.

Today your department of missions is making preliminary studies of another invention of the day, an invention which eventually may place the various synodical mission departments in personal touch with our various mission groups the world over. Preliminary studies are being made of an intercommunication system by radio (low wave). We are assured that it can be done at a cost which is not at all prohibitive. May it please the Lord to bless this latest invention to His glory and to the extension of His kingdom.

F. C. STREUFERT, *Secretary of Missions*

Report of the Board for Home Missions

(Memorial 402)

"I remember the days of old; I meditate on all Thy works; I muse on the work of Thy hands." Ps. 143:5.

Historical.—The days of frontier life, of the covered wagon, are no more. The horse-drawn stagecoach, the oxcart, made room for the auto and for the speeding train. Today the missionary can perform his duties with greater ease and greater comfort. He can reach more communities, a larger number of people in much shorter time. He can more often bring the message of salvation than it could be done by the missionaries in days gone by.

Nearly forty years ago the first Home Mission Board of Synod was elected. Until then the various synodical Districts were entrusted with the work of Home Missions. Each District supported the work within its own District to the best of its ability.

Soon it became quite evident that some of the synodical Districts were not financially able to meet the opportunities before them. Synod then appointed the Board of Home Missions, with the instruction to find ways and means to aid such Districts as were not able to meet the challenge before them. During the first year \$3,742 was placed at the disposal of Synod's Board of Home Missions. But when the first year ended the Board reported a deficit of \$4,643.

A Decade of Depression.—The depression of the thirties was trying indeed. But as we review these trying times after having emerged from them, we cannot but praise the Lord, "who doeth all things well." Large harvests follow thorough harrowing; better fruit is the result of careful pruning. Even so trials and hardships stimulate spiritual growth. The days of depression brought on a careful restudy of our Home Mission activities, consolidations of smaller fields, eliminations of barren fields. Yet, to our knowledge, not a promising field was closed on account of lack of funds.

True, the days of depression caused no little concern in this, that a large number of graduates eager to go into the field ripe unto harvest could not be permanently placed. But in a mysterious manner the Lord thus prepared for an emergency which was soon to come. We had barely emerged from the days of the depression when the war was thrust upon us. In a very short time hundreds of chaplains from our midst were called to the colors. And one by one the graduates were called to supply the vacancies thus created and to enter the growing number of new missions, many of which the graduates themselves had prepared. Today not only all of the candidates are placed permanently, we now have a tremendous shortage of pastors and teachers.

The Past Triennium

Subsidies Used for Home Missions

1944	1945	1946
\$320,328.33	\$316,964.92	\$312,017.61

Mission Conferences.—The mission conferences held in February, 1946, in Detroit, Mich., and in January, 1947, in Fort Wayne, Ind., are outstanding events of the past triennium. A new interest, a lively missionary zeal, and a God-given enthusiasm in personal evangelism to reach out to the unchurched was enkindled, a zeal which is gradually permeating the rank and file of our fellow Christians throughout Synod. The "Each One Reach One" program has definitely gained momentum. Personal evangelism is the one great theme discussed at pastoral and teachers' conferences, at circuit meetings and congregational meetings.

At the Fort Wayne Mission Conference this program was re-emphasized and extended to include vacation Bible schools for the children and Preaching Missions to lead the unchurched adults to Christ, their Savior.

We plead that all pastors and fellow Christians join hands, each one in his home and community, to reach one in this Centennial harvest of souls and to continue in this effort until the Lord Himself bids a halt to His "Go and tell."

Japanese Missions in the United States.—For the duration of the war a successful mission among the Nisei was conducted at Minneapolis, Minn., by St. Peter's Lutheran Church (H. F. Schweigert, pastor). One of our graduates of Concordia Seminary, Saint Louis, a Japanese, the Rev. George Shibata, assisted in this mission. Approximately 25 Japanese adults were baptized and received into membership of our Church. Soon after the war ended, many of these converts returned to California. We are happy to note that they are joining our churches in that area. Pastor Shibata was

called by the Atlantic District to serve a group of Japanese in New Jersey.

Trailer Missions. — Trailer Missions, begun in the past triennium, had another successful year in 1946. A number of District Home Mission Boards purchased their own equipment. This will enable these Districts to make full use of the entire summer months and carry the Gospel to the unchurched.

Tract Mission. — A steady flow of well-written attractive tracts is needed. A real effort ought to be put forth to interest our fellow Christians to distribute tracts. One tract which is published bimonthly, *Just a Minute*, already has a wide circulation. Added funds are needed to enter upon an intensive, extensive, systematic tract mission.

The Future of Home Missions. — For one hundred years our missionaries and pastors preached the Gospel. They have gone forth to every nook and corner, to many of the metropolitan centers. But there is still much land to possess. Sixty per cent of the population of our country does not accept Jesus, the Savior. With the opening of the Centennial year a new impetus was given to personal evangelism. Already larger numbers of adults have been gained. It is essential to stress Home Missions. We must ever be on the alert and win souls for Christ lest our Church will gradually grow stagnant and die. Home Missions must be nurtured if the missions in foreign lands are to prosper.

A Home Mission Board Policy. — In all of its activities it has ever been the policy of the Board of Home Missions to follow synodical lines. It was therefore always the policy of the Board not to deal with the individual missionaries or the individual mission station but with the respective District Home Mission Board or synodical organization. The scope of Home Missions has so widened and is so far-reaching and of such importance that the Board of Home Missions must seek the co-operation and the assistance of every synodical organization. In the Home Mission Department there is work for everybody. There is work for our fellow workers in the Lutheran Laymen's League. There is work for the women of the Lutheran Women's Missionary League and for the women's organizations not affiliated with this group. There is work for the youth organizations, the Walther League and others.

According to the *Synodical Handbook* the work of the Board of Home Missions is not restricted to Districts receiving subsidies but includes the self-supporting District Home Mission as well. And we are exceedingly happy to report that the finest relations exist between all of the District Home Mission Boards and the Board of Home Missions. All fully co-operate in carrying out the

extensive mission-expansion program entered upon. There is a united effort. And with the added assistance given the Home Mission Department in the appointment of Pastors H. A. Mayer and H. W. Gockel, we can look forward to doing greater things for the Lord.

The Board for Parish Education and Missions.—The past year brought close co-operation between the Board for Parish Education and the Board of Home Missions when these boards joined hands in the promotion of the vacation Bible schools. We call attention to the fine literature prepared by the Board for Parish Education for vacation Bible schools.

Christian Day Schools.—As in days past, the Board of Home Missions is again granting a liberal amount of the funds set aside for missions in subsidies to District Home Mission Boards for the maintenance of the Christian day schools. Looking over the past three years, we note that the Lord has bestowed outstanding blessings upon some of the day schools opened in this time.

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS

REV. HARRY E. OLSEN, *Chairman*

REV. H. A. MAYER, *Secretary*

MR. ELMER W. ENGEL, *Financial Secretary*

REV. E. H. BUCHHEIMER

REV. E. T. BERNTHAL

REV. WALTER H. STORM

MR. GEO. A. GRITS

MR. FERD. KORNEFFEL

DR. F. C. STREUFERT, *Executive Secretary*

REV. H. W. GOCKEL, *Ass't Executive Secretary*

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 2 Synod resolved:

Gratitude

WHEREAS, We have passed through some very trying and perilous times since our last convention, which tested the physical, mental, and spiritual resources of all our workers in the home and field of our Church; and

WHEREAS, Our heavenly Father has in His merciful kindness not only protected our workers and their families, but also, on the whole, our Christians in these fields from harm and danger; and

WHEREAS, Conditions readily could have turned out to such a state where our work would have been dreadfully hindered if not destroyed, but our gracious Lord and Savior so guided and directed the affairs of the world and blessed our work, even under

these most trying conditions, and has also been with our executive secretaries and given His holy angels charge over them in all their perilous ways, so that they could overcome every difficulty and return safely to their loved ones and their work at home; and

WHEREAS, The Lord has opened to us new doors of opportunity in every field of our endeavors in Home Missions, so that we have to confess: "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few," and since this bountiful, undeserved blessing of the Lord must move every Christian to humbly confess: "Lord, we are not worthy of all the mercy and of all the truth which Thou hast bestowed upon Thy servants"; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Centennial Convention humbly acknowledge the merciful guidance and protection of our God and Father and our blessed Redeemer Jesus Christ, and that we express this gratitude with a humble and joyful doxology at this Centennial Convention and that we prove this gratitude in a firm resolve to go joyously forward in our mission endeavors into the second century.

Forward in Missions

WHEREAS, All reports and personal experiences of our missionaries and representatives in our mission fields in South America, Philippines, China, India, and Europe indicate that the Lord has placed before us an open door for His blessed Gospel; and

WHEREAS, The present-day world conditions in transportation and communications has made a much more rapid spread of this Gospel possible by radio and airplane; and

WHEREAS, The Lord has entrusted this Gospel to us and granted us the grace to keep it unadulterated during the past century; and

WHEREAS, This grace of our heavenly Father in Christ Jesus should move us to boundless gratitude that should express itself in working diligently and zealously in these last evil days, when many false Christs and false prophets proclaim their pernicious and deceitful doctrines; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Centennial Convention firmly resolve, under God, to expand the mission activities in all our present fields and that we enter upon any new fields which the Lord may open to us with holy courage and in steadfast faith that the Lord of the Church will bless us according to His promise "I have set before thee an open door, because thou hast kept My Word."

Training Native Ministry for South America

WHEREAS, Our work in South America (Brazil and Argentine Districts) has been bountifully blessed and the Lord is constantly opening new doors to us, which we should enter joyfully and speedily; and

WHEREAS, It is difficult to supply workers from the United States who will make the work in South America their life work and return to this field after furloughs, and experiences of the past have handicapped our work in these Districts; and

WHEREAS, A native ministry would help solve many of the problems that confront us in the work in these Districts; therefore be it

Resolved, That we encourage and urge the brethren in the Argentine and Brazil Districts to intensify their efforts to develop a native ministry and that we pledge our wholehearted support to them with our prayers, our gifts, and our manpower, as God gives us the measure of strength in these things.

Spanish Bible Version

As to the Spanish Bible version, mentioned also in Memorial 715, Synod, upon recommendation of Committee 2, *resolved*:

WHEREAS, Synod appointed a Committee in 1944 to study the question of the use of Spanish Bible versions; and

WHEREAS, This committee in its findings recommended that the respective boards continue the use of the Reina De Valera version for the publication of Spanish and theological literature; and

WHEREAS, We cannot await the time when a thoroughgoing study of this issue can be made and when brethren will come to full agreement on a Spanish Bible version, but must immediately publish theological and Christian literature; and

WHEREAS, The recommendation made by the committee in no wise forbids any pastor to use any other Spanish version; therefore be it

Resolved, To concur in the recommendation of the Committee to continue the use of the Reina De Valera version in the publication of Spanish theological Christian literature and to direct the Board of South America and the Board of Home Missions in North America to continue the study of Spanish Bible versions to bring about full agreement on the use of a given Bible version.

Spanish Missions in Extraterritorial Areas

As to Spanish Missions in extraterritorial areas, Memorial 401, p. 269, mentioned also in the Report of the Board of Directors, paragraph 14, Synod upon recommendation of Committee 2 *resolved*:

To place all Spanish-speaking missions now conducted by District Home Mission Boards, e. g., missions in Mexico, Cuba, Isle of Pines, Panama, West Indies, at large, and such Spanish-speaking missions as may in the future be established outside of synodical

and its secretaries to continue in their aggressive efforts and to lead courageously in all these mission endeavors affecting every department of our work, such as the "Each One Reach One" program, through the congregations, the Sunday schools, the parish schools, and every organization within the congregations.

"Today"

As to the magazine *Today* (Book of Memorials, p. 273) the recommendation of Committee 2 was *adopted*:

The Committee on Missions recommends to the Centennial Convention that the Board of Home Missions be commended for its vision and initiative in providing a journal of practical missionary procedure in the magazine *Today*. The demand for this magazine by pastors and teachers proves that there is a real need for it, and we urge that the policy of the editor and Board be continued and its original purpose be zealously maintained.

We recommend that the mailing list be expanded with the magazine being sent free to all active pastors as designated by the Board of Home Missions, and to all called male teachers as designated by the Board for Parish Education.

We recommend further that the cost be proportioned from the treasuries of the Board for Home Missions and the Board for Parish Education.

Miscellaneous

In the matter of an air-mail edition of the *Lutheran Witness*, sending professional magazines to missionaries, and more space in the *Lutheran Witness* for missions, the following resolutions, submitted by Committee 2, were *adopted*:

WHEREAS, The office of our Mission Secretary (Dr. Streufert) and Concordia Publishing House have succeeded in having an air-mail edition of the *Lutheran Witness* published for our missionaries in foreign lands;

WHEREAS, This edition is available to all missionaries who request it; and

WHEREAS, Plans are in the making to establish short wave radio communication between amateur (ham) radio operators and our foreign fields; and

WHEREAS, Both the endeavors will be a boon to our missionaries and improve their morale and encourage them in their work; therefore be it

Resolved, That we commend our Mission Secretary for these efforts and encourage his office along these lines of endeavor; and be it furthermore

Resolved, That plans be evolved eventually to send the air-mail edition of the *Witness* to all missionaries in foreign fields.

WHEREAS, It is very essential that our missionaries in foreign fields be in contact with the home Church as close as possible, especially in doctrinal matters through its professional magazines, *Theological Monthly* and *School Journal*; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Mission Boards make a careful study of the subscriptions of our missionaries and supply the professional magazines if they are requested.

WHEREAS, The prime duty of the Church is to indoctrinate its members to "go and tell" (missions); and

WHEREAS, This demands a knowledge of the mission fields and their needs in order to support the work of missions in the world; therefore be it

Resolved, That the editorial staff of the *Lutheran Witness* be instructed to give more space to the Boards for Missions for publicity.

African Missions

As to African Missions the following resolution was *adopted*, as recommended by Committee 2:

WHEREAS, Our African Missions have expanded beyond the fondest hopes during the past decade; and

WHEREAS, New doors are beckoning, especially in the urban centers of Nigeria; and

WHEREAS, The trend is toward the cities also in Africa; therefore be it

Resolved, That we encourage our Missionary Board of the Synodical Conference to enter into these open doors aggressively and to make more funds available to them.

Synod also extended its greetings to all missionaries in foreign fields.

Report of Board of Foreign Missions

(Memorial 414)

The last report of the Board of Foreign Missions, submitted to the Convention in 1944, began with a reference to Pearl Harbor and then described the work of Foreign Missions under the conditions brought about by the war. These conditions prevailed also during part of the space of time covered by the present report. Although there were tremendous difficulties and many hazards, and although we had to figure with increased costliness, nevertheless by the grace of God it was possible to carry on the work of Foreign Missions even under war conditions. Now, however, by the grace of God a measure of peace has returned to the world with the cessation of hostilities in the summer of 1945, and this has given a different aspect to our Foreign Mission work. To be

sure, the term "peace" is only a relative term when it is applied to some of the countries of the Orient. Still it is true that the conditions under which we can now prosecute our Foreign Mission enterprise are much different and more favorable than they were during the time of the World War. Thus with the suspension of armed resistance on the part of the Japanese it was possible for us to return to areas in China from which we had been forced by the Japanese occupation. We could also begin work in other fields that were closed during the war. We could devote ourselves to rehabilitation in many areas. And it was possible to initiate a vigorous forward march in other fields, not to speak of our being able now to open work in other countries, such as the Philippine Islands, where it had not been possible to inaugurate church work during the time of the war.

Let us thank God that we came out of the war as well as we did with reference to Foreign Mission work, and let us now pray the Lord to send laborers into His harvest and to embue us with consecration and courage to go forward with an intensified and expanded foreign mission program. Surely, nothing else is compatible with Synod's Centennial!

As to India, we were privileged to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the start of our work in that great country, on January 23, 1945. Anniversary celebrations were arranged throughout our India mission field, and these were used to set in motion a determined effort to enlist the members of the Church in India in personal mission work. The gathering of a sizable thankoffering was also part of this anniversary celebration. The work in India has gone forward with steady progress, although with an absence of any spectacular developments. Emphasis was placed upon the building up of an indigenous Church and successive steps to train the members of the Church in India to recognize their responsibility for the support and spreading of the Gospel and to have them meet these responsibilities. A very significant factor in that connection is the increase in the number of Indian pastors. There are at least twice as many Indian pastors at work today as were on our lists three years ago, and our seminaries are systematically training and graduating new numbers of men well qualified to serve as teachers or pastors in India.

As another step in the development of the India Church the work in many respects is being carried on through committees made up of equal numbers of Indian pastors or laymen and missionaries. More and more congregations are placed upon a budget system by which they each year conduct a campaign for pledges in their own midst, the congregation then petitioning for subsidy if that is needed, and the congregation receiving and managing

such subsidy where it is granted. Thus in the Ambur District some thirty congregations are managing their own household in this fashion, and the other conference districts are developing this system also. Another significant feature is the manner in which the Indian congregations are learning to carry on personal mission work, and the fashion in which they themselves are initiating and supporting new mission ventures, such as that in the Wynaad area in Trivandrum. Here work was begun among people who had not been touched by civilization nor Christianity, and this work is altogether a project of the native Christians, native evangelists volunteering for the work and the native Christians collecting among themselves the money needed for this mission venture. Besides the efforts of our missionaries and their native co-workers to give pastoral care to Christians already won and gathered, and to extend the missionary activity to countries still to be won, we have in India quite a system of schools, both elementary and higher schools, and several excellent seminaries for the training of pastors and teachers. In recent years it looked as though our work might be hampered by adverse legislation regarding education, however, it appears at this time as though the matter did not turn out too badly for our mission work. We might also mention the fact that it has been possible to penetrate to ranks of higher caste people to some extent, and that attention is being given to work in the larger cities. Other features of our work have also been carried forward and should indeed be expanded, such as the work through our hospital at Ambur, and the zenana mission work, which means work among women and older girls through our deaconesses or Bible women trained and supervised by them.

Our missionary personnel in India has undergone a number of changes. A missionary force in any foreign, especially in a tropical, climate is apt to see missionaries forced out of the service by reasons of health. That may be intensified when there has been a period of war and stress, of shortages and unusual difficulties, of danger, of overwork, and a period of service longer than the usual time between furloughs. Thus within the last triennium a number of missionaries saw themselves constrained to leave the service in India, namely, the brethren E. H. Knoernschild, G. Oberheu, W. Luedtke, R. P. Sieving, L. W. Wetzel, P. Kauffeld, while Missionaries G. Hattendorf and A. J. Lutz are suffering from ill health during the present furlough in this country. As to Missionary Hattendorf it might be mentioned that the Lord called his devoted wife out of this world to Himself during the summer of 1946. To be sure, these losses in manpower were offset to some extent by new additions, namely, Missionaries Elmer E. Griesse, Armand Graf, Theo. Michalk, R. T. Koepke, and Mr. Edward Krafft. There

still is a great need for additional manpower, particularly for the Trivandrum area. Repeatedly the effort of the Board of Foreign Missions to recruit candidates from the graduating classes met with a very disappointing result, so that today our force of workers, especially in Trivandrum, is only about one half of what it was three years ago.

Statistics for India

In India we have 38 male missionaries, 3 female missionaries, 34 wives of missionaries, 90 children of missionaries; total, 165.

Of national co-workers we have 34 pastors, 15 evangelists, 168 catechists, 15 Bible women, 253 schoolteachers, 11 medical and other workers; total, 496.

Souls, 19,866.

In China our missionaries with the close of the war surged back into the areas in which we had been active before the Japanese occupation. To our great joy we found our complex of buildings at Hankow in good condition. All the equipment and furniture were gone, of course; but the buildings themselves were in good shape and could quickly be put back into good condition. Then there came the work of gathering up the scattered forces of our members, those that had remained throughout the occupation and those that had fled to the interior and now started to drift back. In many of these areas we therefore had a deep-reaching program of rehabilitation, physical and spiritual. In Hankow the chapel in the old cemetery was repaired and is now being used by our Chinese congregation. In Hanyang a new chapel was erected by the congregation, plus a dwelling for their pastor. In Wuchang we rented a building and carried out the most necessary repairs, and this now serves as a chapel and dwelling for one of our evangelists. In Shasi both of our former churches were demolished as also was the house in which our foreign missionary or missionaries used to live. We shall have to do considerable rebuilding in Shasi. In Ichang it will also be necessary to purchase some ground and to build a chapel and dwelling for the native pastor. Similar programs of rehabilitation will need to be carried out at a number of other places, such as Kweifu and Mitossu, while the congregation at Wanhsien needs to have a center in the city and the congregation at Enshih desires help towards the erection of a school. At Enshih we should also relocate our hospital and turn over the present hospital buildings to the use of the orphan homes. Also in China efforts are made towards building an indigenous Church. The executive committee of our conference consists of equal numbers of Chinese workers and American missionaries. The General Conference at Hankow last summer was attended by lay delegates from eight parishes. The lay members

in our various churches showed a great deal of interest during the visits of the Executive Secretary, and these lay members make a very favorable impression.

Also in China the training of national workers would loom up as a very important feature of our work. During the war this part of our mission effort was badly disrupted. To keep out of the way of the Japanese invasion, the seminary was moved from Hankow to Wanh sien. There various upsets cut down the number of our students. One young man was graduated in the summer of 1946. Now plans are under way to re-open the seminary at Hankow, where we have a fine set of buildings, and indeed a beginning has been made since Missionary Ziegler began with a practical course of instruction early in January, 1947, for four men. It is planned to take in a group of students this fall and to launch the work of the seminary on a somewhat higher level again. But we shall need added manpower for the faculty in this important institution. It is also planned to renew our efforts to turn out Chinese literature after the sad interruption of the war. An important forward step was the launching of work in Shanghai, where Missionary R. J. Mueller is now living and where he conducts services in English and in Chinese every Sunday. Surveys have been made for initiating work also in other large centers. Another feature of our work is the broadcasting of the Lutheran Hour on three stations in China, at Shanghai, Chungking, and Kunming. Christian day schools are maintained at several places, either directly by the mission or as private ventures by teachers who are members of our Church and with the children of our members attending, while plans are going forward towards developing the Christian day school system at still other places. At Wanh sien we have a middle school (high school) attended by over four hundred young people, with a great deal of emphasis placed on presenting the Christian doctrines in instruction periods and through work with individual students.

Changes in personnel to be recorded for the last triennium are as follows: New workers since the last convention of Synod are Wilbert Hoeltje, Miss Martha Boss, Herbert Kretzmann, Ralph Bringewatt, O. A. Buntrock, Le Roy Buuck, Paul Kreyling, Roy Suelflow, John Wilenius, Victor Hafner, while former Missionaries R. J. Mueller and E. H. Thode with their families returned to China. Missionary G. K. Wenger returned to his field after a few months' furlough. Missionaries H. C. Meyer and C. E. Dohrman accepted calls in the United States, while R. C. Egolf is at present serving as a service-center and hospital pastor for the Army and Navy Commission.

Statistics for China

In China we have 16 male missionaries, 3 female missionaries, 10 wives of missionaries, 11 children of missionaries; total, 40.

Of national co-workers: 6 pastors, 10 evangelists, 41 school-teachers, 17 other workers; total, 74.

Souls, about 2,000.

Work Begun in the Philippine Islands

The members of Synod will recall that in 1941 a resolution was passed aiming at beginning mission work in the Philippine Islands. The actual initiation of this movement had to be postponed because of the war; now, however, it was possible to get a start. Pastor Theo. D. Martens was given a leave of absence by his congregation at Pittsburgh and served for a year in Manila. While his first efforts went towards the spiritual care of members of the armed forces, it was inevitable that he should also come into contact with Filipinos or American civilians. Since the summer of 1946 the Rev. A. A. Carino and the Rev. and Mrs. Herman Mayer have also been in Manila. The Executive Secretary of the Board spent a month in Manila and its environment. At the present time both Pastor Carino and Pastor Mayer are in full activity, Rev. Martens having returned to his home church in Pittsburgh. The service center is maintained at 1312 General Luna, Manila, where services are conducted every Sunday morning and other church activities have their center. Pastor Mayer also conducts instruction classes in a private home some two miles farther down this section of Manila in the home of a police captain. Rev. Carino conducts services and instruction classes in a neat chapel built in the Santa Cruz section. He also conducts instruction classes in a private home about a mile away from the site of this chapel. What hath God wrought! Within a month there are regular services at two places and regular instructions at two additional places, with plans for future work and also for the opening of Christian day schools going forward at a rapid pace! A plot of ground has been purchased in the Expans Rotunda section.

Statistics for Philippine Islands

In the Philippines we have 2 male missionaries, 2 wives of missionaries, 5 children; total, 9.

Souls, 115.

Mohammedan Missions

The Board attempted to inaugurate a more intensive effort to carry on Christian mission work among Mohammedans, and with this in view in 1946 calls were extended to two men to do such work. These calls, however, were declined by the candidates to

whom they had been assigned. Again in 1947 calls for two men were issued by the Board of Foreign Missions. The Board has also at various times conferred with the board of the Society for the Promotion of Mohammedan Missions and with other interested persons.

For the sake of quick comparison we are submitting a brief summary for the budget appropriation and expenditures for Foreign Missions during the last three years. The difficulties of travel and in other respects have forced a shift of expected expenditures in some cases from one fiscal year to another, and rehabilitation and expansion of the work, together with the abnormal financial situation in the Orient, brought about the increase in expenditures indicated in this report.

Disbursements February 1, 1946—January 31, 1947

Budget Appropriation _____	\$440,000.00
Added Appropriation for Land and Building _____	5,867.83
	<hr/>
	\$445,867.83

Disbursed	
India Subsidy _____	\$190,132.98
China Subsidy _____	107,770.06
Philippine Subsidy _____	7,453.48
Office Salaries _____	10,411.52
Missionaries on Furlough _____	86,954.03
New Missionary Expenses _____	36,017.04
Other Expenses _____	21,871.43
	<hr/>
	460,610.54
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Total Amount Above Budget Appropriation _____	\$ 14,742.71

Disbursements February 1, 1945—January 31, 1946

Budget Appropriation _____	\$420,000.00
Disbursed	
India Subsidy _____	\$220,932.11
China Subsidy _____	58,754.24
Home Base _____	97,242.21
	<hr/>
	376,928.56
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Total Amount Under Budget Appropriation _____	*\$ 43,071.44

Disbursements February 1, 1944—January 31, 1945

Budget Appropriation _____	\$400,000.00
Disbursed	
India Subsidy _____	\$148,559.17
China Subsidy _____	125,935.05
Home Base _____	50,696.11
	<hr/>
	325,190.33
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Total Amount Under Budget Appropriation _____	*\$ 74,809.67

* Owing to the war, not all projects could be carried out

As to the personnel of the Board: When Mr. Alvin Welp resigned from the Board because of other duties, Mr. L. G. Holt was appointed to serve for the rest of this term, with the approval of the President of Synod; and when the Rev. Karl Kurth became Executive Secretary of the Missionary Board of the Synodical Conference and in consequence stepped out of the Board of Foreign Missions, the Rev. Fred Forster, who had formerly been a member of the Board, was asked to serve in his place for the rest of this term, also with the approval of the President of Synod.

The needs of rehabilitation and the general situation of our Foreign Mission fields prompted the Board to send its Executive Secretary upon a tour of visitation to these fields last year. Five months were spent in China and one month each in the Philippine Islands and in India, with visits to practically all of our mission stations, conferences with our missionaries and national workers, and with government and other officials. The Board has thus tried to carry out a system of regular visitation to the Foreign Mission field, with the Executive Secretary making trips April 18, 1940, to January 1, 1941; July 23, 1943, to July 8, 1944; and July 14, 1946, to March 1, 1947; trips on which he experienced the singular blessing and protection of the Lord.

Missions in Other Countries

The Board of Foreign Missions is endeavoring to enter Japan for the purpose of establishing mission work also in that country. It is hoped that before long a survey can be made, as a preliminary move towards work in that field. Other possible new fields are under advisement. There may be open doors for us in many regions not yet touched by us. May God grant us a clear vision and a courageous heart, to enter any door that may be opened to us by the Lord, and to use our Synod's tremendous manpower and great material resources for a most comprehensive, sweeping, far-visioned, love-compelled missionary program.

BOARD FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

O. H. SCHMIDT, *Executive Secretary*

Foreign Missions Magazine

Improving Control of Missions, Salaries, Etc.

(Memorial 415)

Inasmuch as our Foreign Mission work has taken on larger proportions with the entry into new territories; and

Inasmuch as there has been a heavy loss in experienced foreign missionary personnel; and

Inasmuch as we feel a definite need of more direct, detailed,

and personalized information from the foreign fields to stimulate greater interest and zeal in the work; and

Inasmuch as it appears that the past system of controlling and managing our foreign work from headquarters far removed from the fields of labor has been time-delaying, cumbersome, and suppressive of initiative; and inasmuch as it seems reasonable to believe that the brethren on the field are better able, by reason of experience and position, to decide many details and expedite their execution; and

Inasmuch as economic insecurity is a deterrent factor in any enterprise; and inasmuch as the education and training of the children of foreign missionaries under the abnormal conditions imposed upon them by virtue of their calling is a very expensive item during their years of adolescence; therefore

We petition the honorable Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States:

1. To make provision for more adequate dissemination of information, including a Foreign Mission magazine, that our people might become better acquainted and more interested in our Foreign Missions;

2. To direct the Board of Foreign Missions to restudy the work in consultation with as many present and former missionaries as possible;

3. To adopt a new policy of operation, whereby more authority can be placed on the field either in a resident secretary or superintendent or in a committee or in the missionaries collectively;

4. To readjust the salary scale and especially make adequate provision for the education and training of missionaries' children during adolescent years.

THE EASTERN CONFERENCE OF THE ENGLISH DISTRICT

THE REV. E. H. BEHRENS, *Chairman*

THE REV. P. J. LINDENMEYER, *Secretary*

This memorial was also sent in by

THE LAKE ERIE CONFERENCE OF THE ENGLISH DISTRICT

R. OEHLSCHLAEGER, *Chairman*

G. W. MEYER, *Secretary*

and by

THE SOUTHWESTERN CONFERENCE OF THE ENGLISH DISTRICT

THE REV. W. G. SCHWEHN, *Chairman*

THE REV. M. J. TASSLER, *Secretary*

The Southwestern Conference memorial added: 5. To request that the Board for South American Missions be asked to contribute to Foreign Mission publicity.

To Raise Salary Scale of Foreign Missionaries

(Memorial 416)

WHEREAS, The salaries of most of our foreign missionaries are too low to afford them enough bodily comfort and peace of mind to do their work as they would like, free from financial cares and handicaps; and

WHEREAS, The love of those Christians who send out these men and their families to do the Lord's work for them in foreign fields should be expressed in a material way; and

WHEREAS, The work of the missionaries is hindered by financial cares; and

WHEREAS, Many foreign missionaries after they have been trained and have gained valuable experience deem it too great a hardship to return after furlough with their families to their respective fields because of inadequate salary and poor living conditions, so that another man must be trained and sent at great cost of money to Synod and at great cost of time and experience lost in the mission field;

Therefore, being convinced that it shows both lack of love and poor stewardship of money, time, and talents for Synod to continue paying low salaries to its foreign missionaries, we *petition* Synod, which meets in session in this year of our Lord 1947, to raise the salary scale of our foreign missionaries and workers, to provide a living that is comfortable and free from burdensome and hindering financial cares.

MESSIAH LUTHERAN CHURCH

NOGALITOS AND HOOVER ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

NORMAN V. ABBOTT, *Pastor*

FRED H. WENDT, *Secretary*

ACTION

Concerning this report and the pertinent memorials Committee 2 submitted the following resolutions, which were *adopted*:

Resolved, That the Board of Foreign Missions be authorized to engage a full-time assistant or assistants to the Executive Secretary as speedily as possible and as the need demands; and be it further

Resolved, That the Board of Foreign Missions be encouraged to call experienced men to the cities of the Orient to work among the peoples who are not natives.

WHEREAS, Your Committee has noted the fact that your Board of Foreign Missions has particularly in recent years striven to build an indigenous Church and to train the native Christians, together with the missionaries on the foreign field, to take more and more responsibility; and

WHEREAS, We have the assurance of the Board of Foreign Missions that it intends to continue this program of placing more responsibility on the field; therefore be it

Resolved, That we encourage the continuance and intensification of efforts along these lines.

WHEREAS, The Board of Foreign Missions has endeavored to meet the needs of our missionaries on the field and at home on furlough and has given considerable study to this matter of salaries; and

WHEREAS, The Board has sent its Executive Secretary into the foreign field to consult with the men in the field (both American and native missionaries); and

WHEREAS, Various salary increases have been made from time to time; and

WHEREAS, The Board has again and again made special increases and given special assistance when and where needed; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Centennial Convention encourage the Board of Foreign Missions to continue to study the needs of our missionaries and the changing economic situation of the various countries and put into operation further increases and allowances where the need demands it; and be it further

Resolved, That we encourage the Fiscal Conference to increase the budget for Foreign Missions so that our missionaries may not suffer want.

Mission Work Among the Mohammedans

(Memorial 417)

WHEREAS, Our Savior has commanded His Church to go into all the world and preach the Gospel; and

WHEREAS, The blessings of God on Synod's mission activities in the past century should inspire to renewed efforts; and

WHEREAS, A most fitting memorial of our gratitude to God for a century of growth and blessings would be a vigorous mission program; and

WHEREAS, The Christian churches, and the Lutheran Church in particular, have failed to make a concerted effort at mission work among the two hundred and fifty million Moslems of the world; and

WHEREAS, There are still several Moslem territories which might properly be called virgin fields, since no work has been or is being done; and

WHEREAS, Kurdistan has been assigned as the exclusive terri-

tory to the Lutheran Church by the International Missionary Council; and

WHEREAS, Lutheran literature is already available in the language of Kurdistan; therefore

The Southeastern District of the Missouri Synod *petitions* the Convention of Synod meeting in 1947 to inaugurate and carry on aggressive mission work among the Moslems; and

We further *urge* Synod to undertake Moslem mission work in a virgin territory where the Gospel light does not now shine; and

We further respectfully *ask* Synod to give first consideration to Kurdistan, where four million Mohammedans are beyond the range of the Gospel.

THE SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT
THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SYNOD
OF MISSOURI, OHIO, AND OTHER STATES

To Begin Moslem Mission Work

(Memorial 418)

Resolved, That we memorialize Synod not only to take up with new vigor and courage the work in India, in connection with the Tamil Mission, but also as a memorial of gratitude for 100 years of divine blessings, to begin a full-fledged Moslem Mission in an unoccupied Moslem field.

ATLANTIC DISTRICT
HUGO H. NESS

ACTION

Regarding mission work among Mohammedans Synod *resolved*, upon recommendation of Committee 2:

WHEREAS, Two separate overtures have been submitted to this Centennial Convention by two different Districts regarding the work among Mohammedans (Memorial 417, recommending the beginning of this work in Kurdistan, and Memorial 418, encouraging us to start work in India); and

WHEREAS, Two men already have been called to this work and are preparing to go into a field designated to them; and

WHEREAS, Neither your Committee nor the Convention as such are at this time in a position to state definitely what is to be done and where, because that requires additional thorough study of the various fields; therefore be it

Resolved, That we approve and commend the action of the Board of Foreign Missions again to begin work among the Mohammedans and call the men for this purpose; and be it further

Resolved, That we leave the decision of where and when to begin this work in the hands of the Foreign Mission Board, after it has considered the representations of those people who are especially interested in Moslem missions.

To Support New Guinea Mission

(Memorial 419)

WHEREAS, We know the interest shown by our brethren in America in the work of foreign missions; and

WHEREAS, We believe that many ex-service members have a special interest in missions in the Pacific; and

WHEREAS, Our Australian Church, because of scarcity of pastors, may find it impossible to take advantage of splendid possibilities to extend its work in New Guinea; be it

Resolved, That this convention of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Australia respectfully requests the Centennial Convention of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States to grant its support in men and money if, and when, an opportunity to occupy a promising field for expansion presents itself to the Australian Lutheran Mission in New Guinea.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF AUSTRALIA

ACTION

Regarding the New Guinea Mission, Synod *resolved*, upon recommendation of Committee 2:

WHEREAS, Our brethren in the Lutheran Church of Australia petition us to "come over and help" in the New Guinea mission field, because they lack the men and the means to carry on the work alone; and

WHEREAS, The Australian brethren initiated this work at the request of our Synod; and

WHEREAS, New doors have been opened to them in New Guinea; and

WHEREAS, It is fitting and proper that they should come to us for needed assistance; and

WHEREAS, This joint endeavor would tend to a closer bond of fellowship between these sister synods; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Centennial Convention refer this matter to the Board of Foreign Missions with power to act, and that funds be made available for this purpose.

Report of the Board of South American Missions

(Memorial 406)

Past History

During the past century our Church extended its mission activities also to the South American continent. It was done at the request of a lone Lutheran pastor, unaffiliated with any

Lutheran body, to come over and help him. In 1900 the first missionary, the Rev. Wm. Mahler, was sent to Brazil. In 1905 we opened mission activities in San Juan, Argentina. Later our missionaries entered Paraguay and Uruguay.

Cost of South American Missions

1944	1945	1946
\$79,711.46	\$107,428.86	\$129,417.59

Comparative Study of Subsidies Granted and Contributions from the Field

Subsidies granted in the Argentine District:

Subsidy granted in 1941	64,040 pesos
Subsidy granted in 1947	142,000 pesos

An increase in subsidies of 121.7% from 1941—1947

Contribution pledged by the parishes in Argentina in 1941 — 33,698 pesos
Contribution pledged by the parishes in Argentina for 1947 — 40,345 pesos

Increase in contribution of 19.7% from 1941—1947

Rate of exchange 4 pesos to \$1.00

Subsidies granted in the Brazil District:

Subsidy granted in 1943	924,640 cruzeiros
Subsidy granted in 1947	1,429,680 cruzeiros

An increase in subsidies of 52.62% from 1943—1947

Contributions given in the Brazil District:

Contributions in 1943	277,624 cruzeiros
Contributions in 1946	587,517 cruzeiros

An increase in contributions of 111.63% from 1943—1946

Rate of exchange: 19.3 cruzeiros to \$1.00

Cost of furloughs and printing of literature not included in above subsidies. Cost of furloughs range from \$4,000 to \$6,000 per family.

War Hysteria

brought many hardships, even prison terms to some of our brethren. All of our brethren have, however, returned home to their loved ones and to their churches. The ban on German literature was lifted. Many of our pastors lost their libraries when frenzied mobs came and took them. We are happy to state that nearly one ton of used theological books could be sent to replenish their libraries. The books are now in the hands of our brethren. The law which prohibited pastors from foreign countries to enter Brazil is also lifted.

Salaries of Pastors and Teachers

The salaries of pastors and teachers in South America are not fixed by the Board of South American Missions in Chicago. They are fixed by the Brazil and Argentine District Home Mission Boards and the congregations in South America. Salaries are paid in the

coin of the respective country. In Argentina the subsidy is paid in pesos. In Brazil in cruzeiros. Salaries are not paid in U. S. dollars.

The fixing of salaries of our South American missions has ever been a problem for our South American District Home Mission Board. And this largely because of the prevailing standard of living in South American countries. Our missionaries and their wives coming from North American homes and going to the far-away colonies in Brazil and Argentina must forego the use of many conveniences found even in the most ordinary homes in the United States. They must do without refrigerators, electrical appliances, washing machines, carpets, carpet sweepers, etc. These are "luxuries" which we find nowhere except in a few parsonages in the metropolitan centers. In the rural areas the furnishings in the parsonages are quite primitive. Many of the missionaries made their own furniture to have a chair to sit on and a bed to sleep in. Then, too, the majority of our missionaries in Brazil have no autos, not only because an auto and the upkeep of an auto are altogether beyond their financial ability, but also because road conditions make the use of an auto impossible. They must be satisfied to ride the burro for miles and miles.

But could the Mission Board not do something about it that at least the North American missionaries could have the usual conveniences? Said one of the missionaries on furlough a few years ago: "If I could only live in a parsonage like one I saw in Iowa. You ought to see my home." But when we finally agreed to find ways and means to build a parsonage such as he saw in Iowa, present it to him without any cost, fully equipped with a refrigerator, a radio, carpets, and all of the electrical conveniences, we asked whether he would take it, we giving him the assurance that the cost of any repairs and of the upkeep would be forthcoming. Without hesitation he answered: "No, never! I could not accept such an offer. If I did, my home would be a barrier between me and my parishioners. I would be so much out of line with their way of living. I would, after all, prefer to live in the humble parsonage which I now have."

To differentiate between the North American missionaries and the missionaries born and reared in Brazil and Argentina and accustomed to their standard of living and the humble surroundings, to have a double standard in salaries, one for the missionaries coming from North America and another for the missionaries from South America, for obvious reasons would not serve the best interests of the cause. When the very question of establishing a double standard was discussed some years ago, the missionaries

themselves with one accord opposed the establishment of a double standard in salaries.

But why not lift the salaries of all missionaries to the North American standard and way of living? To do this would make the eventual building of a self-supporting Church in South America impossible. Some of us find fault with our fellow Christians beneath the Southern Cross because their contributions for the work in their midst and for the church at large amounts to so very little in our currency. The communicants in Argentina pledged for 1947 a total of approximately \$10,000 in our money. And in Brazil the communicants pledged \$29,375. True, many of the fellow Christians in South America have not learned the art of Christian giving; but in view of the exceedingly low earning power their contributions, I believe, compare quite favorably with many of our Christians in the United States, particularly if we consider the prevailing high incomes.

But we dare not permit our missionaries and their families to suffer, nor do we wish to have our missionaries "go to seed or sink to the lowest levels." "But how can they survive and live in decency with the salaries as low as \$50 to \$60 per month?" you will say. Not knowing South American conditions and economic values, the buying power of the U. S. dollar, one might unjustly criticize the South American District Home Mission Boards. The basic salary of 12,000 cruzeiros (equivalent to approximately \$600 in U. S. currency per annum) plus children's allowances, plus rent and cost of travel, was fixed and adopted by the District convention of Brazil, by the missionaries themselves, nearly all of them receiving subsidy. We know that these Mission Boards perform the task placed upon them conscientiously, in the fear of God, and will not permit any of the missionaries to suffer. If an emergency arose and if they were advised of it, the South American Mission Boards were ever ready to give assistance. The parishes of the missionaries were of course also advised to do their share to alleviate the need of their shepherds. It is unbelievable that in times of inflation, of increased cost, the incomes, particularly in urban centers, were not also increased. We also know that the Board of South American Missions in Chicago has at all times granted the funds requested either in direct subsidies or special bonuses as long as the funds were placed at the disposal of the South American Board of Missions. In these abnormal days of high cost of living, of inflation, which more or less has swept over the entire world, our synodical Mission Departments as well as the District Home Mission Boards give due consideration to these abnormal conditions. Abnormal days of inflation and high cost of living demand abnormal measures if we are to safeguard the

best interests of our missionaries. Even so our South American District Home Mission Boards have from time to time increased the subsidies, as the above statement of subsidies granted clearly indicates.

A statement recently made by one of the missionaries now on furlough is significant and very forcibly brings out the true facts. At the present time he is receiving a salary according to the scale which missionaries of the District receive in which he is spending his furlough. It is a salary which is rather above the average salaries paid missionaries in Home Missions. After the missionary had been with us on furlough for a few months and had enjoyed his relatively high salary in the United States, he stated that he enjoyed the conveniences he was now privileged to have, but he intimated that the salary he now received did not reach much farther than his \$50—\$60 per month he received in South America.

Forty-seven years ago we began our South American missions. Today we have a total of 113 parishes in our South American fields. To carry on these missions, a subsidy of \$148,000 was granted for 1947. This means that each of our South American parishes is receiving an average subsidy of \$1,309 per annum. The average contributions pledged by each of the 113 parishes amounts to approximately \$442.

One might ask, why do the missionaries then receive the low salary indicated? It is because the subsidy is not granted only to assist in the payment of the salaries of the pastors but also of the teachers, and also for the erection of new chapels, for the transfer of missionaries and candidates within the Districts, for special aid in emergencies, for administration, for the amortization of the debt resting on the church properties. In the above amount the cost of furloughs, \$30,000, and the cost for printing Portuguese and Spanish literature, \$7,000, are included. After all, it is not only a matter of dollars and cents to properly fix the salaries of our missionaries, it is rather the placing of our South American Church on a sound financial basis, in which it takes an active part (financially and otherwise), so that in due time it can blossom forth to a self-sustaining, self-governing Church.

To our knowledge none of the missionaries suffered want unless they did not make known their need to their respective Mission Boards. That some found it difficult to adjust themselves to the prevailing condition we can understand. But even though they must forego many things which they might have if they served the Church in the United States, though conditions in many of the faraway areas are exceedingly primitive, our missionaries, God-fearing as they are, willingly serve the blood-bought souls.

The missionaries and their families are so closely knit together with their parishioners in the midst of these surroundings that they hardly consider to leave their post for a furlough unless they receive the assurance that someone will take care of the spiritual needs of the flocks which they would leave behind them.

We hope that the day is not far distant when our South American fields not only can train a sufficient number of pastors and teachers, but will also be able to take care of their financial needs. Until this can be realized, the mother Church dare not grow weary of helping to supply their needs. Let us commend our South American Missions, the South American District Home Mission Boards, the missionaries, and the fellow Christians beneath the Southern Cross to the gracious care of the Lord.

THE BOARD OF MISSIONS FOR SOUTH AMERICA

REV. HENRY BLANKE, *Chairman*

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Better Salaries and Aid to Purchase Automobiles for Missionaries in South America

(Memorial 407)

It has been brought to our attention that not one of our pastors in Brazil has the use of an automobile. In recent years highways have been built, making it possible for some of our pastors to use a car profitably in the performance of their work.

What the absence of a car means in the work of some of our pastors may be illustrated by the following example: A pastor is serving four scattered congregations, one of them 150 miles distant from his home church. To serve this congregation, the pastor must spend two and a half days on a train, a truck, and finally on horseback to reach his destination. A good highway connects the two places, and with a car the trip could be made in four hours. To us this appears to be an inexcusable waste of precious time and a wasteful manner of carrying on mission work in a field where our pastors are often overworked with the care of numerous congregations.

Many of our pastors in Brazil are making great sacrifices. Many of them are living in rather primitive circumstances. Almost none of them owns even a washing machine. Is it Christian and

charitable to expect these pastors and their families to live and labor amid conditions which could be improved by paying them a better salary and supplying such men with cars as are in a position to use them?

Let us consider another angle. Since our Synod began work in Brazil, many pastors from the United States have been sent to Brazil. Today only a handful are still in the Brazilian field. Why have so many returned to the United States? A careful investigation will, we believe, show that in a number of instances it was due chiefly to the extreme hardships under which such men had to do their work. If in the future we expect to keep such men in the field, we ought to lighten their burden and make their life more pleasant.

We, therefore, *petition* the Convention to investigate this problem and, if possible, raise the salaries of our pastors and teachers in South America. We also plead that some provision be made to assist our South American brethren in the purchase and operation of automobiles.

PASTORAL CONFERENCE OF THE ALGONA CIRCUIT
IOWA DISTRICT WEST

FERDINAND REITH, *Secretary*

ACTION

With reference to these memorials Synod *adopted* the resolutions brought in by Committee 2:

A. Your Committee on Missions has devoted much time to a thorough study of the salary and automobile situation in South America and, after a thorough investigation in the presence of the Board and the Presidents of the two Districts involved, feels perfectly satisfied that the Boards in both North and South America, in co-operation with the two District Presidents, have done their utmost in adjusting salaries in a proper Christian and sympathetic manner, and we heartily commend the efforts of these brethren. Your Committee expresses sincere regrets that now and then complaints have been made and dissatisfactions aroused in conferences and congregations owing to misunderstanding or lack of consultation with the proper officials and Board.

B. In regard to the automobile question, we are informed that the Board has provided assistance wherever that was possible in the past and that the problem is not so much a matter of finance as of inability to get the necessary cars. We recommend that the Board intensify its efforts to assist missionaries in providing transportation facilities, such as automobiles, jeeps, motorcycles, etc., for the missionaries wherever their lack would seriously retard the work of our missionaries in South America.

Since the cost of our missions has risen with all the cost of life, we urge this Convention and the membership of Synod to support both our Home and Foreign Missions treasuries even more liberally than in the past so that the work of the Lord may not be hindered for lack of funds and our missionaries may be able to devote their time to their work without having to worry about the necessities of life.

Report of the Board for Home Missions in Europe

(Memorial 408)

Since the Board which was elected at the Saginaw convention was, with one exception, made up of members who had not previously served on the Board for Home Missions in Europe, the Board, consisting of Pastors Aug. F. Bobzin, Louis T. Buchheimer, and Paul G. Sander, Messrs. Fred Schurmann and Herbert Thien, reorganized itself with the Rev. August F. Bobzin as chairman, the Rev. Paul G. Sander as secretary, and Mr. Fred Schurmann as treasurer.

During the first year of its existence the war in Europe was raging, and no actual work could be done by the Board. The Board conceived its first task to be a restudy of the situation with regard to missions in Europe for the purpose of discovering changes in policy and program made necessary by the changed situation in postwar Europe. Soon after V-E Day the Board endeavored to send one of its members over to Europe to make such a study, but the inability to obtain the necessary passport and military permit made this plan impossible.

In the spring of 1946 the Board resolved to engage a European representative on a full-time basis for the purpose of making the above-mentioned survey and continuing to represent the Board in Europe. The Rev. Walter C. Daib, who had served in the European theater as chaplain, was chosen as European representative. He was able to obtain the necessary papers and sailed for Europe in July, 1946. He spent almost six months in making a survey of European Lutheranism, paying special attention to the Lutheran Free Churches which our Synod had supported in the years before the war. Since the results of that survey are basic to the recommendations we shall make, a digest of his report follows:

I. Survey of Conditions in European Lutheranism

A. Germany

The organizational picture of German Protestantism is one of great complexity because of the political and religious developments in the last four centuries. Although there is a loose federation of churches at the top, known as Die Evangelische Kirche in

Deutschland, each province has its own church organization. These vary both in confessional and theological position. Although these provincial churches (*Landeskirchen*) were state-supported until 1921, they are today independent of the State, even though their organization still shows signs of their former character.

PROVINCIAL CHURCHES (LANDESKIRCHEN)

Our representative was able to obtain a very complete picture of the conditions in the *Landeskirchen* of the American and British zones by personal contact with leaders and prominent personalities.

The strength of the provincial church lies in its organization. Almost everybody in these territories is automatically declared to be officially affiliated with the Church and is taxed for its maintenance, and that gives the Church a financial income from large masses of people and consequent financial strength. Owing to this method of procedure, it is almost entirely a Church of pastors, since the laity takes very little interest in the organizational activity of their Church. This tends to develop within the Church certain strong men, who are great leaders with a deep theological insight and organizational capacity. The leading personalities of the various churches are all acquainted with one another and in practically all instances present a solid front against any viewpoints with which they are not in agreement. Because there has been so little emphasis on lay activity in their churches, most of the church work is done by the clergy and other professional workers. That is true of almost all fields of churchly endeavor, in mission work, in youth work, in the educational program of the Church, in the charitable endeavors of the Church. Among these professional workers one must reckon the deaconesses, who are a powerful working force in almost every provincial Church. As a result the type of work which is done is of a high caliber. The only difficulty is that the number of these professional workers is too small to cope with the great mass of people with whom they must deal.

The weaknesses of the *Landeskirchen* grow out of their character as mass churches. What strikes an observer most forcibly is the small size of its actually interested and active membership. Parishes which number from six to ten thousand souls are not exceptional, and yet those same parishes will have a church building seating from 600 to 1,000 persons. What is more saddening is that usually only one service is conducted on Sundays and that even that service is often not sufficiently well attended to fill the church. Where there is such a poor church attendance, one can expect a poor Communion record. Even in the best of the provincial churches, let us say in the Franconian districts of Bavaria, the average Communion attendance per year is less than once per communicant member, while in a normal provincial church the

figure goes down as low as 0.1 times a year. If the members of the church do not attend services nor participate in the celebration of the Lord's Supper, one can hardly look for much activity in the way of Christ-centered work.

Although the crass Liberalism of pre-war years has been to a large extent overcome, yet the testimony of the churches in matters of doctrine and confessions is not strong. One often has the impression that even where the church is Lutheran in its confession it contents itself in stating the truth without exposing the error. Furthermore, the churches seem to feel content with their confessional basis as long as the pastor has rendered lip service to the ordination vow, subscribing to the Lutheran Confessions; no effort is made to enforce doctrinal discipline. Thus we arrive at a situation where the one *Landeskirche* may be strictly Lutheran in its confessional standards, but actually show very little of that Lutheranism in its congregational life. On the other hand, another provincial Church may be lax in its doctrinal standards but show evidences of Christian faith among its membership. One cannot judge a provincial Church by the formal profession of its church government nor by the piety of its individual members. There is nothing comparable to an American Lutheran congregation in the provincial churches of Germany.

Another phase of German church life which needs to be touched upon is the position of the theological faculties in the life of the Church. In the first place it must be emphasized that the theological faculty, like all other faculties of a German university, is still state-supported and state-controlled. That means that the churches as such have no control over the institutions which train their future clergy. Although the members of some of these faculties are pledged to the Lutheran Confessions, the idea of academic freedom has practically destroyed the value of such subscription. Furthermore, each professor, in order to prove that he has reached his conclusions by independent research, seems to present a slight variation in his theology. Thus theological faculties are by no means a unit, but a competitive group of private teachers of theology. Nevertheless, in circles of the Lutheran Church which wish to be truly Lutheran a pre-eminently adverse influence is exercised by the theological faculties, because they are the only accredited agency for the training of the future clergy in most provincial churches.

THE FREE CHURCHES

The provincial churches (*Landeskirchen*) are fortunately not the only Lutheran church organizations in Germany. Since 1817, when the effort of the Prussian king to amalgamate the Lutheran

and Reformed Churches produced a protest which led to the formation of the Separated Evangelical Lutheran Church in Old Prussia (Breslau Synod), and when a similar endeavor in Hessa produced a protest by the Rev. F. Brunn of Steeden (one of the original churches of the Saxon Evangelical Lutheran Free Church), there have been so-called free congregations and Free Churches in Germany. At the present time there are eight different Lutheran Free Churches. The two largest are the above-mentioned organizations, which together at the present time number about 50,000 souls. Besides these there is a Free Church in Baden, two Free Church organizations in Hessa, and three in Hanover. Since the end of the war efforts were made to bring all of these eight organizations into unity of faith. This endeavor has been successful with regard to the two larger organizations, but so far at least it has not been possible to bring the six smaller organizations into this fellowship. However, if the fellowship of faith between the Saxon and Breslau Free Churches is officially proclaimed, and if this fellowship eventually leads to an organic union, there will be in Germany a church organization through which a proper mission policy and program can be most effectively carried on.

The Free Churches in Germany do not suffer from the weaknesses found in the *Landeskirchen*. Because the members of these churches have had to face the difficult decision of social ostracism in leaving their former churches and joining the Free Church, the membership is made up of Christians who not only are well indoctrinated but also give evidence of their faith by an exemplary church attendance.

The members of the Free Church, however, are children of their environment with regard to mission work among the people of their community. They are too much inclined to accept without concern the formal membership of their neighbors in the provincial churches and disregard the fact that most of such members are to all intents and purposes nothing but heathen. The personal testimony of the Free Church members is not strong. Furthermore, there is a tendency on the part of the laity to regard mission work as the duty of the pastors and not theirs. The fact that the members of the Free Churches are scattered in small groups throughout Germany with the viewpoint just stated has not helped the mission program of the Church but, on the contrary, hindered it, because it is necessary for the pastors to serve large numbers of scattered small groups.

In the postwar period a promising field has been opened for the work of the Free Churches. Large numbers of German-speaking people living in the Baltic Provinces, Russia, Hungary, Poland, and other east European countries have been deported from these

countries and sent into the two western zones of Germany. Furthermore, the German inhabitants of the former German provinces of Pomerania and Silesia have been deported from their homes in order to make room for Poles, who have taken over these provinces. All told, there are nine million of these refugees in Germany. Their economic situation is desperate. They are crowded into villages and small cities of Germany without the possibility of finding work or a solution of their difficulties. Since former members of the Breslau Free Church form a segment of these refugees, and since many of these refugees are assigned to sections of Germany which are 100 per cent Catholic, it is important that our Free Church be given the means to carry on work among them.

FUTURE PROGRAM

In the development of a future program of mission work in Germany your Board was confronted with the necessity of making a decision as to how this mission work was to be done. It is quite evident from the foregoing that the Free Church offers the most prospective means by which mission work, as we understand the term, can be started. We intend to train the members of the Free Church to become the nucleus of an active lay missionary force which would be the foundation of a large-scale missionary effort in Germany. It is the intention of your Board to use every means and method to bring Christ and the pure Lutheran doctrine to as many persons in Germany as we can reach. The outlined procedure is merely a beginning in an aggressive missionary program which will try to reach the greatest number of people. Such a program will be developed as God gives us the wisdom and points the way. This is the program which your Board has adopted and for which it seeks synodical approval.

In order to carry out this program it will be necessary to train both the clergy and the laity of the Lutheran Free Churches in affiliation with us in methods of mission work as they have been developed within our Synod, particularly the "Each One Reach One" program. Your Board has established a monthly periodical in the German language which corresponds to the magazine *Today*, published by the Board for Home Missions. The European representative of the Board will return to Germany in order to conduct conferences and lay seminars for the purpose of introducing the "Each One Reach One" program. This purpose has the enthusiastic approval of the officials of the Saxon Free Church.

In order to train their future clergy, the two Free Churches in Germany have agreed to set up a joint theological faculty at Oberursel, outside of Frankfurt. In keeping with the German custom this faculty is not merely to be a teaching faculty but also a

research group, and the two free Churches have asked that a professor from our faculty in St. Louis be loaned to them as a leader of the new faculty. Because of the difficulty of securing building materials the school will not be able to open until the fall term in October. However, the Free Churches have asked us to help not only in the establishment of this school but also in bearing the running expenses. The need for properly trained pastors is a basic requirement of any mission policy.

The Saxon Free Church has established a committee for Lutheran literature. It is the duty of this committee to produce for mass consumption suitable tracts and pamphlets which can be used in the mission program of their Church. It is also to be their task to supply pastors in Germany with suitable Lutheran theological literature, of which there is a great dearth at the present time owing primarily to the paper shortage. The periodical *Der Lutheraner* is produced under the auspices of this committee. The Church in Germany has a right to look to us for support of this program.

The problem of mission work among the refugees has already been touched upon. Owing to the breakdown of communications in Germany, the transportation problem creates colossal difficulties. It will therefore be necessary to find ways and means of furnishing transportation either by motorcycle, bicycle, or automobile for the pastors who are engaged in this work.

In conclusion we might quote from an appeal of Pastor P. H. Petersen, president of the Evangelical Lutheran Free Church of Saxony: "If we in the Free Church endeavor to maintain our financial independence, we are nevertheless convinced that we cannot solve the great problems of real mission work by our own means. If mission work is to be done by us in greater measure through literature, through mission work among the refugees, then it is naturally impossible for us to finance this work from our own resources, and we are dependent upon the help of the brethren in America. How much exactly is necessary for the carrying out of this work cannot be determined at the present time. If God should grant the grace to establish complete church fellowship with the Breslau Free Church, then the amount of subsidy dare not be set too low. . . . I wanted to write this to you in general, but hope soon to give particulars to your Board about the help which you can give us."

B. France

The Lutheran Church has existed in France from early Reformation days. The first adherents of the Reformation were found in Strasbourg soon after 1517. The Lutheran Church was confined mainly to Alsace, which at that time was still a part of the

first German Empire. There were also small bodies of Lutherans in other parts of France, particularly in the region of Montbeliard, where the Duke of Wuertemberg had small principalities. The development of a Lutheran Church in France was dependent largely upon the principle "Whose the region, his the religion," which made Alsace a patchwork of Protestant and Catholic principalities. In the Peace of Westphalia (1648) Louis XIV of France received Alsace and Lorraine under the condition that he would not disturb the religious character of its principalities. However, he disregarded his promise, at least secretly, and gave every possible support to the Counter Reformation under the leadership of the Jesuits. What was not destroyed and conquered by the Counter Reformation was almost wiped out by Rationalism, which continued its influence through the period of the French Revolution until the early 1800's. Then a movement of protest arose under the leadership of Pastor Horning of Strasbourg. This movement, however, was not strong enough, even at Horning's time, to gain general acceptance, and after his death it was effectually sabotaged by the continued training of the clergy at the liberal Strasbourg University. Two vestiges of the Horning movement remain to this day: one, the Lutheran Society composed of pastors who desire to be Lutheran and, secondly, a number of protest congregations, out of which grew the Evangelical Lutheran Free Church of Alsace.

THE STATE CHURCH IN ALSACE

The Church of the Augsburg Confession in Alsace-Lorraine comprises about 125,000 inscribed members with about 140 pastors. With the exception of the four years of German occupation it has been a State Church during its whole history. Despite its name this Church has no official confessional basis. In fact, the name itself is the only evidence that it is or wants to be a Lutheran Church. Neither the officials nor the individual pastors are ordained upon any particular confession, though a small number voluntarily subscribe to the Augsburg Confession. Only about one third of the pastors actually want to be bound by a Lutheran Confession. These have united themselves into the Lutheran Society mentioned above, in which they endeavor to win recruits for positive Lutheran theology.

The future of the State Church in Alsace depends to a large extent upon political developments, but there are many pastors in the State Church who look upon the separation of the Church and State as desirable. However, among the members of the Lutheran Society there is a feeling that when such a separation of Church and State comes, it will mean a hard struggle to establish a Church that is based upon the true confessions.

THE FREE CHURCH IN ALSACE

The Evangelical Lutheran Free Church in Alsace was formed after the First World War by a group of congregations that had been members of the Horning movement. At the present time there are eight congregations in Alsace and one in Paris belonging to this group. They have approximately 500 souls, who are served by four pastors. One of the parishes is vacant at the present time. What has been said about the attitude of the laity in the Free Church in Germany applies as well to the laity of this Free Church, although here and there there are exceptions, which stand out the more vividly.

The language question is one which is beginning to cause some concern in the Free Church of Alsace. Most of the members speak a German dialect, and their church services and confirmation classes are conducted in High German, which varies considerably from the dialect. However, French schools have, for the time being at least, stopped teaching German, with the result that children will be brought up without a reading and writing knowledge of the language which they speak. The French, which they learn in school, is a foreign language to them and for that reason not really suitable for religious instruction and church services. Only a feeble effort has been made so far to provide Lutheran literature in the French language by the publication of the Synodical Catechism and the Augsburg Confession in French. The work in Paris is naturally conducted entirely in the French language.

FUTURE PROGRAM

A mission policy for France should be built up on the basis of utilizing the members of the Evangelical Lutheran Free Church in Alsace as the nucleus. What has been said with regard to the training of lay members in an "Each One Reach One" program in Germany is equally true in Alsace and will cause no great difficulty with regard to language because the German language can be used there also. However, before there can be any thought of an expansion of our work in the interior of France, the necessary basis for it must be laid by the creation of a Lutheran literature of devotion and theology in the French language. Your Board has requested that \$5,000 be set aside from the Peace Thankoffering or the Centennial Thankoffering for the establishment of a Lutheran publication concern which will devote itself to the translation, publication, and sale of this necessary literature.

The Church of the Augsburg Confession in the Alsace-Lorraine (State Church) is facing a difficult period in the possibility of a separation of Church and State coming about. During this period the members of our Free Church are trying to influence those

elements of the State Church which still desire to be Lutheran, and for that purpose conferences are being held between the pastors of our Free Church and the members of the Lutheran Society. While it is too early to state any definite results from such conferences, we have the right to hope that the testimony which is there borne will not be in vain.

Owing to the fact that some of the members of our Free Church have moved into Switzerland and that there are Lutheran congregations affiliated with the Breslau Free Church of Germany both in Zurich and Basle, the possibility exists that we may be able to expand our work into Switzerland. At the moment of writing nothing definite can be said, but your Board will keep these possibilities in mind.

C. Belgium

It may be news to most of the members of Synod that there is in Antwerp, Belgium, a Lutheran free church in affiliation with us and supported by our Church. This mission is an example of God's providential leading.

GOD LEADS US INTO BELGIUM

The congregation in Antwerp was founded by Pastor Lambert Hellings. The beginnings and growth of this congregation are intimately tied to the personal history of this evangelist. Pastor Hellings, a man of about 58 years of age, was born in the Province of Limburg, Belgium, and brought up in a pious Roman Catholic home. During the First World War, while embarking at a British port for France in order to serve there as a soldier, he received a Gospel according to St. John in Flemish, his native language. This little book, which he used as a prayer book throughout the war, brought him to Christ and weaned him from the work-righteousness of his Roman Catholicism, so that when he returned to his home after the war, he no longer attended Mass. The finding of a complete New Testament on the street of his native city opened his eyes still wider, and his whole family began to testify to friends and neighbors concerning the faith that was in them. As a result of this testimony he was excommunicated by his church. In 1921 he came into contact with an evangelical mission of America in Brussels and attended its Bible school. Later on he also took courses in the American Methodist Mission in Brussels. In the meantime he had moved from his native city and finally began work as a missionary in Antwerp. He continued to study his New Testament and came to the conviction that the doctrine of the Methodist Church on the real presence of Christ's body and blood in the Sacrament did not agree with what the New Testament teaches. For that reason he took his dismissal from the

Methodist Church in 1931, but nevertheless continued to do mission work independently, supported by his own efforts and the gifts of the congregation he had gathered. Until 1934 this small group of Christians met in the home of one of the members in Deurne, a section of Antwerp lying on the eastern outskirts. The work progressed so well that at the beginning of 1938 they rented a house in Deurne, which served as a parsonage, and converted the garage into a small chapel. During these years Pastor Hellings had made the acquaintance of the Rev. Olaf Aarvold, Pastor of the Norwegian Lutheran Seaman's Mission. In the conversations Pastor Aarvold became convinced that Hellings was a Lutheran in fact, if not in name, and urged him to become better acquainted with the teachings of the Lutheran Church. Pastor Aarvold wrote Dr. Fuerbringer asking him for English books of Lutheran theology. Dr. Fuerbringer brought Pastor Hellings to the attention of the pastors of the Free Churches, and thus it happened that Pastor Wm. Oesch, at that time in London, made the first contact with Pastor Hellings. Later on, conferences were held with the pastors in Alsace and in London, as a result of which our Church assumed the support of this mission.

PRESENT STATUS

During the war Pastor Hellings was cut off from financial support and found it most difficult to maintain the property which they had rented. He and his wife sold practically all of their furniture, jewelry, and even their wedding rings, in order to pay for the rent. But all of their heroic efforts to maintain their property failed, and in September, 1941, they were forced to give up the lease. From 1942 until October, 1944, they worshiped in the chapel of the Norwegian Seaman's Mission. When this was destroyed by a V bomb, they were forced to move once more. After holding services in the homes of members, they finally found a place in a chapel in the reconverted coach house of the Swedish Seamen's Mission. Pastor Hellings was equally unfortunate in his living quarters, being forced to move several times because of the destruction of his residences by bombs. He finally found a place 15 km. from Antwerp. During this period, when there was no support, Pastor Hellings was forced to earn a living for his family by secular employment and finally worked as civilian clerk of the Belgian army. Naturally all of these difficulties retarded the growth of the Antwerp congregation.

FUTURE PROGRAM

An urgent necessity for the proper progress of the work in Belgium is the purchase of a centrally located property which will serve as a chapel, meeting rooms, and living quarters for the pastor. Such a property can be purchased for approximately \$20,000, and

your Board has appealed to the Board of Directors for the grant of this sum from the Peace Thankoffering.

The publication of Lutheran literature in the Flemish language is also a necessity for mission work in Belgium, and your Board is ready to make an appeal for a special grant for this purpose. Here, as well as in France, future workers in the churches' ministry cannot be trained in their native country, and your Board will seek young men who are willing to study in America at our colleges and seminaries for the purpose of preparing themselves for the ministry in their native land. This work will also require our financial support.

D. Denmark

THE STATE CHURCH OF DENMARK

The State Church of Denmark has been Lutheran since the time of the Reformation and has shared in all the changes of theological orientation that have swept through the German Church. It is a picture of what a Church can become if the desire for mere outward union outweighs the desire for real unity in spirit and doctrine. Although the Danish State Church officially subscribes to the Augsburg Confession and Luther's Small Catechism and demands that all ministers upon their ordination promise to teach and preach only according to the Canonical Scriptures and the Confessions of the Church, yet no serious effort is made to discipline the flagrant departures from that standard. In fact, our representative was assured by more than one pastor of the State Church that there was only a single pastor in the whole Church who could honestly subscribe to the above confession, and at the present time he is being disciplined by the church authorities on account of his "prejudice in favor of true doctrine" and has been requested to consider "if he could not be persuaded to change his position, namely, his self-assurance of having the truth." Because of this laxness you will find within the Danish "Lutheran" State Church every variety of doctrine from Anglo-Catholicism to some of the more lurid types of Pentecostal doctrine.

THE ORIGIN OF THE DANISH LUTHERAN FREE CHURCH

The Danish Evangelical Lutheran Free Church began about 1850 with the protest of a Danish pastor, Grunnet, against the rationalism rampant in the Danish Church of his time. So powerful were his sermons and so energetic his labors that in a few years he had gathered together a group which numbered almost 2,000 souls. In order to assist him in his work, he trained a group of lay preachers. Subsequent disaffection of these lay preachers against Grunnet and eventually his son for assuming a superior position in the church led to a schism in the church about the year 1890.

In the meantime Pastor Michael, a graduate of our Seminary, had been sent to Germany to establish a mission of the Saxon Free Church in Hamburg. From here he gradually extended his work to Kiel, Flensburg, and then to the near-by Danish city of Haderslev. In the latter city he made contacts with the Danish Evangelical Free Church and their pastors and eventually joined this body. At various times after the death of Pastor Grunnet, Sr., Pastor Michael had the assistance of other pastors, but for the most part he was working alone until he accepted a call to Dresden in 1925.

PRESENT STATUS

The present Danish Evangelical Lutheran Free Church is composed of five congregations, located in various parts of Denmark; it has 123 souls and 87 communicant members. This represents the remnant of a long period of practical inactivity, since Pastor Walter Michael, son of the original Missouri Synod pastor and the only remaining pastor, was drafted into the German Army and was unable to serve the congregations for almost five years. During this period a retired pastor, C. J. O. Nielsen (now deceased), attempted to serve the congregations as best he could.

FUTURE PROGRAM

Now that Pastor Michael has returned to Denmark, we were confronted with two possibilities. The first, to permit the Danish Evangelical Free Church to die a gradual death by merely continuing to give them a minimum subsidy until its dissolution and, the second, to begin an aggressive mission policy on the basis of what we have there now, using these five congregations as nuclei of a well-supported "Each One Reach One" program. Your Board has decided for the second course. Therefore it is necessary to call at least one additional pastor to act as leader of this program. One pastor must concentrate his work in Copenhagen, where the possibilities of mission work that are found in every large city cannot be ignored nor neglected. The second pastor will work on the Peninsula of Jutland, where we have two congregations. Eventually another pastor should be placed on the Island of Langeland, where particularly the laity has proved itself to be active and mission-minded. Their handicap is the lack of a church building in which they could center their activity.

Another point in the future development of the Danish Evangelical Free Church is the necessity for the publication of orthodox Danish literature. The religious literature published by the members of the Danish State Church suffers from the dominant Pelagianism and Modernism of the Church. Even the Danish Bible translates the word "hell" with "realm of the dead."

A special problem is the fact that there is no parsonage in Copenhagen, and at the present time Pastor Michael and his family are sharing one and one half rooms in the home of one of his members. The Free Church has done its utmost to solve this problem by collecting \$1,645 for the purchase of a parsonage. A loan of \$1,800 would give them the necessary additional sum to provide a home for the pastor in Copenhagen. Eventually further loans must be made to provide a church building on the Island of Langeland.

E. Finland

THE FINNISH STATE CHURCH

Lutheranism in Finland is as old as the Reformation itself, for during Luther's lifetime a student at Wittenberg, Agricola, returned to his home in Finland and began the reform of his native Church. Because Agricola was able to win the co-operation of the Bishops of Finland, the Reformation proceeded quietly, without disturbing the outward organization of the Church. The confessional position of the Lutheran Church in Finland was established by law in 1686 in the recognition of the *Book of Concord* as its confessional standard. When in the middle of the nineteenth century Liberalism swept through the theological circles of Finland, the law was modified in 1869 to an extent that the official doctrinal and confessional standard of the Finnish Church can no longer be called Lutheran. However, the ordination vow demanded of every pastor has remained strictly Lutheran, even though it is not regarded as seriously binding the consciences of the individuals taking it.

LAY MOVEMENT WITHIN THE FINNISH STATE CHURCH

While the attitude of the theologians in the Finnish Church changed with the current theological fashions of the time, the simple Christians were not seriously affected by these changes; in fact, out of the laity there grew powerful movements of opposition against the liberal attitude of pastors and theologians. Among these lay movements one finds the Gospel Society, the most strongly organized and conservative of these groups. This society has representatives and organized groups in almost every parish throughout the Finnish Church; has "mission houses" within very many parishes, where the members assemble for worship and instruction in accordance with Scriptural principles; and has strong national headquarters, which conduct a publication house, young people's work, popular high schools, and a mission in Japan.

THE BEGINNINGS OF THE FINNISH LUTHERAN FREE CHURCH

In the early part of the present century there existed in the Gospel Society a very strong separatistic tendency. The members of the society avoided the services of the State Church and cul-

tivated their own assemblies in their local parish mission houses. They sought, if possible, to have their children confirmed by pastors who were members of the Gospel Society. They regarded the State Church as a necessary evil. The students of theology who lived together in the student home provided for them by the Gospel Society sought contact with other orthodox Lutherans in various parts of the world. Through the medium of Esperanto correspondence between Pastor Hansen of the Missouri Synod and one of their pastors they discovered that there were other Lutherans in the world who also accepted the Bible and the Lutheran Confessions. After one of their leaders had visited the Saxon Free Church in Germany, after two of the theological candidates had spent a year at our Seminary in St. Louis, and after they had been visited by Dr. Willkomm and Pastor Michael, Sr., of the Saxon Free Church, they were confronted with the necessity of deciding whether or not the time had come for them to sever their relationship with the Finnish State Church. After longer negotiations with members of the Gospel Society seven pastors and about 500 lay members of the Gospel Society separated their connection with the Society and the State Church. That was the origin of the Lutheran Free Church of Finland.

PRESENT STATUS

At present the Lutheran Free Church is composed of three pastors, 344 souls, 242 communicants. There are 7 congregations with a total of 128 families, scattered over 52 localities and 31 preaching places. This figure represents an increase of 5 souls and 25 communicants in the last year.

One of the difficulties of the Free Church is the fact that its members live in such widely scattered places. Among the localities where members of the Free Church live, there are 23 in which only a single member is found. This makes the task of the three pastors an almost impossible one unless they can manage to serve these members by printed material sent through the mail. For this reason your Board has purchased and sent to Finland equipment for a mimeograph service, by means of which it is hoped that these members can be more adequately taken care of.

During the war years the Free Church was of necessity self-supporting, since it was cut off from all subsidy on the part of our Synod. This could be done only at the cost of permitting the pastors to work at secular occupations. Since the salary scale adopted by the Board has been put into operation, two of the pastors have now given up their secular occupation, and the third one will have done so at the end of May, when his contract expires. With the three pastors again working full time, we can look for larger growth and more activity.

FUTURE PROGRAM

A promising development of recent months is the approach between the members of the Gospel Society and the clergy of the Free Church. Arrangements are now being made to hold joint conferences between the stronger members of the Gospel Society and the pastors of the Free Church. In this connection it ought to be emphasized that our endeavor in Finland ought not to be confined to the establishment of new congregations but should also attempt the infiltration into the Finnish Lutheran State Church and particularly also into the Gospel Society with a more positive confessional standard and orthodox teaching by means of the testimony of the lay members of our Free Church. For this purpose the adaptation of the "Each One Reach One" program to Finnish conditions is an absolute necessity. One of the pastors of the Free Church is even now making a study of the "Each One Reach One" material which is available to him and will make use of such other materials as can be sent to him by our Board.

The question might be raised whether our Church ought not to work directly with the Finnish State Church instead of with the Free Church. The official attitude of the State Church in Finland is an obstacle to such co-operation. The archbishop and other leading figures of the State Church whom our representative consulted, stated their attitude as one of tolerance toward divergent views in theology as long as the center truth of *sola gratia* and the objective reality of the redemptive acts of God are held fast. Under these circumstances our relations with the Finnish State Church can only be those of help in physical relief and an attempt to influence theological conservatism through personal contact with leaders of the Finnish Church.

A further area of co-operation with elements of the Finnish State Church is the publication of sound Lutheran literature in the Finnish language. The publication house of the Gospel Society expressed great interest in a series of publications of Concordia Publishing House and expressed the desire to translate and publish them. Through the agency of our representative, negotiations to that end are under way. This is being done with the knowledge and consent of the members of our Free Church.

F. Sweden

Our Synod has had no official relations with any particular group within the Lutheran Church of Sweden. However, when in 1921 Dr. Dau made a survey of European Lutheranism, he contacted Editor Axel B. Svensson, the head of a Swedish Lutheran laymen's movement, which sought to combat the Liberalism which

was rampant in the Swedish Lutheran Church. This contact was maintained by means of an exchange of literature, and when our representative visited Stockholm, he called on the Editor and renewed the contact which had been cut off during the war. Editor Svensson called attention to the fact that the outlook in the Swedish Lutheran Church was much more hopeful than it had been for some decades, and asked our representative to call on, and get acquainted with, two men in particular who head promising movements in the Church of Sweden. The first of these men is *Hovpredikant* Bo Giertz, who is pastor of a country parish near Tranås in Sweden. A visit with Pastor Giertz revealed the fact that there is a strong Evangelical movement among the pastors of the Swedish Church which is seeking to revitalize the rather lethargic conditions in Swedish parishes by a re-emphasis on evangelical preaching and the sacramental life of the members. Pastor Giertz believes in the verbal inspiration of the Bible and accepts the Confessions of the Lutheran Church.

A movement of still greater promise is led by Prof. Dr. Hugo Odeberg, Professor of New Testament Interpretation at the University of Lund. He is the founder of the society *Erevna*, an association of pastors, teachers, and students of theology devoted to the study of the New Testament. This society is based upon the belief in the verbal inspiration of the Bible and in this sense devotes itself to the study of the New Testament. There are approximately 800 members of the society who participate in the courses of study, lectures, and publications of this group.

FUTURE POLICY

The policy adopted by Synod after Dr. Dau's return was one of not insisting upon the formation of a Free Church in Sweden but of giving support to those groups who show promise of strengthening the confessional and doctrinal character of the Church of Sweden. Your Board feels that this policy is still the correct one today and will continue to observe the promising developments in the Swedish Church mentioned above and give whatever support seems desirable to those movements. If in the providence of God a separation of Church and State should develop in Sweden and a church organization be formed which has the Lutheran Confessions and practice as its basis, our Synod will then be confronted with a situation in which it might be asked to support such a group. But this eventuality does not seem to lie in the immediate future. Until then your Board will continue to observe conditions in Sweden and maintain and enlarge the contacts with those sections of the Church of Sweden that give promise of increasing its confessional Lutheran character.

II. Conclusions and Recommendations

Your Board is cognizant of the fact that the synodical convention no longer votes appropriations for the current expenses of standing boards and committees, but that this function has been delegated to the Fiscal Conference in conjunction with the Board of Directors. We believe, however, that Synod will be interested in knowing the financial program which an aggressive mission policy in Europe will call for within the next triennium.

REGULAR SUBSIDIES

1. It is quite certain that during the coming triennium the regular subsidies for the various Free Churches in Europe will exceed to a considerable amount those granted by the Board for Home Missions in Europe for 1947, to wit:

Denmark	\$ 3,876.34
Finland	5,760.07
Belgium	2,900.00
France and Alsace	5,557.01
	<hr/>
	\$18,093.42

The amount of subsidy for the current expenses of the Free Churches in Germany have not been included in this sum because no definite figures were available when this report went to press. However, in view of the great opportunities to extend sound Lutheran doctrine, particularly because of the addition of the Evangelical Lutheran Free Church of Old Prussia (Breslau), the necessary subsidy will be a minimum of \$25,000.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

2. In addition to the regular subsidies there are special projects which will need our financial support during the coming triennium. No definite sums can be mentioned at the present time for these various projects; but if our Church is to make full use of its missionary opportunities in Europe at the present time, special sums will have to be available to carry on the following:

a. Providing Pastoral Care for German Refugees

This work will call for the expenditure of moneys to salary missionaries and to furnish these missionaries with transportation facilities. Trailer missions are one answer to this problem.

b. The Theological Seminary

While the National Advisory Emergency Planning Council has been rendering invaluable aid to the Free Church in the establishment of this school, whatever necessary support is needed for the current expenses beyond the ability of the Free Church to finance

it, will have to come through your Board. That will mean not only the payment of the salaries of professors elected by the Free Church and the one professor from America designated by our Synod, but also, under present conditions, the payment of salary will not be sufficient. It will be necessary to provide funds so that the professors and the students will receive supplemental food packages from the United States.

c. Kollegium fuer Lutherisches Schrifttum

This working committee of the Evangelical Free Church has been formed in order to publish such theological literature and periodicals as will influence the theological thinking of German church leaders. If this project is to have the influence which it ought to have, it must be able to reach out into the wider circles of the German theological world. That will require money for publication, distribution, and, above all else, paper.

d. Preaching Through the Press

Since German newspapers are one of the few media of publicity which can obtain sufficient paper to reach a wide audience, a newspaper advertising campaign throughout Germany is one of the means by which we can reach the man in the street. A service similar to "Preaching Through the Press" established by the St. Louis Publicity Organization, adapted to German conditions, would, of course, demand the outlay of considerable sums of money, but would pay wonderful dividends in the results obtained, particularly if it were correlated with the other efforts of our Church in Germany.

e. Development of Lutheran Literature in the French Language

The need for Lutheran literature in French has been pointed out previously, both because of the changing language conditions in Alsace as well as for laying the ground for an expansion in the interior of France. The sum of \$5,000 there mentioned would only be the beginning of a proper development of this project. An equivalent sum would be necessary in each year of the coming triennium.

f. Development of Lutheran Literature in Flemish

Since our Church has just begun its work in the Flemish language in Belgium, it is necessary to lay a firm ground for the development of a sound Lutheran Church. That can only be done by providing sound Lutheran devotional, evangelistic, and theological literature. While the beginning would necessarily be modest, an increasing expenditure of money for this purpose within the coming triennium can be looked for.

g. Development of a Sound Lutheran Literature in Danish

The theological position of the Danish State Church precludes our use of any of the literature published for church use in Denmark. If we are to foster an aggressive missionary movement in Denmark, we must be prepared to provide sound Lutheran literature, either by translating proper German and American devotional and theological books or by modernizing and printing such older Danish books as have the proper doctrinal content.

h. A Church Building on the Island of Langeland, Denmark

This is the most promising and mission-minded congregation in the Danish Free Church. A church building which can become the center of the missionary activity on this Island is an immediately essential project.

i. The Purchase of Property in Antwerp, Belgium

The necessity for this purchase has already been referred to in a previous section of this report.

j. Support for Foreign Students in Colleges and Seminaries in the United States

In order to provide for the replacement of present pastors in France, Belgium, and Finland, some of whom are nearing the age of retirement, and in order to provide manpower for the expansion of the work, it will be necessary to provide for the training of replacements. Such replacements should for obvious reasons be natives of the countries served. Because of the political conditions it would not be wise to train these men at the seminary in Germany. It will therefore be necessary to recruit young men who will be willing to take their training, both college and seminary, in the respective schools of the United States and to furnish the financial assistance to make this training possible. Already there are prospects that at least four such students will be ready to begin their training in the near future.

A European Representative Necessary

3. A program of the magnitude outlined above could not have been conceived, planned, nor presented by your Board without a full-time worker, much less can it be put into effect without one. For that reason your Board has for the past year employed the Rev. Walter C. Daib as its European representative.

It is the duty of this representative to visit Europe periodically for longer periods of time in order to carry out the policies and the programs which your Board has adopted. That this visitation

by a representative of your Board is not only necessary from the standpoint of good stewardship but is also appreciated, is evident from the comments of the pastors in Europe. A number of them pointed to the fact that Synod had not sent them an official representative in the past, when it was possible to do so, although they had on many occasions felt the need for such visits.

A further function of this European representative is to report to your Board firsthand information, on the basis of which it is enabled to make decisions as to the policy and program. Furthermore, this representative is able during his stay in the United States to keep the constituency of Synod informed by means of lectures and articles as to the progress of its mission work in Europe.

The cost connected with the office of a European representative has paid rich dividends in so many ways that only a few such need be mentioned. The essential information upon which your Board must base its decisions, the opportunities for extending the work of the Kingdom of which we would otherwise not have been aware, the encouragement and renewed zeal inspired in our co-workers in Europe, are tangible results of the establishment of this office. The opportunities presented to us to influence, to teach, to strengthen, and to incite to renewed efforts those workers and pastors who in organizations not doctrinally affiliated with us are striving to foster and teach sound Lutheran doctrine are additional benefits. Your Board is convinced that God has directed it in the right path in this decision. *Soli Deo gloria.*

Conclusion

4. In the foregoing report your Board has endeavored to present a picture of what might be done for the Lord's kingdom in Europe. Our prayer is that God will give us the wisdom and the strength to do this work as it should be done. To do this it seems to us that President Petersen of the Saxon Free Church was extremely modest in his request when he stated in a letter: "In any case it would not hurt if you would set the annual sum necessary for missions in Europe at \$200,000."

BOARD FOR HOME MISSIONS IN EUROPE
REV. AUGUST F. BOBZIN, *Chairman*
REV. PAUL G. SANDER, *Secretary*

ACTION

Regarding this report, Committee 2 submitted the following resolution, which was adopted by Synod:

WHEREAS, The fathers and founders of our Church brought the

Word of God in its truth and purity to this country and as a result our beloved Synod was formed one century ago; and

WHEREAS, These fathers and founders freely gave of their time and money and their physical strength to establish the Church of the pure Word and the unadulterated Sacraments in this our beloved land of religious freedom; and

WHEREAS, These fathers and founders were strengthened and assisted in their difficult task in those primitive days by many of the churches in Europe, especially in Germany, who gave freely of their earthly possessions and their men to assist in establishing true Lutheranism in this country; and

WHEREAS, The descendants of these fathers and founders, who so nobly advanced the cause of Christ in this country a century ago, are now living in dire spiritual and physical need in the land of the Reformation; and

WHEREAS, The debt of gratitude which we owe to God for the possessions of the spiritual and material blessings bestowed upon us by Him during the past century should be expressed at this Centennial of our Church by a remembrance of conditions a hundred years ago and assistance then given by our brethren in Europe, we should feel constrained to use our gifts and blessings to assist the descendants of our benefactors of the past century at this time; therefore be it

Resolved, That we endeavor to repay the debt of gratitude we owe to Europe

A. By entering upon an aggressive and purposeful missionary program in European lands and provide necessary Christian literature, theological books, and, as much as possible, manpower for the Seminary and missionary personnel; and

B. By encouraging our pastors and people to extend material aid to the full extent of their ability.

The Reports of the Board of Missions to Deaf and Blind

(Memorial 409)

Our Lutheran Mission to the Deaf

While our beloved Synod in this year of our Lord, 1947, is privileged by the grace of God to observe its Centennial, we are happy to report that the year 1946 marked the fiftieth year of Synod's work among the deaf and that this year, 1947, marks the twentieth anniversary of Synod's work among the blind. *Soli Deo Gloria!*

The principal events and changes in Synod's Missions to the Deaf and Blind during the past triennium are herein set forth.

Six missionaries have been called into the work among the deaf: Candidates C. Schleicher to the Sioux Falls, S. Dak., field; H. Schau land to the Indianapolis field; H. Rohe to the Pittsburgh field; F. Gyle to the St. Louis field; and M. Kosche to the Indianapolis field, which had become vacant. Pastor J. A. C. Beyer was also called into the work.

Three pastors accepted calls into hearing work: H. Schau land of Indianapolis into the Colored Mission, J. Streit of Oklahoma to a congregation, and A. Lutz into the Foreign Mission work. It is such vacancies that cause much delay in the work among the deaf. Comparatively few men are available for this unique work; and when one who has proved himself is called out of this mission, it naturally makes a gap in deaf work.

Student A. Hauptmann has for the past two years been doing fine work in the Montana field.

At present a missionary has been called to fill the vacancy in the Texas-Oklahoma field, and two missionaries have been called to two new fields — Washington, D. C., and Columbus, Ohio.

The Executive Secretary, Pastor J. L. Salvner, D. D., during the past three years, aside from serving as assistant in congregation work in Minneapolis, has visited fifteen of our twenty-one fields. Twenty-one State schools and five city schools for the deaf were visited with missionaries who work in these schools, and many other trips were made in the interest of the work. Bible studies were written every month and many other articles.

Chapels have been purchased in Oakland and Los Angeles, Calif. Cleveland and New York are planning on building chapels in this Centennial year of Synod. The St. Louis chapel-parsonage was sold.

We have at present active in our Mission to the Deaf twenty-two missionaries, one student, and one part-time worker. They serve about seventy-five per cent of the States in our country and several stations in Canada. Their services are welcomed at many institutions, especially schools for the deaf and hospitals. At three stations also colored deaf receive the message of Christ Crucified. The missionaries in Jacksonville, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., also instruct students in the sign language at the seminaries in Springfield and St. Louis respectively.

From the following general survey of the work done in the past three years you can see that our missionaries come into contact with many children and adults:

	Figures for 1944	Figures for 1945	Figures for 1946
Number of stations	250	239	260
Voting members	237	317	387
Communicants	2,648	2,906	2,911
Communed	7,204	8,161	8,856
Souls	4,980	5,939	5,607
Confirmed (children)	60	73	37
Confirmed (adults)	121	100	94
Baptized (children)	74	95	96
Baptized (adults)	40	55	44
Marriages	80	72	76
Burials	55	60	63
Number of services	2,558	2,756	2,815
Periods of instructions	2,477	3,090	2,481
Children under instruction	792	809	998
Pastoral and missionary calls	8,684	7,840	7,347
Total contributions from missions for all purposes	\$21,037.19	\$36,002.71	\$42,005.12

I. *The Past* Our Lutheran Mission to the Blind

Our Lutheran Mission to the Blind was organized in January, 1927, when the first issue of the *Lutheran Messenger* for the Blind appeared in Braille. A few years later the *Lutheran Herald* for the Blind was published in Moon type. This was the beginning of our Lutheran Mission to the Blind, which is now twenty years old.

During these twenty years two magazines have been published regularly — the *Lutheran Messenger*, a monthly magazine in Braille, and the *Lutheran Herald*, a quarterly magazine in Moon type. A library for the blind has been established, which now has more than 800 volumes in Braille and Moon. At one time *Der Lutherische Bote*, a quarterly magazine in German Braille, was published; likewise, a bulletin in Spanish Braille, *Buena Noticias para los Ciegos*. These, however, have been discontinued temporarily.

Quite a number of our sighted Christians has been trained in Braille transcribing. Many of our Christian books have been transcribed into Braille by them, and these books are now part of our library for the blind. A library building was purchased in Chicago, Ill., a few years ago, which is also the residence of the librarian.

In addition to the library, the following books are published and are sold to the blind at cost: In Braille — *The Lutheran Hymnal* (100 hymns), *Old Testament Bible History*, *New Testament Bible History*, *The Lutheran Catechism* (by Dr. Wm. Dallmann), *The Prayer Book*, *The Life of Dr. Martin Luther*; in Moon type — *The Lutheran Hymnal* (selected hymns) and *The Prayer Book*.

Thus for twenty years our Church has published Christian

literature for the blind in Braille and Moon type. But, unfortunately, only about 25 per cent of the blind population can read embossed type. This presents the problem: What about the other 75 per cent of the blind?

II. *The Present*

During the past three years our Board of Missions to Deaf and Blind has tried to make a thorough study of the spiritual work as it should be done by our Blind Mission, in order to win the blind for Christ. A definite program of expansion has been adopted by the Board and is now ready to be put into action.

1. *Census of the Blind*

A census of the blind in the Synodical Conference has been made and tabulated as follows:

Questionnaire cards sent out to pastors by Concordia Publishing House

Double U. S. Postcards	5,175
Canada Postcards	155
Total	5,330

The Returns (March 17, 1947)

Cards returned by pastors (48%)	2,582
Cards not returned (52%)	2,748
Total	5,330

The Blind in the Synodical Conference

Number of blind reported by pastors	786
Blind who cannot read embossed type	588
Blind who can read Braille only	166
Blind who can read Moon only	17
Blind who can read Braille and Moon	15
Total	786

Including the 15 who can read Braille and Moon, we have

A "possible" number of Braille readers	181
A "possible" number of Moon readers	32
Total	213

Number and Cost of Magazines

In February, 1947, we sent out	1,285 <i>Messengers</i> (Braille)
In February, 1947, we sent out	658 <i>Heralds</i> (Moon)
The cost of the <i>Messenger</i>	35 cents a copy
The cost of the <i>Herald</i>	35 cents a copy

According to the census

We have 181 "possible" Braille readers (14%)
We have 32 "possible" Moon readers (less than 5%)

We have 213 "possible" readers (less than 11%)

Of these "possible" readers

Only 78 receive the <i>Messenger</i> (Braille)
Only 12 receive the <i>Herald</i> (Moon)

Summary

Number of blind reported by our pastors 786
 Number of blind who can read embossed type 198 (25%)
 (This is "average," according to government statistics)

Messenger Readers

In February, 1947, we sent out 1,285 *Messengers*
 We have "possible" Braille readers 181 (14%)
 We have "actual" Braille readers 78 (6%)

Herald Readers

In February, 1947, we sent out 658 *Heralds*
 We have "possible" Moon readers 32 (less than 5%)
 We have "actual" Moon readers 12 (less than 2%)

Total Magazines

In February, 1947, we sent out 1,943 magazines
 We have "possible" readers 213 (less than 11%)
 We have "actual" readers 90 (less than 5%)

Hence, if only 5 per cent of our magazine readers are of the Synodical Conference, we have reason to ask, of what faith and church affiliation are the other 95 per cent? And if, according to this census, we have 213 blind who can read Braille or Moon, why is it that we have only 90 "actual" readers? Do not our pastors and people know of our publications — the *Lutheran Messenger* (Braille) and the *Lutheran Herald* (Moon)? This demands further investigation.

The Census of the Blind According to Ages and Synodical Affiliation

Ages	Missouri	Wisconsin	Slovak	Norwegian	A. L. C.	Total
0 to 9	18	—	—	—	—	18
10 to 19	41	3	—	—	1	45
20 to 29	42	8	—	—	—	50
30 to 39	45	1	—	—	—	46
40 to 49	64	5	4	—	—	73
50 to 59	98	8	1	1	—	108
60 to 69	96	15	—	1	—	112
70 to 79	114	18	2	2	—	136
80 to 89	113	25	—	—	—	138
90 to 99	18	—	—	1	—	19
Incomplete information						41
Total	649	83	7	5	1	786

2. Our Magazines Must Take These Statistics into Consideration

If 95 per cent of our readers are to be regarded as "mission prospects," then we must keep this in mind while writing for the *Messenger* and the *Herald*.

a. Write doctrinal and soul-saving articles (evangelism).

b. Urge the blind to go to church. If our readers are interested in the written Word, as taught in the Lutheran Church, then they surely should be interested also in the spoken Word, as it is preached in our churches. — The blind, as a rule, can hear.

The Lord Jesus says: "He that hath ears to hear, let him hear" (Matt. 11:15).

- c. Call attention to the Lutheran Hour in every issue.
- d. Encourage greater use of our library for the blind.

3. *An Effort Must be Made to Bring Our Sighted Christians and the Blind Closer Together*

The Lord God said: "It is not good that the man should be alone" (Gen. 2:18). This is true also of the blind. Being in darkness, they easily become discouraged, if left alone too much. Temptations come upon them, and they at times become melancholy. Our sighted Christians could and should take a greater interest in the blind, which would help them also spiritually. But our sighted Christians must be told about these things. This can be done

- a. By addressing the synodical conventions;
- b. By addressing the conventions of the Walther League, the Lutheran Laymen's League, and the Lutheran Women's Missionary League;
- c. By addressing other conventions, conferences, and church organizations;
- d. By lecturing and preaching in churches;
- e. By writing articles for our church periodicals, District papers, Walther League bulletins, Lutheran Laymen's League bulletins, Lutheran Women's Missionary League bulletins, etc.

4. *Suggestions How They May Help the Blind Ought to be Given to Sighted Christians*

We have reasons to believe that many of our sighted Christians would be willing to help the blind if they were told what to do. Here are a few suggestions:

- a. They may take the blind to and from church—for divine services.
- b. They may take the blind to and from social functions of the church.
- c. They may buy the Bible, or parts of the Bible, for the blind.—The whole Bible in Braille (20 volumes) costs only about \$6, which includes postage. The price is 25 cents a volume, plus postage.
- d. They may buy other Christian books for the blind, such as *The Lutheran Catechism* (by Dr. Wm. Dallmann), *The Bible Histories* (Old and New Testament), *The Lutheran Hymnal* (100 hymns), *The Prayer Book*, and *The Life of Dr. Martin Luther*. These books cost between \$1 and \$3.

- e. More sighted Christians could learn Braille transcribing.

If a transcriber could be found in every congregation where there is a blind person who can read Braille, this person could transcribe the hymns and liturgy into Braille, until the whole hymnal is transcribed. If this were done, the blind person could participate in the whole service and derive greater joy and benefit from it. And some day, if it is feasible, the complete hymnal can be printed and carried in stock, as it is done with other books.

5. *More Intensive Work Must Be Done Among the Blind in the State Schools*

Some of our pastors are doing splendid work among the blind children in the State schools, but there are also some schools in which little or nothing is being done. These blind children are part of our future Church.

a. Our Board has been carrying on correspondence with all pastors located where State schools for the blind are to be found, but much more should be done. A mimeographed bulletin should be published for these pastors, which would offer suggestions, answer questions, and tell what others are doing.

b. The necessary work tools should be given to these pastors: the Catechism and the Bible Histories in Braille for the children and the same textbooks in ink print for the pastors.

c. A children's magazine should be published in Braille, so that also the blind children may have Christian literature in a print and language they can read and understand.

6. *A Lutheran School for the Blind*

In 1945 the Lutheran Laymen's League had made a survey of blind children in the Missouri Synod who are of school age. A total of 3,339 congregations were approached by letter with an enclosed postcard questionnaire. Responses were received from 2,252, or 67 per cent of these congregations. A total of 75 blind children, below the age of 14 years, were reported from 17 different States. The information received is as follows:

Number of blind or nearly blind under 6 years of age	21
Number of children, 6—14 years, in school	24
Number of children, 6—14 years, also deaf, in school	2
Number of children, 6—14 years, not in school	24
Number of children, 6—14 years, with other handicaps	4
Total	75

The Lutheran Laymen's League has now referred this report to the Board of Missions to Deaf and Blind for further study.

In a more recent census of blind in the Synodical Conference our Board has made an attempt to secure the names and addresses

of these blind children in order to learn what interest there is in a Lutheran school for the blind. This, however, will require further investigation.

An encouraging note is this: A husband and wife, both qualified and experienced teachers in one of our State schools for the blind and both members of one of our churches, have expressed their great interest in a Lutheran school for the blind and have offered their services, in case such a school can be established.

7. Our Sunday Schools to Become Interested in Our Blind Mission

It is well for our sighted children to become interested in our Blind Mission and to lend support to the same, especially in appreciation of their own sight.

a. Efforts should be made to interest all the children of our Sunday schools throughout Synod in the work that is being done among the blind children.

b. One Sunday a year could be set aside as "Blind Sunday" or "Bartimaeus Sunday," when in all our churches and Sunday schools special attention should be drawn to our Blind Mission. Information and suggestions could be sent out each year to show how such a Sunday should be observed.

8. Reaching the Blind Who Cannot Read Embossed Type

Blindness occurs more frequently in the later years of life, as is clearly revealed also in our recent census. This explains, in part, why so many blind never learn to read embossed type. Only 25 per cent can read embossed type; the other 75 per cent cannot. The question arises: What can be done to bring the Word of God also into the homes of this majority?

a. Someone can read to them. — Our sighted Christians could render a wonderful service to the blind by visiting them in their homes at regular intervals and by reading to them — the Bible and other Christian literature.

b. The so-called talking books are, without doubt, an answer to our problem of bringing the Word of God also into the homes of those blind who cannot read embossed type. By means of these talking machines and talking books it is possible for the blind to have the whole Bible and other good books read to them by capable readers. This equipment, however, is still somewhat in the experimental stage. The Government is trying to perfect a new type of talking machine and a new type of talking record. An employee in the Blind Department at Washington, D. C., is keeping our Board well informed on these developments in the Government. When

this new machine appears, we, as a Church, must be ready to enter also upon this field of spreading the Gospel by means of these so-called talking books.

9. *Our own Printing Department*

The cost of embossed printing is tremendously high. Our Board, therefore, has made a thorough investigation of what it will cost to have and to operate our own printing department in connection with Concordia Publishing House. Mr. O. A. Dorn, the manager, is greatly interested in such a project and is most willing to co-operate with our Board in this matter. The results, thus far, are these:

a. There is no equipment for embossed printing available at the present time. This had to be discontinued during the war.

b. There is no manufacturer of such equipment in the United States. All this equipment had been formerly made by the larger printing houses for the blind. These printing houses, naturally, are more interested in doing the work of printing than to sell the equipment.

c. These printing houses claim that they can do the printing for our Church more reasonably than we would be able to do it for ourselves. This, however, demands further investigation.

d. Our printing problem is a double one: We publish literature not only in Braille, but also in Moon type.

10. *German and Spanish Literature in Braille*

If there is enough demand for German and Spanish literature in Braille, we shall again publish our German magazine, *Der Lutherische Bote*, and our Spanish bulletin, *Buenas Noticias para los Ciegos*.

a. *The Lutherische Bote*.—Our Board is investigating at the present time how great the demand is for German literature in Braille. Dr. Martin Graebner, who is being sent to Germany by Synod in the interest of church work, has consented to inquire about the number of blind who can read German Braille and to make the necessary contact for our Mission.

b. *Buenas Noticias para los Ciegos*.—Our Board is also investigating the need of Spanish literature in Braille. Inquiry had been made in Mexico City last summer about the number of blind who can read Braille, but we were told that it would be unwise to send Lutheran literature into Mexico at this time. We are also inquiring about the Spanish-speaking blind in South America and are endeavoring to secure names of blind Spanish people in our own country.

11. *Miscellaneous Items*

There is a tremendous amount of work to be done among the blind. We may mention also a few miscellaneous items which are being considered by the Board at the present time:

a. We must take care of our blinded veterans. Our Army and Navy Commission is giving us splendid support in trying to reach the blinded veterans, but we also need the co-operation of other fellow Christians. As our blinded veterans learn to read Braille, we wish to supply them with Christian literature.

b. The blind are asking for daily devotional readings. These should be supplied as soon as possible. Such brief devotional readings can be included in the *Lutheran Messenger* (Braille) by enlarging the magazine to the necessary proportion. It will be difficult to include them in the *Lutheran Herald* (Moon), which is a quarterly magazine and not a monthly.

c. A new Catechism, to be used primarily for the instruction of our blind children in the State schools, should be published in Braille. Dr. Wm. Dallmann's Catechism, as we now have it in Braille, is not complete enough for children. A gift of \$1,000 has been received for this purpose.

d. We need Braille writers (commonly called "blind typewriters"), as soon as they are available. If we wish to encourage more of our sighted Christians to do Braille transcribing, then we must be willing to provide them with Braille writers.

12. *More Funds Will Be Needed*

If the work among the blind is to expand, more funds will be needed. But we can say with Abraham: "God will provide" (Gen. 22:8). A plea for the Blind Mission generally strikes a responsive chord among our sighted Christians.

a. Our Synod always favors expansion in mission work. Expansion means appropriation of more funds.

b. Three Lutheran Women's Missionary League organizations have already given or appropriated \$1,000 each for the expansion program of our Blind Mission, namely: The North Wisconsin District League, the Michigan District League, and the Northern Illinois District League. One of these District Leagues has offered additional funds whenever more are needed.

c. We have Memorial Wreath cards, which can be used for special gifts to our Blind Mission in memory of beloved ones.

d. A friend of our Blind Mission has repeatedly suggested to have "Blind Seals" printed and distributed (similar to the Christmas Seals for our Wheat Ridge Sanatorium and the Easter Seals for Crippled Children), preferably in connection with a so-called

"Blind Sunday" or "Bartimaeus Sunday." It is the hope of some that the Lutheran Women's Missionary League may consider this as a possible project.

e. To receive more funds for our work among the blind, we must "publish and conceal not" (Jer. 50:2). Visual aids (slides or motion pictures) may be helpful for such publicity purposes, especially when lecturing before church groups.

13. To Carry Out This Program of Expansion

An expansion program of this size naturally requires more workers and better facilities.

a. Our Board of Missions to Deaf and Blind heartily endorses the proposal to have the work among the blind separated from the work among the deaf and that a separate board be elected for the Blind Mission.

b. Two full-time workers will be needed for this program — a pastor to be called as executive secretary and a layman to be engaged as librarian. Incidentally, our Board had called a pastor as executive secretary and had engaged a lay worker as librarian, but because of adverse conditions neither could accept.

c. Application has been made for office and library space in the proposed synodical building in St. Louis, Mo., if and when such a building is acquired by Synod.

"The harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few; pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that He would send forth laborers into His harvest" (Luke 10:2).

III. The Future

The future of our Blind Mission rests in the hands of God. May He continue to bless our work among the blind as He has blessed it in the past — to the glory of His name and for the salvation of blood-bought souls!

The official organ of these missions is the *Deaf Lutheran*, a four-page monthly. It serves as a co-ordinating, instructive, and missionary agent of our Synod to the deaf throughout our country and Canada.

The Board held regular monthly and several special meetings during the past three years and also had the privilege of having the Secretary of Missions in its midst several times.

The Board endeavored to carry out the 1944 resolutions.

The Treasurer's reports show that the following sums were disbursed to carry on the work in these missions during the past three years:

In 1944: \$71,495.18. This amount includes a \$10,000 loan for the Oakland chapel.

In 1945: \$66,334.50. This amount includes an additional \$2,750 for the Oakland chapel.

In 1946: \$73,353.15. This amount includes a \$6,500 loan for a chapel in Los Angeles and also \$1,024 received from Oakland and disbursed as a repayment on their loans.

BOARD OF MISSIONS FOR DEAF AND BLIND

PASTOR H. A. GAMBER, *Chairman*

PASTOR E. H. BERTRAM, *Recording Secretary*

PASTOR J. SCHUMACHER, *Corresponding Secretary*

MR. G. F. KRUSE, *Treasurer*

PASTOR C. J. HOFFMANN, *Statistician*

MR. J. P. MILLER

**Recommendations of Special Committee Regarding
Deaf and Blind Missions**

(Memorial 410)

According to the resolution of Synod (*Proceedings* of the 39th Convention, June 21—29, 1944, pp. 185—186) the undersigned were appointed to study certain matters pertaining to our Mission to the Deaf and Blind. To become better acquainted with this mission of Synod and to be in a position to make profitable suggestions, your Committee held a number of meetings. It also met with the Ephphatha Conference, Oct. 8—9, 1945, at Kansas City, and Oct. 7—8, 1946, at Chicago. A meeting was held with the Board of Missions to the Deaf and Blind at Kansas City in connection with the Ephphatha Conference. It also met with the Executive Secretary of Home Missions in St. Louis, Sept. 11, 1946. Individual missionaries were given the opportunity to express their views to your Committee. A day was spent at the library for the blind at Chicago. Also a number of communications were received and carefully considered.

Your Committee feels assured that the missionaries to the deaf and blind are zealous and progressive in their work. The committee also found the Board of Missions to the Deaf and Blind to be very co-operative in dealing with your Committee.

Problems

A careful survey disclosed the existence of a number of problems in our Mission to the Deaf and Blind.

1. It is difficult to interest the students at our seminaries to prepare themselves for work in this mission.

2. The work is very much scattered and in need of careful co-ordination.

3. There is a large turnover of workers.
4. Our missionaries are working under definite handicaps, e. g.:
 - a. Lack of visual aids for work among the deaf and of proper helps for the missionaries;
 - b. Lack of an adequate salary policy to retain workers;
 - c. Lack of autos and proper transportation for the missionaries.
5. The workers and congregations are isolated:
 - a. Great distances generally separate the workers and their congregations from the Board;
 - b. Congregations and pastors are not closely connected with hearing congregations;
 - c. While the pastors are members of their synodical Districts, the congregations are not.

Recommendations

The heart and soul of the recommendations concerns the decision whether or not deaf work should be turned over to the Districts in which it is located and a mode of procedure in the functioning of work among the deaf. Another matter for vital decision is the fact that deaf congregations at the present time do not belong to any synodical organization.

Accordingly your Committee *recommends*:

1. That the Mission to the Deaf be placed under the synodical District in which it is located.

NOTE.—The Districts are to salary the missionaries. The Districts are encouraged to provide such salary that they keep their missionaries to the deaf and thus build up and retain a permanent corps of efficient workers.

2. That the Ephphatha Conference be continued and augmented by part-time workers under the supervision of the Board for Home Missions in North America.

3. That a contact man, who is to be a full-time executive secretary of Mission to the Deaf, be called by, and work under, the supervision of the Board of Home Missions for North America.

NOTE.—He is to publish proper helps and manuals for the missionaries; to be available to Districts to give counsel; to supervise the Ephphatha Conference; to be responsible for the editing of the necessary periodicals.

4. That the Mission Among the Blind be divorced from the work among the deaf.

5. That pastors and congregations near State schools of the blind more actively interest themselves in the spiritual work among these unfortunate people and also provide transportation that the blind children may attend Sunday school and church services.

6. That the work among the blind be under the supervision of a commission responsible to the Board of Home Missions in North America.

- a. This board is to consist of two pastors and one layman and is to be elected according to the rules of Synod.
- b. This commission is to co-operate with, and carry on, its work through the District Home Mission Board.
- c. This commission is to appoint a director of Mission Among the Blind and such other personnel as may become necessary.
- d. This commission is to promote and augment the library for the blind; interest itself in and, if possible, introduce the use of talking books and similar modern aids; provide more help and equipment for transcribing books and pamphlets; publish literature for the blind also in Spanish and in German.

7. That more funds be made available for mission work among the blind.

CONRAD J. ENGELDER, *Chairman*

L. HENZE

VICTOR MENNICKE, *Secretary*

Separate Mission Boards for the Deaf and the Blind

(Memorial 411)

WHEREAS, It is common knowledge among those dealing with the blind that the blind and deaf have nothing whatever in common except that both groups are handicapped, and

WHEREAS, It also is well known to be impracticable for the same missionary successfully and effectively to conduct mission work at the same time among both the deaf and blind, due to the vast and wide differences of viewpoint and mode of living experienced by these two groups, and

WHEREAS, Progress and advancement in the work among the blind and the deaf-blind is being made by non-Lutheran church bodies, and

WHEREAS, Work among the blind and deaf-blind is carried on through the medium of correspondence in Braille, and

WHEREAS, There is much work to be done among the blind in Latin America (Mexico, Central and South America, and the Philippine Islands) in Spanish Braille, in co-operation with the Lutheran Hour,

Therefore, I, the undersigned blind member of the Missouri Synod, desire herewith most sincerely and earnestly to request the Centennial Convention of our beloved Church to grant the following requests:

1. That the Board of Missions to the Deaf and Blind be separated.

2. That a separate Board of Missions to the Blind be established, of which at least one member should have a working knowledge of Braille.

FREDERICK GRAEPP

A Magazine in Braille for Blind Children

(Memorial 413)

WHEREAS, There are many blind children in our State schools who are receiving religious instructions from our Lutheran pastors living near these schools;

WHEREAS, Many of these children are too young to read and understand our present magazine in Braille, *The Lutheran Messenger for the Blind*;

WHEREAS, There are religious magazines for children published by other denominations, which at times contain false doctrine; and

WHEREAS, a Lutheran magazine for children would be very helpful also to our pastors in their work among the blind children in the State schools; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Missions to the Blind be authorized to publish a Lutheran magazine for children in Braille, and that Synod provide the necessary funds.

THE BOARD OF MISSIONS TO THE DEAF AND BLIND

H. A. GAMBER, *Chairman* E. H. BERTRAM, *Secretary*

G. F. KRUSE, *Treasurer*

CARL J. HOFFMANN J. P. MILLER

JOHN SCHUMACHER

A Lutheran School for the Blind

(Memorial 412)

WHEREAS, The Lord Jesus Christ was mindful also of the blind children when He said: "Suffer the little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of God" (Mark 10:14); and

WHEREAS, Recent surveys by the Lutheran Laymen's League and the Board of Missions to the Deaf and Blind show that there are between 75 and 100 blind children of school age in the Synodical Conference; and

WHEREAS, The desire has been expressed by parents of blind children that a Lutheran School for the Blind be established; therefore, be it

Resolved, That further study of the need and possibility of

establishing a Lutheran School for the Blind be made and that Synod's Board of Directors be authorized to grant the necessary permission, in case there is sufficient need for such a school.

THE BOARD OF MISSIONS TO THE DEAF AND BLIND

H. A. GAMBER, *Chairman* E. H. BERTRAM, *Secretary*

G. F. KRUSE, *Treasurer*

CARL J. HOFFMANN J. P. MILLER

JOHN SCHUMACHER

ACTION

Regarding this report and the pertinent memorials, Committee 2 recommended and Synod *adopted* the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Lord has visibly blessed our Mission to the Deaf, as is evident from the report of the Board of Missions to the Deaf and the Blind (260 stations, 5,607 souls, 2,911 communicants); and

WHEREAS, The past triennium has proved the wisdom of Synod in the appointment of an Executive Secretary in the person of Dr. J. L. Salvner; and

WHEREAS, We feel that the assignment of the various deaf congregations to the supervision of the various District Mission Boards is premature at this time; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Centennial Synod again elect a Board of Missions to the Deaf with the same rules and regulations as heretofore; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge the new Board, its Executive Secretary, and missionaries to continue to work for closer contact with the Districts in which the Deaf congregations are located.

Action on the Report of the Special Committee

Your Committee on Missions respectfully recommends that this Convention approve the recommendation of the special committee appointed by the *Praesidium* on Deaf and Blind Missions as follows:

1. That the mission among the blind be divorced from the work among the deaf.

2. That pastors and congregations near State schools for the blind interest themselves more actively in the spiritual work among these unfortunate people and also provide transportation that the blind children may attend Sunday school and church services.

3. That the work among the blind be under the supervision of a Board for the Blind.

a. This board is to consist of 3 pastors and 2 laymen and is to be elected according to the rules of Synod at this convention.

b. This board is to co-operate with, and carry on its work, through the District Home Mission Boards.

c. This Board is to appoint a director of Missions among the Blind and such other personnel as may become necessary and as soon as feasible.

d. This commission is to promote and augment the library for the blind; interest itself in, and, if possible, introduce, the use of talking books and similar modern aids; provide more help and equipment for transcribing books and pamphlets; publish a Lutheran magazine for blind people and for blind children; publish literature for the blind also in Spanish and in German.

4. That more funds be made available for mission work among the blind.

The proposal to establish a school for the blind was *rejected*.

Report of General Church Extension Board

(Memorial 403)

The General Church Extension Board has the duty of administering Synod's Church Extension Fund. Its functions are to lend the money in this fund to the Districts of Synod in accordance with their need, to safeguard these investments, and to seek the return of the loans to Synod's treasury. The Board has in the three years that have passed since the last convention again striven to conform its operations to the regulations imposed upon it by Synod. Regular meetings have been held; all requests for loans have been studied and given earnest consideration; many loans were granted; some requests had to be refused for reasons that seemed proper to the members of the Board; efforts were made to collect the sums due; and everything possible was done in order to cause the work of church extension to be what it is designed to be, a helping hand to the various Districts in the prosecution of their mission work.

In the year 1944 the Board gave consideration to 16 requests for loans. These requests had a total of \$154,000. All but two of these requests received favorable action, although not all of the fourteen requests were fulfilled in the exact amount of the request. The total appropriated in this year was \$97,000.

In 1945, 25 applications with a total of \$363,000 were studied by the Board. This figure, and the following ones, will indicate to the convention that the amounts requested in the individual applications have become much higher in recent years, owing, of course, to the rising costs of building. Of these 25 applications, 19 were granted, but not all in the amount requested. The total of the loans approved in 1945 was \$162,000.

In 1946, 44 applications were reviewed by the Board, and the sum requested in these applications was \$487,500. Just half of these requests were granted, the total amount lent out being \$165,000. It should be added that a number of requests received and considered in 1946 were not acted upon until the early part of 1947, so that a considerable number of these 44 requests have since the end of 1946 been given favorable action.

In addition to these sums that were lent out from Synod's Church Extension Fund, there were seven grants of a different nature. These were made from the Wartime Conservation Fund, which was under the control of the Planning Council. However, the Church Extension Board was called on for its approval of the grants. These grants were made under an agreement that the District in which the loan was made and the Church Extension Board are to decide upon the final disposition of the loan. The total of these wartime loans during the three years was \$31,000.

The Church Extension Board, in its meetings, busied itself with these requests and, in addition, had many other matters of importance to consider, such as the refinancing of older loans, the sale of certain properties, the exchange of securities where such an exchange appeared to be an advantage to Synod, the discussion of policy, and so on.

Repayments on loans have been made in gratifying amounts, and a large number of older accounts, some of which had been considered almost hopeless, have been repaid and taken off Synod's books. Credit is given to the Fiscal Office for determined help in effecting these payments.

The Church Extension Board again enjoyed the presence and counsel of Dr. Streufert, the Secretary of Missions, at many of the meetings.

For a number of years there has been a repeated desire for closer co-operation between the Church Extension Board and the Home Mission Board of Synod. We have had such co-operation through the presence of Dr. Streufert at our meetings. We have had, and still have, the conviction that the work of church extension can be carried on the best way through the procedure used now. However, there may be several overtures presented to Synod for consideration tending toward an amalgamation of the two boards or some other plan. We believe that this work will have to be done by a separate board anyway, because it would not be feasible to add it to the already crowded agenda of the Home Mission Board. If there is to be a subcommittee, there might as well be a separate board. These contentions are not prompted by a desire to perpetu-

ate the activity of our board, but by long-time acquaintance with the work that is done in this branch of Synod's mission activity.

Here follow certain tabulations required by a resolution of Synod:

Church Extension Loans as of March 31, 1947

	Loans to Districts		Loans to Congregations	
	Balance	Past Due	Balance	Past Due
1. Alberta and Br. Columbia	\$ 21,522.83	—	\$ 932.25	—
2. Argentina	3,710.00	—	—	—
3. Atlantic	32,000.00	—	5,748.87	5,748.87
4. Brazil	3,950.00	—	—	—
5. California and Nevada	47,500.00	1,000.00	—	—
6. Central	—	—	1,150.00	1,150.00
7. Central Illinois	—	—	—	—
8. Colorado	37,507.10	—	—	—
9. Eastern	—	—	1,000.00	1,000.00
10. English	22,050.00	—	22,955.75	15,820.00
11. Iowa East	—	—	—	—
12. Iowa West	—	—	—	—
13. Kansas	17,475.00	—	—	—
14. Manitoba & Saskatchewan	20,000.00	—	—	—
15. Michigan	32,300.00	—	2,500.00	—
16. Minnesota	—	—	3,156.00	3,156.00
17. Montana	2,960.00	—	5,750.00	5,750.00
18. North Dakota	8,800.00	—	2,690.17	2,690.17
19. Northern Nebraska	—	—	11,677.39	11,677.39
20. North Wisconsin	—	—	2,700.00	2,700.00
21. Northern Illinois	—	—	—	—
22. Oklahoma	16,250.00	—	—	—
23. Ontario	18,450.00	—	2,400.00	2,400.00
24. Oregon and Washington	25,321.20	—	—	—
25. South Dakota	—	—	346.00	346.00
26. Southeastern	198,934.68	—	—	—
27. Southern	6,250.00	—	—	—
28. Southern California	31,580.00	—	—	—
29. Southern Illinois	4,500.00	—	—	—
30. Southern Nebraska	—	—	—	—
31. South Wisconsin	14,000.00	—	1,500.00	1,500.00
32. Texas	8,000.00	—	800.00	800.00
33. Western	—	—	9,800.00	9,800.00
34. Miscellaneous	40,926.88	—	—	—
Totals	\$613,987.69	\$1,000.00	\$75,106.43	\$64,538.43

FREDERIC NIEDNER, *Chairman*

ACTION

In connection with this report Committee 2 submitted the following resolutions, which were *adopted* by Synod:

Resolution of Thanks to Mr. Chas. Burde

WHEREAS, Mr. Chas. Burde has served faithfully as a member of our General Church Extension Board and has given faithfully and freely of his time and effort and provided meeting rooms for the Board during all these years, and has now requested to be relieved of his duties because of advanced years; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Centennial Convention express its gratitude to Mr. Chas. Burde by a rising vote of thanks and that the Secretary send Mr. Chas. Burde an appropriate written expression of our gratitude for services rendered.

Resolution on Church Extension Loans

WHEREAS, Present regulations require the Board of Directors to sanction any loan from the General Church Extension Board amounting to more than \$10,000; and

WHEREAS, This regulation handicaps the Board and District Boards in granting loans, because the present high cost of building makes \$10,000 a very inadequate amount in most church building programs; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Centennial Convention amend these rules to raise the amount of the loans to be granted by the General Church Extension Board up to \$20,000 before they need to consult the Board of Directors of Synod.

Report of the Army and Navy Commission

(Memorial 404)

Before God and the Church the Commission gratefully acknowledges the willing and generous and prayerful support which pastors and people of our Church gave to the world-wide spiritual welfare program for those in the military services.

Throughout the program we enjoyed the confidence, the good will, and the help of the War Department and other governmental agencies.

Our Church has gained a tremendous amount of good will among the service people through its wartime ministry. This good will must be capitalized. Every local congregation should initiate and carry through an extensive and intensive missionary program among the unchurched veterans and their families.

Another heavy obligation of our Church is our ministry to the returned service personnel. We must try to reintegrate our own veterans into a life of active service in the Church. We must harness them to the Church's endeavors and projects.

No pastor or congregation should overlook the men in the service now and place them in the category of "forgotten men."

Quite a number of our servicemen who saw duty overseas observed the work of the missionaries in heathen countries, and many have had a rebirth on the value of missions. They have made new and favorable appraisals. Their enlarged interest in mission work should be used in promoting the mission program.

The Committee on the Revision of the *Handbook* is pro-

posing a directive concerning the future work of the Army and Navy Commission, and so we shall limit ourselves to the business of reporting.

A rather comprehensive statistical report is being submitted in order to make the War work of our Church a matter of record.

Chaplains

Total number of chaplains (including 5 from Canada), 253; total number on duty at any one time, 236; total number serving overseas, 203; total number on duty as of January 31, 1947, 56 (USN, 7; USNR, 2; USA, 9; AUS, 37; Canadian Army, 1); total number of discharged chaplains, 193; number of chaplains who died in service, 6; full-time chaplains serving in the Veterans Administration, 9; number of Veterans Hospitals as of January 31, 1947, 124; number of hospital pastors we have serving VA hospitals, 105; estimated number of patients in VA hospitals by 1965, 300,000.

Chaplains' and Service Pastors' Reports

	Chaplains' Reports (from October 1, 1940 to December 31, 1946)	Service Pastors' Reports (from August 1, 1942 to December 31, 1946)	Total
Baptisms	2,261	308	2,569
Confirmations	622	309	921
Marriages	3,808	1,129	4,937
Number communed	228,568	53,410	281,978
Sermons	87,676	8,999	96,675

Centers

Highest number of service center pastors on duty at any one time, 28; total number of service centers operated w/NLC and alone, 47; total number of parish centers of Missouri Synod, 44. Outside Continental United States, service centers were operated in Panama, Frankfurt, Alaska, Kunming, China, Australia, Manila, Paris, London, and Honolulu.

Service Personnel

Total number of service personnel, 135,000; men and women serving overseas at peak, 77,000; chaplains overseas at peak, 155; number of fatalities reported, 3,738 (to these "In Memoriam" scrolls were issued); total number of changes of addresses reported, 555,250; total number still on file December, 1946, 15,345; highest number of names added in any one month, October, 1942, 5,309; highest number changes of addresses in any month, April, 1944, 17,466; number of cards sent requesting new addresses, 157,295; average amount spent by ANC on each person in service, \$16.71.

Mailing Room Statistics

Pieces of mail sent to servicemen (approximately), 20,000,000; bulk mail sent to chaplains, etc., 60,000,000; number of prayer books sent out, 435,613; "Let Us Reason Together," 4,608; highest mailing to parents, 112,000; *Loyalty—Christ and Country* and *At Ease* sent out monthly; *Loyalty News* sent out two and three times a year; number of tracts published, 20; helps to pastors, 13; number of women's groups who helped stuff envelopes, 79; office employees at peak, 50 (plus some part-time help); with his *Service Prayerbook* every man received a wallet-size calendar, identification tag, and several tracts; number of contact key pastors at peak, 700; contact key pastors directory published and widely distributed.

Financial Report

(From November 20, 1940, to February 28, 1947)

Cash Balance and Post Office Deposits:	Debit	Credit
Merchandise Nat'l Bank of Chicago \$2,527.36	\$	
Chicago Office cash _____	98.85	
Canadian Office cash _____	950.00	
Post Office deposits _____	359.04	
Total cash and Post Office deposits	3,935.25	
Advances to 12 workers and executives _____	1,723.10	
Advances to 11 service centers _____	19,937.62	
Advances to Army and Navy Commission by Synod _____		2,368,150.00
Payments made directly by Synod _____		33,753.77
Office salaries and wages _____	287,486.31	
Interim salaries to chaplains awaiting a call _____	77,953.82	
Office rent, light, etc. _____	41,707.28	
Office equipment _____	20,050.14	
Special equipment _____	16,308.62	
Stationery and office supplies _____	73,112.62	
Literature and miscellaneous printing _____	314,531.51	
Service Prayerbooks and Government publications _____	52,197.97	
Office library _____	338.13	
Postage, telephone, and telegraph _____	191,493.13	
Travel and incidentals _____	21,513.30	
Contact key pastors _____	43,539.22	
Chaplains' training conference _____	1,598.62	
Service pastors _____	448,267.74	
Service centers _____	445,810.27	
Service pastors' conference _____	10,551.96	
Speaking tours _____	1,772.87	
Parish centers _____	33,362.19	
Real estate _____	55,882.28	
Special salaries _____	24,327.26	
Exhibits _____	1,586.66	
Chaplains _____	8,548.19	
Refresher course for chaplains _____	10,613.10	
Emergency fund—A. E. F. chaplains _____	9,908.73	
Automobiles _____	17,191.42	
Pension fund _____	53,166.13	
Executive committee and Commission meetings _____	11,201.14	
Australian office _____	1,210.50	
Canadian Office _____	29,249.46	

Refunds	574.84	
Army and Navy Commission film	210.96	
<i>The Power of God</i> film	6,736.88	
<i>The Church Does Not Forget</i> film	1,458.24	
Notes receivable	1,740.00	
Miscellaneous	61,306.31	
TOTAL COST	\$2,401,903.77	\$2,401,903.77

Assets of the Commission will be liquidated when they become surplus. How much that will be can hardly be estimated.

As of February 28, 1947, the Commission had on deposit with the Treasurer of Synod \$805,844.65.

From January, 1940, till the end of 1946 the Commission held 54 meetings, and the minutes of those meetings cover about 450 typewritten pages.

It is evident that the work of the Army and Navy Commission must continue. This Commission was called into being in 1936, and the work done in the prewar days must be continued in an increased measure. We shall continue to have chaplains and service personnel in the armed forces. The National Guard must not be overlooked. Those in government hospitals must not be forgotten. Among the future duties of the ANC will be: 1) to act as the endorsing agency for our Church for Army, Navy, Reserve Corps, and Veterans Administration chaplains; 2) to serve as liaison agency between the Chiefs of Chaplains of the Army, Navy, and Veterans Administration and the chaplains of our Church; 3) to supervise and give guidance to all our chaplains; 4) to provide suitable Christian literature and tracts for hospitalized service personnel.

The work of the Army and Navy Commission must go on in such measure as is required by the circumstances.

O. A. SAUER, *Secretary*

Exempt Army and Navy Commission from Rules Re Appointments of Commissions

(Memorial 405)

WHEREAS, The scope of the work of the Army and Navy Commission is of a specialized nature, requiring more than average experience; and

WHEREAS, The proposed *Handbook* would limit the number of Commission members to five; therefore be it

Resolved, to petition Synod, assembled in convention in Chicago, not to apply the general rules concerning the appointment of commissions and boards to the Army and Navy Commission.

ARMY AND NAVY COMMISSION

O. A. SAUER, *Secretary*

ACTION

Concerning this report, Committee 14 submitted the following resolutions, which were *adopted* by Synod:

WHEREAS, The Army and Navy Commission, under God's gracious blessing, has rendered a most valuable service to the members of our Church who served, or are still serving, in the military forces of our nation, as the pages of its report clearly indicate and as is known by all members of Synod; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Centennial Synod take cognizance of this fact by heartily commending the members of the Commission who have served so faithfully.

WHEREAS, The success which a gracious Lord has bestowed upon the activities of the Army and Navy Commission was made possible through the sacrifices, co-operation, and generous support of the members of Synod, clergy and laity, civilian and military; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod herewith extend a vote of gratitude to all who have supported the Commission in its work during the past triennium.

WHEREAS, The continuing need for this Commission is evident from the following facts:

1. It is the endorsing agency of our Church for chaplains who will be needed in the future for the active armed forces and the veterans' administration facilities. The demand for chaplains will continue because of a more military policy on the part of our Government than in pre-war years and because of a constant increase in the number of hospitalized veterans.

2. It is the training and supervisory agency of all chaplains who will be or are in service. At present about sixty chaplains are on active duty.

3. It is the only agency in Synod which in a systematic manner provides Christian literature to our members in service, who now number about 9,000.

4. It is the only agency of our Synod accredited with the Army and Navy Departments of our Government. The Federal Government does not recognize boards of individual Districts of Synod.

5. It has proved itself, through the chaplains, a potent missionary agency, especially in regions inaccessible to civilians in many parts of the world; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod direct this Commission to continue its present program of activity.

WHEREAS, Section 8, 151 of the "Proposed Handbook" (p. 112), limits the number of the Commission to five members, a limitation

which would place too heavy a burden upon the pastoral members of the Commission; therefore be it

Resolved, That this number be changed to read: "five pastors and two laymen."

According to the *Revised Handbook* this Commission is to be called the "Armed Services Commission."

Certificates of Achievement to the Army and Navy Commission

These certificates were presented in an impressive ceremony on July 24 by Major General Luther D. Miller, Chief of Chaplains of the United States Army, and Rear Admiral W. N. Thomas, Chief of Chaplains of the United States Navy, and were received by President J. W. Behnken in behalf of the Army and Navy Commission.

V. CONSTITUTIONAL MATTERS

The Review Committee for the report of the Handbook Revision Committee submitted its report on the "Proposed Handbook" in printed form to all delegates. In this report the following changes were *adopted* by Synod, on the presentation of the Review Committee, thus disposing of Memorials 501—503:

1.09 Relation of Synod to Its Members

Substitute for 1.09b: b. Synod expects every member congregation to respect its resolutions and to consider them of binding force if they are in accordance with the Word of God and if they appear expedient as far as the condition of the congregation is concerned. Synod, being an advisory body, recognizes the right of the congregation to be the judge of the expediency of the resolution as applied to its local condition. However, in exercising such judgment, a congregation must not act arbitrarily, but in accordance with the principles of Christian love and charity.

2.111 Sunday School Teacher Training Committee

Insert the new paragraph: A Committee on Sunday School Teacher Training consisting of six members shall be appointed by the President of Synod in conjunction with the Vice-Presidents. It shall provide adequate material for the training of Sunday school teachers.

2.127 Primary Election for President

Nominations for the office of President shall be by primary election. Each voting delegate shall be entitled to one nomination for the office of President.

2.135 Primary Election for Vice-President

The primary election for nominations of candidates for the office of Vice-Presidents shall be held after the President has been elected. Each delegate shall be entitled to one nomination for each Vice-President.

2.147 Suggestions for Boards of Control and for Board of Directors of Concordia Publishing House

Add the sentence: Names of candidates for the Board of Directors of Concordia Publishing House shall be solicited in like manner.

3.43

This should read: The District President may arrange for an official visit or investigation, even without formal request therefore, when any controversy arises in any congregation or between two or more congregations of his District. *He shall ask for a report on the case of both contesting parties in order that by*

such a report he may be enabled to have a clearer conception of the real situation. If the District president authorizes anyone to represent him in such matter, his representative shall be accorded the same rights. — Delete the rest of the paragraph.

Strike 4.31 Position of Teachers

Strike 4.33 and change to 4.23 Installation of Teachers

Teachers at Lutheran Elementary and Secondary Schools who have been duly elected and called by a congregation or congregations for full-time service in the Church shall, after having made application for membership in Synod, be installed . . .

6.01 Personnel and Election

A Board for Higher Education, consisting of three pastors, one teacher or superintendent of Christian day schools, and three laymen, shall be appointed by the President of Synod in conjunction with the Vice-Presidents subject to the approval of the College of Presidents. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner.

6.07a

Paragraph 6.07a should read: Supervise the execution of all rules, regulations, and resolutions of Synod relating to its educational system or its institutions;

6.07b

determine, direct, and supervise, within the intent and resolutions of Synod . . .

6.07c

study, determine, and put the synodically prescribed curriculum into effect at each educational institution of Synod . . .

6.23

The Board of Control of every institution except Concordia Seminary at St. Louis and the teachers' colleges shall consist of the President of the synodical District in which the institution is located, or his representative, one pastor who is a voting member of Synod, and three laymen who are members of congregations of Synod and who reside within reasonable proximity of the institution. The President of the institution shall attend the meetings of the Board of Control in an advisory capacity.

6.25

In line 5 it is to read three pastors. Add sentence: Since he is to be the executive of the Board, he should remain for the duration of the meeting.

6.31

Change heading: . . . Executive Officer, and in second line: executive officer.

6.51c

In 6.51c, line 5, delete "life" and substitute "permanent" to read: The position of the associate professor shall involve *permanent* tenure . . .

6.51d

In 6.51d, line 5, delete "life" and substitute "permanent" to read: This position involves *permanent* tenure and increased salary.

6.53

Insert after "Synod," 1. 2: except Concordia Seminary, St. Louis,

Add this sentence to 6.53: *At Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, the President, the deans, and the professors shall constitute the academic faculty.*

6.61

Strike line seven and the first word in line eight. Should read: *"and make all recommendations in the matter of granting certificates, diplomas, and such academic degrees as may . . .*

6.91

6.91 should read: The President of each of Synod's institutions shall be the spiritual, academic, and administrative head thereof and shall be the executive officer of the Board of Control. *Synod, its boards, and its members shall first of all hold him responsible in all matters pertaining to the institution.* In the exercise of his office . . .

6.91b

6.91b should read: He shall supervise, direct, and administer the affairs of the institution in all its departments, pursuant to the rules and regulations of Synod, the Board of Control of his institution, the Board for Higher Education, *and the Board of Directors of Synod.*

6.91h

This should read: He shall be *the head of the Department of Religion and, if possible, give the principal courses in the same; and he shall be the pastoral and spiritual adviser of the students, unless otherwise provided by the rules and regulations of Synod.*

6.91j

This should read: He shall be responsible for the *employment, the direction, and supervision of all employees of the institution . . .*

6.101

Beginning with line 13 this should read: The Board of Control as a group, with one vote (the President of the synodical District not voting *with his Board of Control*); the President of the synodical District in which the institution is located or his official representative . . .

6.113

This should read: All nominations, together with recommendations and statements of qualifications, must be filed with the secretary of the Board of Control which has issued a call, within 30 days of its first publication, unless the call for nominations shall fix a later date. *All such information shall be made available to the president of the institution.* The secretary of the Board of Control . . .

6.163 b

Add in line four after "faculty": *together with the President and the Vice-Presidents of Synod.*

7.05

Change 7.05d to read: that congregations extend permanent calls to teachers *eligible for calls* . . .

7.09b

7.09b should read: that congregations organize daily vacation Bible schools for children between the ages of five and thirteen . . .

7.21

Strike 7.21.

7.23

Change 7.23 to read: The Board for Parish Education, consisting of nine members, three pastors, three teachers, and three laymen, shall be elected by Synod; a representative from each of the faculties of the theological seminaries and teachers' colleges shall serve in an advisory capacity.

7.25

7.25 should read: The Board for Parish Education shall assist the congregations of Synod in co-operation with the District Boards . . .

7.25e

7.25e should be changed to read: *assist the District Boards* in supervising and directing . . .

Insert the new paragraph: *E. Sunday School Teacher Training Committee.*

7.55 Membership and Duties

A committee on Sunday School Teacher Training, consisting of six members, shall be appointed by the President of Synod in conjunction with the Vice-Presidents. It shall provide adequate material for the training of Sunday school teachers.

7.61

Change "E" to "F" in heading above this section.—Change following headings accordingly.

8.21

Change "seven" members to "nine" members—five pastors and four laymen.

8.47 a

Add to paragraph: *always safeguarding the rights of the congregation or congregations involved.*

Change the heading to *H. Armed Services Commission.*

8.79 b

This should read: It shall be authorized to call, recall, and dismiss missionaries, and assign them to the districts and stations in which they shall work, *always safe-guarding the rights of the congregation or congregations involved.*

8.151

To read: An *Armed Services Commission*, consisting of five pastors and two laymen. . . . Also in 8.153 b, etc.

9.75

Referred to in 9.71 and 9.73.

10.01 a

The paragraph as it appears in the *Handbook* should read: The Board of Support and Pensions . . .

10.01 b

Add: *"The chairman, secretary, and three lay members, to be appointed by the Board and residing within convenient distances, shall constitute the executive committee of the Board. They shall attend to such business as is assigned to them by the Board.*

10.11

Insert "a" in line 2.

10.41 h

Strike "congregations," write "*employers.*"

10.45 b

Retirement shall be construed as the giving up of a pastorate, office, or position and the termination of a salary relationship by a worker who has attained the age of sixty-five years, or who is compelled to resign on account of total and presumably permanent disability and whose salary relationship thereby is terminated. Disability must be certified to by a competent physician and the officials of the respective District as well as by the member himself and must be approved by the Board, with the right to call for proof of continued disability from time to time by a competent physician chosen by the Board. If the disabled worker recovers sufficiently to resume active work (church or secular), he must inform the Board immediately, and the Board may reduce or terminate his disability pension and require him and his congregation to resume the contributions if he returns to church work.

Incidental, temporary, or limited church work of a nonpermanent nature shall not be deemed to invalidate a worker's retirement status.

10.47

The last sentence of (3), par. 2, should read: The death benefits shall be reduced in the amount of \$25 for every fiscal year in which one account is not paid in full, or \$50 if both accounts are not paid in full, but in no case . . .

10.47 a, 3

The last four lines in paragraph two should read: be reduced in the amount of \$25 for every fiscal year in which one account is not paid in full or \$50 if both accounts are not paid in full, but in no case shall the reduced amount be less than \$100.

10.47 b, 2

Move the last five lines to the head of the paragraph.

10.47 b, 3

Par. 2 is to read: A worker retiring at the age of 65 or over shall be entitled to receive his old age benefit in full if his annual earnings from church work and/or secular work do not exceed an average of \$90 per month. If he receives average earnings in excess of \$90 per month from church work and/or secular work, a corresponding reduction shall be made in his old age benefit.

10.51

Add to this paragraph: *until the Pension Fund is able to carry its own expenses.*

11.01

Add: *and shall be operated by a separate Board of Directors, responsible to Synod, in accordance with the provisions of its incorporated Charter and By-Laws.*

11.03b

This should read: Election and Term. The elective members of the Board shall be elected at the triennial convention of Synod for terms of six years. The terms of three members shall alternate with the terms of the remaining four members.

That Synod at this time make no change in the regulations in the proposed *Handbook*, p. 139, paragraph h and i, to wit:

h. *The Lutheran Witness* and *Der Lutheraner* shall be the official organs of Synod and shall be under the editorship of the Faculty of the St. Louis Seminary. The Faculty together with the President and the Vice-Presidents of Synod shall appoint or may terminate the appointment of the editors or editorial committee.

i. Synod is responsible for every doctrinal statement made in its official organs. If any statement be made therein deviating from the Word of God and the Confessions of the Church, every member of Synod perceiving such error shall bring it to the attention of the responsible editors and insist upon the necessary correction.

The resolutions submitted at the end of the report were adopted by Synod:

In lieu of section 463—483, 485, F, and 487, D, appearing in the *Synodical Handbook* revision the Reviewing Committee presents the following resolutions:

Resolution I

WHEREAS, These sundry rules and regulations for the educational institutions of Synod are subject to change; and

WHEREAS, The Board for Higher Education has been instructed to draw up such rules and regulations; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board for Higher Education, in consultation with the Advisory Council, be instructed to set up rules and regulations for use in colleges and educational institutions, embodying therein the rules now in the proposed *Synodical Handbook*, numbered 463 to 483, and including 485, F, and 487, D; and be it further

Resolved, That these rules and regulations be made accessible to the colleges, to the President of Synod, to the Committee on Constitutional Matters, and to officers and boards having a particular interest in these rules.

Resolution II: Sections Effective upon Adoption

Resolved, That the various sections of the *Handbook* shall become effective immediately upon adoption by the convention.

Resolution III: Adopted By-Laws Supersede Previous By-Laws

Resolved, That the By-Laws as revised and codified in the new *Handbook*, and adopted by this convention, shall supersede all former by-laws and rules, and all former by-laws, rules, and regulations not included therein are hereby repealed.

Resolution IV: Printing and Distributing Handbook

WHEREAS, It is essential that all members of Synod have available the rules and regulations of Synod; and

WHEREAS, Changes in regulations are made at every convention; and

WHEREAS, The *Handbook* should be published in such a manner that it can always be kept up to date; therefore be it

Resolved, That the new edition of the *Handbook* be a loose-leaf book; and that a copy of the *Handbook* be sent gratis to every member of Synod — congregations, pastors, teachers, professors — and members of Synod's boards; and be it further

Resolved, That Synod make available to all members of Synod and of Synod's boards without charge a supplementary service to keep the *Handbook* current.

Resolution V: Complete Index

WHEREAS, A complete index of the *Handbook* is essential to ready use of the book; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Constitutional Matters appoint a competent person to prepare a complete topical and alphabetical index for the *Handbook*.

Co-Ordination of Synod's Work

(Memorial 504)

A study of the *Synodical Handbook* reveals these important facts:

1. Synod's activities are expanding in all departments.
2. The result of such expansion is that more than ever before the work is overlapping.
3. There is a growing need for proper co-ordination of these expanding activities.

1. Expanding Activities

Mission work includes work on all continents, in many languages, on college campuses, in the slums, among the deaf and blind, among the men in the armed forces and in veterans hospitals, by word of mouth, by teaching and preaching, by means of the radio. The educational departments have expanded their activities to include all of our people "from the cradle to the grave," in the home, on the primary and secondary levels, in higher schools of learning, in the congregation. Our finances include pensions, support, relief on a world-wide scale, publications, underwriting and conducting huge building programs, paying for our mission and educational program. The total expended reaches many millions every year.

2. Overlapping

As a result of such expansion, mission problems more than ever before have become educational problems. The "Each One Reach One" program makes use of vacation Bible schools. Missionaries to Spanish-speaking people — just to mention one group of many — wrestle with the problem of Bible versions, translations

of catechisms, etc. In practically every field, particularly in foreign fields, the mission work centers about schools, colleges, seminaries, for native workers. At home the Foreign Mission Board is intensely interested in the proper schooling for its white workers. On the college campus the missionary to our students is continually dealing with the educational problems of the college. The missionaries to the deaf have their educational problems with their sign language or lip reading, their school for the deaf, etc. There is no mission activity that can be successfully conducted without an intensive educational program.

The Board for Parish Education is interested in making its parochial schools and its part-time agencies better mission agencies. It declares it is as much interested in the adult confirmation class as a missionary agency as is any Board for Missions of any kind. It shares responsibility with the Board for Higher Education in fostering the high school. The Board for Higher Education shares responsibility for our educational institutions with the Board of Directors of Synod. The Board of Directors decides on repairs at our educational institutions because our Constitution makes that their obligation. The Board for Higher Education administers the operating budget, and it is not always easy to tell whether certain repairs belong in that budget or not, nor can it be denied that granting or not granting an allowance for repairs will affect the operation of any of our educational institutions. There is overlapping and as a result red tape, waste of time and of effort and the smooth forward progress of our work is often hampered.

3. *A Growing Need for Proper Co-Ordination*

Because of this overlapping we have need of an over-all policy. We have no agency today to properly effect such a policy. The Board of Directors would be the logical agency, but as now constituted it deals primarily with financial matters of Synod and only with financial matters. It receives the various budget requests and then passes them on to the Fiscal Conference with its recommendation as to the total budget to be allowed. It appropriates funds for many purposes. By appropriating funds or not appropriating them it actually decides on many policies for the boards. Yet it is not closely co-ordinated with these boards. It has no direct connection with them. Its only connection is through executive secretaries responsible to their boards.

No Board of Directors is able to get the proper over-all picture unless our many boards are properly integrated into the Board of Directors and the members of the Board of Directors have first-

hand knowledge of the working and planning and of the problems in each department. Many of our Districts have found this to be true and have co-ordinated their work by setting up a Board of Directors which is in close touch with all of the work in the District through departments that carry on this work, the members of which at the same time hold membership in the Board of Directors. Thus the work is co-ordinated and unified, and it is carried on with greater efficiency.

We recommend

A. That the Board of Directors be reorganized to consist of eleven voting members and four advisory members as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. President-p. <i>ex officio</i> | 1. 1st Vice-President (Advisory) |
| 2. Secretary-p. (Par. Ed.) | 2. 2d Vice-President (Advisory) |
| 3. Treasurer-l. (Bus. Ad.) | 3. 3d Vice-President (Advisory) |
| 4. Pastor (Missions) | 4. 4th Vice-President (Advisory) |
| 5. Pastor (Missions) | |
| 6. Pastor (H. Ed.) | |
| 7. Layman (Par. Ed.) | |
| 8. Layman (Missions) | |
| 9. Layman (H. Ed.) | |
| 10. Layman (C. P. H.) | |
| 11. Layman (Bus. Ad.) | |

B. That the Board of Directors be subdivided into four committees:

1. Committee for Missions: 2 pastors, 1 layman, 1 Vice-President.

2. Committee for Parish Education: 1 layman, 1 Vice-President, Secretary.

3. Committee for Business Administration: 2 laymen, 1 Vice-President.

4. Committee for Higher Education: 1 pastor, 1 layman, 1 Vice-President.

NOTE: The President is *ex officio* member of all committees.

One pastor of the Committee for Missions and a layman shall serve as members of the Board for Home Mission; one pastor as a member of the Board for Foreign Missions. The layman on the Committee for Parish Education serves as a member of the Board for Parish Education. One layman on the Committee for Business Administration serves on the Board of Directors of C. P. H. The pastor and the layman on the Committee for Higher Education serve as members of the Board for Higher Education. The Vice-President assigned to a department by the Board of Directors

shall serve in an advisory capacity on the respective committee and board(s). — With the exception of the Vice-Presidents, all of these are to be regular members of — not additional members to — the respective boards.

The three pastors and five laymen who are to be elected to serve on the Board of Directors shall be elected in this manner:

Four pastors and two laymen shall be placed on the ballot with the designation — Missions — after their names. The two pastors and one layman elected shall then serve on the Mission Committee. The same procedure shall be followed for pastors and laymen who are to serve on the other three committees of the Board of Directors.

C. That each board shall transact its business according to regulations now existing. Should changes be necessary, these boards can work them out with the Board of Directors and present them at the next Delegate Synod;

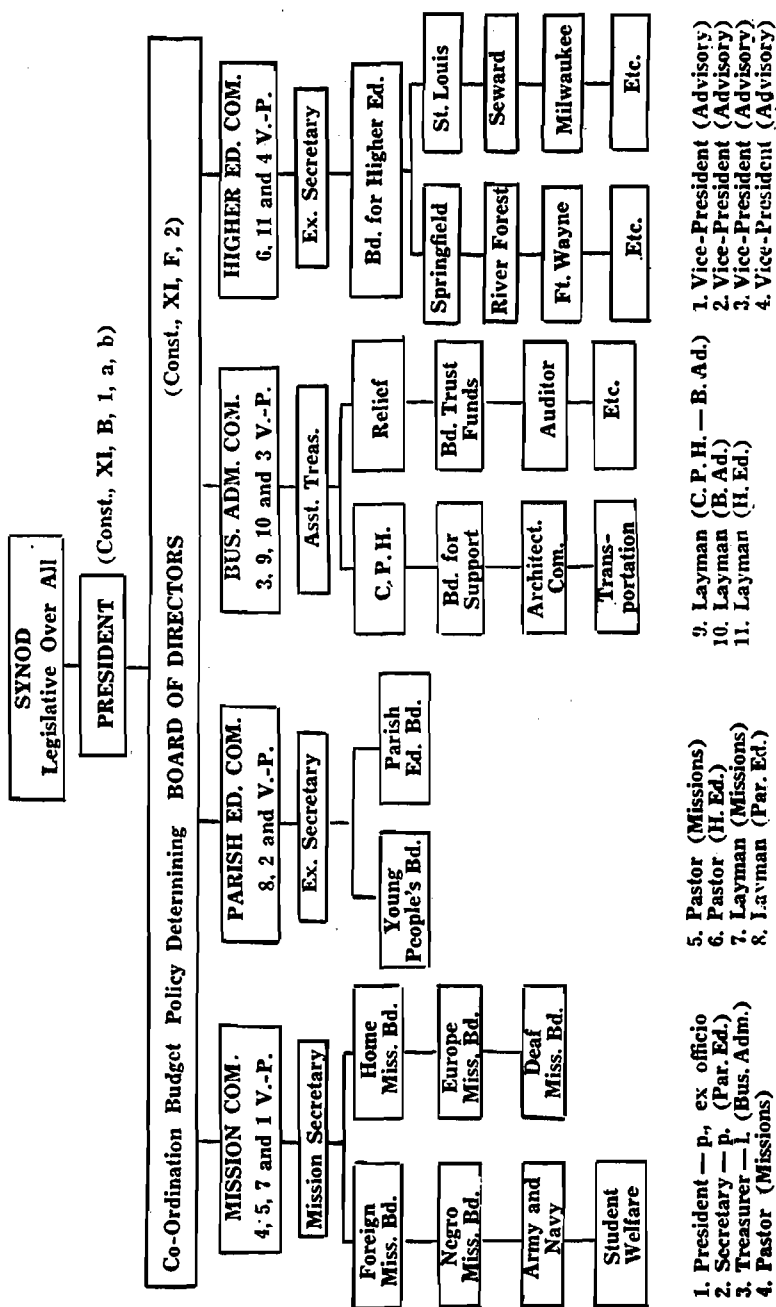
D. That the execution of all policies adopted shall be in the hands of boards as now existing;

E. That the boards shall be the only direct contact for the District, the missionary in foreign fields, the educational institution;

F. That policies shall originate in the boards and be submitted through the respective committees of the Board of Directors to the Board of Directors itself for final approval. Wherever there is overlapping in the plans of departments, this shall be adjusted by the Board of Directors;

G. That all boards report to the Board of Directors through the respective committees and be responsible to the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors is made responsible for the over-all work of Synod in all departments, regulating that work in the interest of Synod. All reports on the specific work of any board will go to the Delegate Synod triennially from that board. Policies and plans submitted by the boards to Synod should have the approval of the Board of Directors; however, any board shall have the right to take its recommendations directly to Synod for final decision even if these recommendations lack the approval of the Board of Directors;

NOTE: We believe . . . and experience has borne that out in many Districts . . . that the major portion of the work done by the various boards will be carried out by the boards as in the past within the budget approved by the Board of Directors and fixed by the Fiscal Conference. The Board for Higher Education, for instance, will operate within an over-all budget, including repairs. The Committee for Higher Education, a part of the Board for



Higher Education, will be responsible to the Board of Directors for ordering out the various items of the budget.

H. That the executive secretaries in each major department bring their suggestions to their own boards and serve as information sources for the committee of the Board of Directors.

This plan offers a better balanced authority in the Board of Directors, because it is an authority based on more exact information, and it gives to each department voting power on the Board of Directors. This plan gives to each department an avenue to the Board of Directors that it has never had before and thus will help co-ordinate its work with that of the other departments. It makes possible real co-ordination.

SPECIAL CONFERENCE OF THE RED RIVER VALLEY
CIRCUIT OF THE NORTH DAKOTA DISTRICT
GRAND FORKS, N. DAK.

LAMBERT J. MEHL	ROLAND O. KOCH
W. HARVEY MICHELS	LAMBERT A. DIERKS
HERBERT C. MUELLER	R. T. SCHURICHT

SPECIAL CONFERENCE, FARGO-MOORHEAD AREA
(N. Dak.-Minnesota)

E. H. BOHRER	P. T. SCHUMM
E. E. HANSEN	C. UETZMANN
W. FERBER	ARNOLD H. GRUMM

This memorial was endorsed by

THE TRI-STATE SPECIAL PASTORAL CONFERENCE
(Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota)

THE MONTANA STATE PASTORAL CONFERENCE

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MONTANA DISTRICT

Committee 6 reported:

After thorough consideration of this overture, your committee expresses itself in unanimous favor of this proposal to effect a closer co-ordination of the work of our various boards and committees. However, as a number of points need further clarification for the successful execution of this plan, your Committee herewith proposes that this memorial be referred to the Fiscal Conference for additional study and clarification, and that this proposal be presented in one of the first sessions of our next convention; so that, if favorably acted on, the provisions of this proposal can be put into immediate effect at our next convention.

ACTION

Synod *adopted* this proposal, with the amendment that the matter be referred to a committee to be appointed by the *Praesidium*.

Opposing Centralization of Power in Synod, For Example, Combining Church Extension Board with Mission Board

(Memorial 507)

WHEREAS, The report of the committee appointed by the Fiscal Conference concerning the problems of the Church Extension Board demonstrates tendencies militating against the democratic system of government of the Missouri Synod; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Northwestern Pastoral Conference of the English District of the Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States, memorialize our governing body, in convention assembled in Chicago, Ill., July 20 to 29, 1947, expressing our alarm over the growing tendency of centralization of power; be it furthermore

Resolved, That we cannot in any wise support the findings of the committee submitted to Synod for adoption.

THE NORTHWESTERN PASTORAL CONFERENCE
OF THE ENGLISH DISTRICT

GORDON R. MACKENSEN, *Secretary*

Change in Administration of Church Extension Fund

(Memorial 527)

For some years it has been discussed whether the Church would be better served if the moneys of the Church Extension Fund were administered by the same Board that grants subsidies to the various Districts and if some of the rules now governing the granting of loans were modified. At the meeting of the Fiscal Conference in 1945 this matter was discussed and then referred to a committee for special study and recommendation. This committee reported in 1946, and this report in substance met with hearty approval. The report was referred to the College of Presidents. At a later meeting this report was again considered by the College of Presidents together with District representatives of the Centennial Thankoffering committees. This report was also given to the Epiphany Missions Conference in Fort Wayne. Wherever the plan was presented, it met with approval. And now the matter comes before the convention as an overture from the College of Presidents.

It is *proposed* that the present Church Extension setup be discontinued and the existing regulations governing the administration of the Fund be rescinded and the following directive adopted.

Purpose

The Church Extension Fund shall be used to assist the missionary program of the Church with interest-free loans for the purpose of acquiring property and erecting churches, schools, parsonages, and teacherages.

Administration

1. The Church Extension Fund shall be administered by the Board for Home Missions in North America. The present Board for Home Missions in North America shall be enlarged by the addition of two members, who shall constitute its Church Extension Department.

2. The accounts of the Fund shall be handled by the Fiscal office of Synod.

3. The Board for Home Missions in North America is authorized to engage a full-time man, should the services of such a man become necessary.

Capital

The capital of the Fund shall be increased

a. Through the synodical budget — when specifically authorized by the Fiscal Conference;

b. By special Synod-wide collections — when authorized by the Board of Directors;

c. By such gifts, bequests, and devises as are received for it;

d. By such undesignated gifts, bequests, and devises as the Board of Directors may assign to it.

Capital-rich Districts are encouraged to make loans to the Church Extension Fund for the purpose of lending money to capital-poor Districts.

Loans

1. Loans without interest shall be made to Districts, synodical boards, and the Synodical Conference. Districts shall use their own resources before seeking supplemental help from the Church Extension Fund.

2. The amount of such loans shall be determined by the needs of the applicant, and such needs shall be viewed in the light of the most promising and/or strategic missionary fields.

3. In order to defray the administrative expenses of the Fund, a one-time administration fee of one per cent shall be charged on each loan and deducted at the time the loan is made. If the administration fees are not sufficient to pay administrative expenses, the additional expenses shall be provided by the budget of Synod.

Repayments

1. It shall be the policy to require the repayment of loans at a minimum rate of 10 per cent per annum, such repayments to be made in quarter-annual installments, the first such quarter-annual installment to become due on the first anniversary of the loan.

2. When conditions necessitate the acquisition of property or

the construction of buildings before sizable congregations can be assembled, the Board is authorized to take these special circumstances into consideration and may approve a graduated repayment schedule extending over a period up to fifteen years.

3. In the event of default on a quarter-annual payment no further loan shall be granted until the sum past due has been paid.

General Rules

1. Efficient management of the missionary program shall be required of every District before a loan is granted, and where there is lack of efficient management or missionary policy, there must be a willingness to accept guidance from the Board.

2. The borrowing District, synodical Board, or Synodical Conference, shall give its note or notes, signed by its legal officers, as security for the loans.

3. Districts having loans shall make available monthly financial reports to the Church Extension Fund authorities.

4. The accounts of the Districts having loans from the Church Extension Fund shall be audited by Synod's auditor when that is deemed desirable by the Board for Home Missions.

COMMITTEE FOR THE COLLEGE OF PRESIDENTS

O. A. SAUER H. J. RIPPE
R. G. HEYNE, *Secretary*

ACTION

Concerning these memorials Committee 6 reported:

In re Memorials 507 and 527, which deal with the Church Extension and Mission Departments, your Committee resolved that these memorials be referred to the Fiscal Conference for study and that these memorials be integrated with the plan proposed in Memorial 504, dealing with co-ordination of Synod's Work.

Synod *adopted* this resolution with the amendment that the matter be referred to a committee to be appointed by the *Praesidium*.

Regional Vice-Presidents

(Memorial 505)

WHEREAS, In the counsels of the Honorable President of Synod and his College of Vice-Presidents, also in the counsels of the entire *Praesidium* and Synod's general boards, a best over-all picture of the synodical status would be possible as regards the various and varying circumstances involved in Synod's wide and widening endeavors in missionary and educational, economic and financial respects; and

WHEREAS, The particular regional interests and special problems

of regional parts of Synod, presented by the Vice-Presidents of such sections at the hand of facts they themselves have knowledge of by reason of personal observations and studies, could be better understood in the counsels of Synod's executive officers and general boards and so come to a best and earliest disposition; and

WHEREAS, Regional Vice-Presidents could serve the respective sections of Synod where they are resident much more easily than can be possible now when three of the four Vice-Presidents live in the center of the United States, 2,000 miles away from the Western area of Synod, this having the result that only during the convention years of the Districts members of the Honorable *Praesidium* are visitors in some of the Districts considerably distant from Synod's official headquarters; and

WHEREAS, Information about general and special synodical affairs, now only disseminated by special communications and the synodical official organs, likewise the initiation and successful carrying out of Synod-sponsored projects of a general or specific nature could enjoy increased effectiveness if members of the *Praesidium* could be readily available in respective sections of Synod's area at conferences and general meetings of the laity; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California and Nevada District submit to the Honorable Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States, at its Centennial Convention in Chicago, Ill., in 1947, the suggestion that it would be very favorable to the Synod's work if in the election of its Vice-Presidents geographical divisions of the synodical area would be a factor also in determining the number of Vice-Presidents and the areas from which their selection is to be made.

THE CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA DISTRICT
CARL FICKENSCHER, *President*
R. J. JAGELS, *Secretary*

This memorial was endorsed by

THE OREGON AND WASHINGTON DISTRICT

ACTION

Synod adopted the following proposal, introduced by Committee 6 (including also Unprinted Memorial 40):

Your Committee proposes that we continue with Synod's present mode of electing its Vice-Presidents without any regional limitations.

Limiting Terms of President and District Presidents

(Memorial 506)

The undersigned herewith proposes that the convention adopt as By-Laws to the synodical constitution the following rules.

1. The limit of consecutive terms of service for one man in

the office of President of Synod and of President in the various Districts shall be six years.

2. Synod shall hold its regular general conventions every two years.

GEO. SCHWEIKERT

Okabena, Minn.

Committee 6 reported: Your Committee proposes that we retain the present arrangement regarding the term of office of our President and our District Presidents, and also our present system of triennial conventions. (Reasons: Interference with District setup. Increased expenses.)

ACTION

This report was *adopted* by Synod.

Changing Name of Synod

(Memorial 508)

Three years ago, at its convention at Saginaw, Mich., the question of a change of name for our Synod came up for discussion. After long deliberations it was decided to propose to the congregations of Synod to change the name to read: "the Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod."

No sooner had this name been chosen than propaganda was begun to vote the suggestion down. This was finally done and Synod retained its old, cumbersome name for the present.

Yet there are a great many in Synod who believe that the name "The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod" is the correct name for our church body. Missouri Synod stands for something in the church world. It has a meaning all its own. Not merely that its founders lived in Missouri and Ohio — even this is not true, since many lived in Illinois, Michigan, and Indiana — but the real significance of the name "Missouri Synod" lies in its confessional import. Wherever the name "Missouri Synod" is mentioned, it stands for conservative Lutheran confessionalism. It distinguishes the conservative Lutheran confessional standpoint from liberal Lutheranism. As soon as we give up the name "Missouri Synod," we give up in the eyes of Lutheranism, and possibly of the church at large, something that should be of utmost value to us, a treasure that we cannot replace by choosing any other name. "The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod" retains in the name everything that was dear to our fathers and that, thank God, is still dear to us, their descendants.

Furthermore, to make the suggestion that the name "The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod" smacks of provincialism is the height of imagination. Business life is overrun with just such

"provincial" terms, and no one even suggests that they are provincial. The Hartford Insurance Company, The Firemen's Insurance Company, The Baltimore and Ohio Railway, The New York Central Railroad, etc., certainly are not of a provincial character, but cover a great deal of territory, some national, some international. Yet these companies are not concerned about the provincialism in their names. Why should we Missouri Lutherans be if the name expresses just what we are?

Again, what greater tribute could we give to the founding fathers if, changing our name in this Centennial year, we merely shorten it, and yet allow it to remain practically as it was? No matter from what angle one may look at the name "The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod," it fits our church body as the glove fits the hand. It expresses our confessional standpoint; it is not provincial; it honors the sagacity and Scriptural loyalty of our founding fathers; it tells the world that we have not changed; it informs the church at large that we still stand four-square upon every word of the Bible, in short, that we still are and want to remain Missouri Lutherans.

We therefore make bold to come before the convention of our Church with the *petition* to reconsider the memorials of 1944 concerning the change of name of Synod to "The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod" and would add the following:

WHEREAS, No other name fits our church body so well as the name "The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod"; and

WHEREAS, This name continues to express our confessional standpoint before the church at large and the world; and

WHEREAS, By this name we, their children, pay tribute to our founding fathers in this Centennial year, acknowledging their courage in the days of liberal Lutheranism and their loyalty to God's Word; and

WHEREAS, We by retaining the designation "Missouri" in the name of our Church promise to continue in their footsteps; therefore be it

Resolved, That the name "The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States" be changed to read henceforth: "The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod."

Respectfully submitted by Circuit Two of the North Wisconsin District,

H. PAUL WESTMEYER	W. J. PLISCHKE
H. E. WIANS	E. A. WIANS
K. R. GOING	E. MALUEG
G. A. KARPINSKY	OTTO W. SCHREIBER
F. C. BENECKE	L. F. SCHNEIDER

Advocating New Name: "Lutheran Christian Church"

(Memorial 509)

WHEREAS, A shorter and more appropriate name for our Church is desired by the majority of our members according to information made available to the last two Delegate Conventions (see *Proceedings*, 1944, pp. 210—212);

WHEREAS, The name "Lutheran Christian Church" is the shortest and most suitable name that adequately expresses all we are and want to be as disciples of Jesus and as a church body;

WHEREAS, The word "Christian" in the middle of the name will demonstrate to all that the chief thing for us is to be believers in Jesus Christ;

WHEREAS, The word "Lutheran" before the word "Christian" indicates that we are the Christians who, like Luther, accept all the canonical books of the Bible as the inspired Word of God and who believe, confess, and teach only the Bible, but all the Bible in its truth and purity; and

WHEREAS, Accordingly no name could more truly declare what we are, no name could be more historical, universal, and non-sectarian, yet at the same time displaying confessional loyalty to Christ; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, Trinity Lutheran Congregation of Sterling, Colo., petition this year's Centennial Convention to change the name of our synod to "Lutheran Christian Church."

HERBERT HARMS, *Secretary*

WILLY TENOHR, *Chairman*

BUNDE SKOV, *Pastor*

P. S. See also *American Lutheran Magazine* of April, 1945, p. 15.

Advocating New Name: "The Lutheran Church"

(Memorial 510)

At a meeting held on April 7, 1947, Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, Penns Grove, N. J., resolved to ask Synod to consider changing its name to "The Lutheran Church."

SIEGFRIED PROSCH, *Secretary*

New Name: "The International Lutheran Church"

(Memorial 511)

WHEREAS, The present name of our beloved Church is long and unwieldy, not well suited for publicity purposes; and

WHEREAS, The present name is too obviously provincial and no longer descriptive of our vastly expanded church body; and

WHEREAS, It is to the advantage to the Kingdom of God and to our Church in her mission program to have a name that is easily understood and remembered by the public; be it

Resolved, That our Centennial Convention change the name of our Church to be *The International Lutheran Church*.

TRINITY EVANGELICAL - LUTHERAN CHURCH
OF BROWNSVILLE, TEX.

O. M. KIESWETTER, *President*

C. A. GAERTNER, *Pastor*

New Name for Synod: "Lutheran Church, Missouri International"

(Memorial 512)

The voting members of Bethlehem Lutheran Church of Vancouver, B. C., Canada, would like to present the following resolution to Synod:

WHEREAS, It seems desirable to change the name of our Synod to overcome certain objections to our present name; and

WHEREAS, The following proposed name seems to us to overcome the objections voiced against some of the many names that have been advanced in the past; therefore

We suggest to Synod to consider adopting the following name.
Lutheran Church, Missouri International.

The reasons which prompt our advancing this new name are given in the enclosed article. Possibly this could be handed to the Committee of Synod which will be considering proposals for changes in the name of our Church.

BETHLEHEM LUTHERAN CHURCH

FRED T. GABERT, *Pastor*

GERH. FORCHHEIM, *Secretary*

Advocating New Name: "Concordia Lutheran Church"

(Memorial 513)

The members of First Lutheran Church, Chattanooga, Tenn., in a regular business meeting on May 5, 1947, resolved to petition the Centennial convention to change the name of our body to Concordia Lutheran Church.

FIRST LUTHERAN CHURCH OF CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Per REV. RICHARD C. JAHN

Advocating New Name: "International Lutheran Church"

(Memorial 514)

In its regular meeting of March 23, 1947, the voters' assembly of Our Redeemer Lutheran Church of Cloquet, Minn., unanimously adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The name of our beloved Synod has become obsolete and gives rise to misunderstanding because of its limited geographical implications; and

WHEREAS, The need for a change in the name of our Synod has become apparent and generally recognized; and

WHEREAS, The work of our Synod is truly international in scope; and

WHEREAS, The International Lutheran Hour has done much to publicize our Synod, therefore be it

Resolved, That the name of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States be changed to "The International Lutheran Church."

OUR REDEEMER LUTHERAN CHURCH
CLOQUET, MINN.

A. W. EILERS, President

H. F. KOHN, Secretary

W. A. THIELE, Pastor

Other names proposed were: Concordia Evangelical Lutheran Church (Memorial 38), Lutheran Church, Missouri-International (Memorial 39), Missouri Lutheran Church (Memorial 42), the Lutheran Christian Church (Memorial 43), the Concordia Lutheran Church of America (Memorial 44), the Evangelical Lutheran Concordia Church (Memorial 45), Concordia Lutheran Church (Memorial 57).

After considering these memorials, Committee 6 submitted the name "The Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod."

This was discussed and referred back to the Committee and then again discussed in several sessions, after the Committee had come back with the following report:

In re Memorial 508, p. 351, on changing the name of our beloved Church, your Committee after thorough reconsideration feels constrained to re-commit the name recently presented, with one small change:

"The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod."

We submit the following reasons:

1. Your Committee is unanimous in the choice of this name.
2. It identifies the thorough confessional stand of our Synod.

3. This name is well known throughout the world.
4. Your Committee feels that there is considerable change of sentiment toward this name during the past three years.
5. Any other name given to our church body would still be explained as the Missouri Synod.
6. The name is very flexible and streamlined.
7. It is ideal for advertising purposes.

ACTION

Synod by a necessary two-thirds majority resolved to *adopt* this name.

Since this would mean a change of our Constitution, Article I, this will have to be submitted as a constitutional amendment to our congregations. If less than one third of the congregations votes against the change, the amendment goes into effect, but the names of dissenting congregations should be published. (Cf. Art. XIV.) Unless one third of the congregations in voting membership in Synod files a vote of dissent with the Secretary of Synod within a period of six months following the date of final official publication of the amendment, the amendment shall become effective at such time.

Establishing a Department of Visual Education

(Memorial 520)

The Church in Tomorrow

The thoughts of most serious-minded and thinking persons today are on the years that lie in tomorrow. Our age with all its materialistic developments, scientific advances and, on the other hand, moral decay and spiritual degeneracy must offer the world of tomorrow truly religious progression which only the Church of the pure Word is competent to supply.

Our Church is fully aware of its opportunities in tomorrow. It is cognizant of the educational facilities that must be evidenced in order to influence not only the adult, but also the children and youth of the land.

Evidence of this fact was seen when in 1941 Synod inaugurated the Department of Missionary and Audio-Visual Education. It was the aim then, and is now, that through such a department various phases of parish education should be advanced.

The Growth

This program of audio-visual education has been in existence for six years. In that span of time it has developed into an agency of the Church with outlets within every State of the Union

as well as many parts of Canada. Its numerous aids in missionary education have been utilized by thousands of pastors and teachers, churches and societies. The modern, up-to-date equipment and high caliber of films of our department have set a pace that is envied by other denominations with similar audio-visual education agencies.

Standing Accounts

That our people have responded most enthusiastically toward Synod's audio-visual education department and are using it to good advantage is indicated by the 1,500 standing accounts on our books. Usually such accounts are the result of our service to all congregations and societies which request initial demonstrations of equipment. At the present time these accounts are generally from larger congregations which have a wide usage for our materials and which are financially more able to institute movie projectors and film-slide equipment.

Projector Machines

There are 560 projectors scattered throughout the various congregations of our Church. It is impossible to estimate the extensive use these machines receive in our parishes. However, it is safe to conjecture that many societies, schools, and auxiliaries have made great use of these machines in the past, so that the number of projectors in the field is far below the actual figure of interest in audio-visual education.

Correspondence

Our Department's correspondence increases in volume each year. This is principally due to the growing interest in our circles concerning visual education. By far the greatest majority of letters are orders for various films and slides. A goodly portion, however, are requests for information about new films not in our catalog and offered by other denominations and film houses. In the latter case we render our opinion and, if the film has never before been reviewed by us, gather as much information concerning it as possible. Last year our correspondence reached the 7,500 mark, higher than any previous year. On the average of 20 to 25 letters a day are answered by our staff of four stenographers and file clerks.

Service Department

For mailing, receiving, and servicing of films we have instituted a special Service Department. Considerable saving is realized through this department on the repairing of films alone. All reels of film must be constantly examined and repaired in order to assure the life of the film and guarantee proper production. Any cutting of film, such as deleting objectional parts, eliminating poor

film, are done by us. A conservative estimate shows that 16,000 reels of film, covering 4,200 different subjects, were sent out in 1946 by our Service Department.

Previews of Films

There are many films on different subjects to be previewed by us each year. Since our own stock is for the time being rather limited, we have to offer the public films produced by other concerns. Since most of these productions are under the auspices of non-sectarian commercial houses, the films have to be carefully reviewed both for content and doctrinal teachings. Quite frequently the contents are objectionable and the doctrinal teachings not in conformity with our Lutheran standards. Such objectionable places either have to be eliminated or reworked before we feel free to offer the film to our clientele.

Depending upon the nature of the film, we call upon various synodical departments to assist in these previews. Our Sunday School Office, Board of Education, Mission Education Department, have all been very co-operative in this respect.

Each year we preview some 225 films. They are supplied principally by large houses, such as Post Pictures, Inc., United States Government Films, Baptista Films, Society for Visual Education, and Cathedral Films.

Publicity

No department of visual education can promote its material without extensive publicity. In order to make known the wide variety offered by our Department we issued in the last year over 13 different pieces of literature. Through a catalog of selected films and slides we publicize all our previewed productions. In *Concordia Clippings* we enumerate all the latest findings of interest in the film world. Through mimeographed bulletins we keep both clergy and laity informed of our work. From the various companies which offer their wares to us we receive copious literature that is disseminated in our circles. The "Power of God" film receives probably the most extensive publicity since it is one of our major productions.

Workshops

The idea of workshops in various sections of our country was conceived last year. Since then we have facilitated the sale of equipment and stimulated great interest through this agency. The purpose of such a department is to set up in a congregation our equipment, acquaint the pastor and his people with the mechanics of the machines, and give a complete course on the functional possibilities of audio-visual education.

To date, two Districts, North Dakota and Minnesota, have been introduced to this idea with outstanding success. Similar results were experienced when workshops were set up at the Southern Illinois Teachers' Conferences last month, in Kansas City, Kans., Norborne, Mo., Waterloo, Iowa, and St. Louis, Mo. Considerable interest in our workshops has been evidenced by Concordia Seminary, where the possibilities of audio-visual education were presented to the graduating class and at River Forest Teachers College, where regular courses for our Department are contemplated.

Available Equipment

In order to meet the standards of other denominationally owned audio-visual education departments, we must furnish our salesroom and display floor with the latest and best visual aid equipment. This necessitates considerable amount of testing and trial work before we are certain that the equipment is suitable for various uses in our parishes. At the present time we feature movie projectors of larger companies, such as De Vry, Bell & Howell, Victor, Picture Recording, Inc., since their materials are generally of a better caliber. Our slide projectors, through which slides as well as silent film-strips may be shown, are purchased from Gold E, De Vry Filmatic, and Society for Visual Education. In addition to the above-mentioned items our Department features viewers for slides, turn tables for recordings, microphones and loud-speaker equipment for outdoor and public services.

"Power of God" Film

The "Power of God" film has been by far our most popular item in the entire Department. More than 3,000 congregations of Synod saw this film, comprising an audience of over 495,000 people. Through these showing the entire expense of producing and promoting the film were paid for. Since then (1945—1947) over 700 bookings have been made, whereby we have received an average income of \$639 per month.

Not only was this outstanding movie film shown to our own people, but 95 prints have been sold to other regularly established film libraries. Through these libraries, which work principally on the rental basis, we realize royalty for approximately 65 bookings a month, giving us an additional \$640 per month for profit. Our Synod can be justly proud of "The Power of God." It was the first film of its kind ever to be produced by us. From its very incipency the attention of many Church bodies was focused on its progress. Our success in this respect should be an encouragement to us as well as to all other Church groups, some of which already have preparations for similar religious productions.

Filmstrips

Our entry in the field of filmstrips whereby still pictures are shown in one continuous sequence has been comparatively recent. For that reason we have not as yet developed as many of these strips as we would have liked to. But what has been produced has been well received. There is little doubt that future channels for missionary work and audio-visual education will be largely through this convenient, inexpensive, versatile, medium.

At the present time we have three filmstrips available: "The Visiting Teacher" (45 pictures), "A Century of Growth" (59 pictures), and "Fishers of Men" (54 pictures). Through the services of the "Teach-O-Film Strip" Company we were fortunate to secure filmstrips for rental that are of high caliber and sufficiently sound in doctrine. Some 35 different subjects, adaptable for elementary, junior, and senior high schools age levels, are made available to our congregations through this company.

New Productions

Encouraged by the success of our previous productions, such as "The Power of God," another feature-length film is soon to be released. We have gained some experience in recent years as far as movie production is concerned, and this latest endeavor, which will cover the general theme of the "Each One Reach One" program, should evince even greater results in respect to both interest as well as spiritual motivation.

Within the near future a complete filmstrip covering Luther's Small Catechism will also be available. Already ten filmstrips have been released, wherein the Ten Commandments are pictorially portrayed. The others will soon follow. Of immense interest should be our "Fishers of Men" filmstrip. Working along the line of past experiences, we have produced it in color. We predict that this film will be favorably received and stimulate considerable interest among our people.

Service Outlets

We have 14 branch outlets in various sections of the country that are offered to us by the Ideal Pictures Corporation. This arrangement makes it possible for those in distant States using visual-aid materials to obtain better and faster service locally than would be feasible from our St. Louis office. These service outlets are located in strategic localities such as Portland, Oreg., Denver, Colo., Los Angeles, Calif., New York, N. Y., and other metropolitan areas.

The Future and Possibilities

In the past our Department has been concerned chiefly in meeting the urgent demands of our people for visual education. We have turned everywhere to cull the best films, best slides, best

equipment in order to be of service. In the accomplishment of that task we have frequently run into difficult problems that cannot remain unsolved. So that our Department may become efficient and up to date, certain alterations should be made and progressive steps taken in the future.

New Outlets

For one, we should have our own service outlets which are operated directly from the St. Louis office. These new outlets would be able to offer congregations in various parts of the country a complete service covering films and equipment. Some twenty or thirty such outlets is our goal, and we are anxiously looking forward to the time when most Districts of our Church may be served in this manner. The additional advantages to new outlets would be that such synodically owned and operated agencies would eventually become self-supporting.

Direct Contact with Producers

In the future our Department should also be qualified to set up personal contacts with the leading film producers. Past, sporadic contacts have shown that in most instances, producers, especially those of religious films, welcome guidance and assistance towards a better understanding of our Church policies. If systematic contacts are made and time as well as funds provided for this purpose, many religious productions can be produced in such a manner as to be usable also in our circles. This, in turn, would give us an additional supply of film as well as better teaching tools.

New Films

The most ideal way, of course, is to produce religious instructional films of our own. This is not always possible, particularly not if present prices remain what they are today. But in the future much more should be done along this line, in order to insure for our Church such visual education tools of which we need have no fear and which can be shown wherever we please without any proviso. We have done advance work along those lines and have made tentative plans for a series of teaching films integrated into our Sunday school lesson plans. The two-year Sunday School Course covers approximately 85 Bible stories that have not as yet been touched by any producer. If the making of such films should be set into motion, our Church would be one of the first to have an integrated Sunday school program calling for ten to twenty minute sound and motion picture films with each lesson.

Naturally such a progressive project would require considerable expenditures on our part. Yet with proper distribution of

such films and sufficient publicity, the entire initial cost could be liquidated within a short time. And if such films are a paying proposition from the financial angle, they will most certainly be a paying proposition from the spiritual angle.

Workshops in Colleges and Seminaries

Several of our colleges and seminaries expressed their willingness to inaugurate training courses, or workshops, for our audio-visual education department. In the future such shops should be established. We feel that if every one of our young candidates for the preaching and teaching profession were acquainted with the great possibilities visual education holds for the future, much of the preparatory work of our Department in the various parishes would be eliminated. By means of such workshops our men will be better equipped to make use of these modern tools of education and be prepared to face audio-visual problems when placed into the fields.

No report of this kind can be finished without a few words regarding the unlimited opportunities in this our Church's second century for Christ. Vast changes will loom before us — changes in the economical, social, and spiritual aspects of our lives. All of them must be met in some manner or other. We, who carry the true banner of His Word to all nations, must avail ourselves of modern developments, modern ingenuity, modern progress, to achieve as great an acceptance of the old Gospel as possible and wherever possible.

Towards this resolve a modern, wide-awake, progressive missionary and audio-visual education department of our Church can do much. Such a department's entire program, integrated and essential, must present to the world a new front that is up to date, alert, and ever aware of its opportunities to bring lost souls to the Savior of man.

Visual Education Service — General

January 31, 1947

Profit and Loss Statement

	Profit	Loss	Balance
October, 1942, to January, 1944		\$3,954.90	
February 1, 1944, to January 31, 1945		4,130.21	
February 1, 1945, to January 31, 1946		721.10	
February 1, 1946, to January 31, 1947	\$9,150.83		
Total Loss			\$8,806.21
Total Profit			9,150.83
Profit			\$ 344.62
Loss on "Out of the Depths"		4,101.69	4,101.69
NET LOSS as of January 31, 1947			\$3,757.07

CONSTITUTIONAL MATTERS

Financial Statement

February 1, 1944, to January 31, 1945

Salaries	\$ 3,029.00	
Extra Salaries	623.14	
Postage and Packing	356.80	
Film Expense	1,106.81	
Slide Expense	214.20	
Office Supplies	254.66	
Equipment	202.88	
Rent Expense	180.00	
Telegrams	90.15	
Rentals	2,073.09	
Miscellaneous Expense	143.99	
<i>Total Disbursements</i>		\$ 8,274.72
Receipts	\$ 3,755.72	
Miscellaneous Receipts	101.11	
Profit on "The Power of God"	287.68	
<i>Total Receipts</i>		4,144.56
<i>Loss</i>		\$ 4,130.21
Loss, 10-1-42 to 1-31-44		3,954.90
<i>NET Loss for the Fiscal Year</i>		\$ 8,085.11

Financial Statement

February 1, 1945, to January 31, 1946

Advance Trips, Visual Catechism	\$ 666.97	
Salaries	6,503.75	
Extra Salaries	265.73	
Postage and Packing	714.11	
Film Expense	4,451.81	
Slide Expense	16.25	
Office Supplies	614.68	
Miscellaneous Expense	424.13	
Rent Expense	60.00	
Telegrams and Telephone	185.11	
Rentals	37.35	
Advertising	481.66	
Catalog Expense	1,802.31	
Equipment	605.23	
<i>Total Disbursements</i>		\$16,829.09
Receipts		16,107.99
<i>NET Loss for the Fiscal Year</i>		\$ 721.10

Financial Statement

February 1, 1946, to January 31, 1947

Salaries	\$ 6,537.46	
Extra Salaries	659.11	
Visual Catechism	378.92	
Equipment	588.72	
Office Supplies	269.42	
Rentals	175.02	
Film Expense	2,940.15	
Slide Expense	123.40	
Traveling Expense	26.61	

CONSTITUTIONAL MATTERS

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Advertising	1,055.62	
Catalog Expense	349.00	
Telephone and Telegrams	122.37	
Flannelgraph	8.70	
Photo Equipment	15.43	
Postage	939.66	
Miscellaneous Expense	204.99	
Total Disbursements		\$14,394.58
Receipts	\$23,346.45	
Miscellaneous Receipts	198.96	
Total Receipts		23,545.41
Profit		\$ 9,150.83
Loss on the Film "Out of the Depths"		4,101.69
NET PROFIT for the Fiscal Year		\$ 5,049.14

Comparative Summary

Disbursements	1944	1945	1946	Total
Visual Catechism	—	\$ 666.97	\$ 378.92	\$ 1,045.89
Salaries	3,029.00	6,503.75	6,537.46	16,070.21
Extra Salaries	623.14	265.73	659.11	1,547.98
Traveling Expense	—	—	26.61	26.61
Photo Equipment	—	—	15.43	15.43
Flannelgraph	—	—	8.70	8.70
Postage and Packing	356.80	714.11	939.66	2,010.57
Film Expense	1,106.81	4,451.81	2,940.15	8,498.77
Slide Expense	214.20	16.25	123.40	353.40
Office Supplies	254.66	614.68	269.42	1,138.76
Equipment	202.88	605.23	588.72	1,396.83
Miscellaneous Expense	143.99	424.13	204.99	767.19
Rent Expense	60.00	180.00	—	240.00
Telegrams and Telephone Expense	185.11	90.15	122.37	397.63
Rentals	2,073.09	37.35	175.02	2,285.46
Advertising Expense	—	481.66	1,055.62	1,537.28
Catalog Expense	—	1,802.31	349.00	2,151.31
	\$ 8,274.72	\$16,829.09	\$14,394.58	\$39,498.39

Visual Education Service

Financial Statement

July 1, 1945, to March 31, 1947

Visual Education Service	\$37,447.60
Kodachrome	1,184.89
Accounts Payable	8,566.01
Total Accounts Receivable	\$47,198.69
Receipts	46,251.15

Monthly Averages

July 1, 1945, to March 31, 1947

Visual Education Service	\$ 1,783.22
Kodachrome	56.42
Accounts Payable	407.92
Accounts Receivable	2,247.56
Receipts	2,202.44

February 1, 1946, to January 31, 1947

Visual Education Service	\$ 1,942.60
Kodachrome	62.20
Accounts Payable	460.24
Accounts Receivable	2,465.04
Receipts	2,630.99
Refunds	28.74
Net Receipts	2,602.25

October 1, 1946, to March 31, 1947

"Power of God" — Lease	\$ 940.04
"Power of God" — V. E. S.	639.09
Visual Education — General	734.51

Recommendation

The Fort Wayne Convention in 1941 resolved "that the Department of Publicity and Missionary Education be instructed to lay plans for the establishment of a Visual Education Department." At the time of the Saginaw Convention our Department had not progressed far enough in its plans for the establishment of a separate Department of Visual Education.

However, in the past three years the work and interest in Visual Education has expanded to such a degree that it is now recommended to the synodical convention

that the Board of Directors of Synod be and is herewith empowered to establish a separate Department to be known as the Department of Visual Education. This Department is to be responsible to the Board of Directors for the conduct of its work.

The field of visual education is a highly technical one. For the past ten years various church bodies have endeavored to create departments of visual education through their publishing houses. Every such endeavor has met with failure. This was not because the publishing houses or their managers were inefficient, but simply because the technical differences between the fields of publishing books and audio-visual education, in the sense in which the term is being used, are as different as the technique of conducting a highly technical steel business is from that of conducting art studios. When steel mills, or the Government, went into the field of audio-visual education, they did not turn this work over to some subsidiary and already existing department, but they turned it over to people who were technicians in the field of producing visual aids — people who had studied and mastered the problems of that field.

Thus it is our opinion that although our Concordia Publishing House is a highly efficient organization, this same efficiency in the field of publishing books does not and would not qualify it to take over the field of visual education in our Church. The Visual Education Department in our Church must be founded on an alto-

gether different financial and economic basis from that prevailing in our Publishing House at the present time. It is very true that at the present time it would be the simplest and easiest way out to turn the whole matter over to the Publishing House; but because the field of visual education is of such vital importance, it would be far better for Synod to expend a little more time and money in the initial stages of creating such a department on a separate basis. The experience of other church bodies in this matter should be a vital lesson to us.

The legal questions involved in the creation of a *separate* Department of Visual Education have all been studied carefully and cleared with Federal and State regulations.

L. MEYER

*Director of Publicity and Promotion
Missionary Education, Visual Education*

Establishing Separate Department of Visual Education

(Memorial 515)

WHEREAS, Visual education has demonstrated its great value as a medium of instruction and is being widely used in industry, education, and church work; and

WHEREAS, At present a number of other church bodies are energetically using this medium or are preparing to make wide use of it; and

WHEREAS, Synod's activity in this field is almost negligible at present; and

WHEREAS, Numerous smaller sporadic agencies within Synod have been undertaking this work in a small way, when co-ordination of all activities in visual education in Synod under one head is advisable; therefore

We, the Pastoral Conference of the Southeastern District, earnestly and urgently *petition* Synod to take immediate action on the establishment of a Department of Visual Education (independent of other departments of Synod) for the production and distribution of films, filmstrips, slides, and audio-visual materials for educational purposes in church and school and for the publicizing of the many phases of Synod's work; for advising and assisting Districts or groups in the Church in the production of visual materials; for supplying projection and other equipment in connection with visual education; and, that a larger adequate amount of money be appropriated annually for the prosecution and expansion of this important work.

SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT PASTORAL CONFERENCE

G. E. HAGEMAN, *Chairman*

WILLIAM VON SPRECKEISEN, *Secretary*

Separate Department of Visual Education

(Memorial 516)

WHEREAS, The pressing need for visual education in our congregations demands an aggressive program in this field; and

WHEREAS, The development of the visual education field demands constant contact and study; therefore

The Southeastern District of the Missouri Synod memorializes Synod meeting in convention in 1947 to establish a separate Department of Visual Education.

THE SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT
THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SYNOD
OF MISSOURI, OHIO, AND OTHER STATES
EDGAR C. RAKOW, *Secretary*

Establishing Department of Visual Education

(Memorial 517)

In convention assembled at Camp Pioneer, Angola, New York, June 24—27, 1946, the Eastern District adopted the following overture:

WHEREAS, The promotion of visual aids has been assigned to the Department of Publicity of Synod since 1941; and

WHEREAS, Little has been done to promote this work; and

WHEREAS, There is a growing demand for visual aids; therefore be it

Resolved, That we memorialize our General Body to establish a separate Department of Visual Education.

MARTIN W. MUELLER, *Secretary*

Department for Audio-Visual Aids:

Concordia Publishing House

(Memorial 518)

WHEREAS, Synod has recognized the need of an aggressive program to promote the greater use of audio-visual means of imparting the truths of the Gospel and information concerning the work of our Church by the creation of a Department of Publicity and Missionary Education; and

WHEREAS, Suitable material for use of congregations and their organizations is difficult to procure; and

WHEREAS, No agency exists in our Church, nor in the field of audio-visual production, which tends to meet the needs; and

WHEREAS, Production and distribution of audio-visual aids,

materials, and equipment could well be undertaken by Concordia Publishing House; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Governors of the Lutheran Laymen's League, at the meeting held in St. Louis on Jan. 11 and 12, 1947, memorialize Synod as follows:

1. That Synod provide that a Department for Visual Education be created.

2. That Concordia Publishing House be the Department for Visual Education.

3. That said Department be the agency to produce and distribute audio-visual aids, materials, and equipment.

4. That Synod provide for the establishment of a board of seven members whose function it shall be to approve and authorize production of audio-visual materials, to be known as the Producing Board.

5. That Synod initiate the work of the Department by appropriating not less than One Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$100,000), this fund to be amplified by regular allotments in the annual synodical budget.

6. That Synod encourage the Lutheran Laymen's League and other organizations within Synod to use this Department for production of audio-visual materials, such organizations to finance their own productions.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS
OF THE LUTHERAN LAYMEN'S LEAGUE

A. T. WILSON, *President*

OSCAR T. DOERR, *Secretary*

Re: Audio-Visual Aids To be Referred to Board for Parish Education

(Memorial 519)

The Board for Parish Education of the Western District has for several years carefully observed and studied the emphasis being placed upon audio-visual materials and techniques in the field of education. The Board has been encouraged to do this by the resolutions of teachers' conferences, other District Boards for Parish Education, and its own interest in the field.

The Board has observed that in the field of secular education materials of a very high standard have been produced and offered to schools. It has, however, noticed with regret, that in the field of religious education the audio-visual materials have been comparatively meager and often of a decidedly inferior standard. In order to offer their pupils the advantages of these new techniques and materials, many schools, Sunday schools, societies, and

churches have purchased large amounts of these inferior materials, because nothing better was to be had.

The Western District Board for Parish Education believes that this condition should be corrected. This Board believes that the field of religious education offers opportunities for the production of the best materials in the field. The Board is well aware that some attention has been given the matter by synodical officials and Boards and by Concordia Publishing House. The Board believes it the opinion of our workers that these efforts should be increased and encouragement given those who have labored to improve the situation. For this purpose the Board for Parish Education of the Western District earnestly appeals for a serious and earnest study of the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The field of audio-visual materials and techniques in teaching offers excellent possibilities also in the field of religious education; and

WHEREAS, There is at the present time a great need for such materials by all educational agencies of our Church; and

WHEREAS, The Board for Parish Education of Synod is the logical body to develop this field; therefore be it

Resolved, 1. That the Board for Parish Education be encouraged to make a continued and intensive study of the needs of our educational agencies in this field; and

2. That the said Board be encouraged to arrange for the production of such materials, or the rental of religious and educational motion pictures, slides and slide films, preferably in color, recorded dramatizations, and such other materials as will give our educational agencies access to materials of the same standard as are already obtainable in the secular field; and

3. That if the Board for Parish Education deems it necessary for the efficient execution of this program, it be empowered to engage such extra help as it may deem necessary; and

4. That the Board of Directors of Synod be and is hereby authorized to appropriate the necessary funds for the expeditious execution of this program.

THE BOARD FOR PARISH EDUCATION OF THE
WESTERN DISTRICT

THE REV. A. MIESSLER, *Chairman*
GEO. C. STOHLMANN, *Secretary*

Concerning this matter, which was also brought to the attention of Synod in the report of the Board of Directors, Memorial 801, 13, Committee 13 brought in the following report:

WHEREAS, Audio-visual aids have proved their worth in the promoting of Christian education and missions; and

WHEREAS, Memorials 515, 516, 517, 518, and 519 give evidence of the inadequacy of our present program for producing and distributing such aids; and

WHEREAS, Audio-visual aids used in the service of the Gospel ought to be produced with a view to the widest possible distribution at the lowest possible cost; therefore be it

Resolved, 1. That Synod shall establish a separate Department of Visual Education at this convention; and be it further

Resolved, 2. That the Department of Visual Education shall be of service to all synodical boards and agencies

a) By producing slides, film-strips, films, and other audio-visual materials,

b) By acting as a clearing house for the visual-aid projects of Districts, organizations, and individuals; and be it further

Resolved, 3. That the Department of Visual Education shall be administered by an elected board of two pastors, two teachers and three laymen (similar to other departments of our Synod); and be it further

Resolved, 4. That the Board shall engage a man well qualified in the field of visual education, who shall plan and promote visual aids in all areas of our Church's work; and be it further

Resolved, 5. That the Board shall be empowered to engage such additional technical skills as it may find necessary for the prosecution of its work; and be it further

Resolved, 6. That the Fiscal Conference shall be empowered to subsidize the Department of Visual Education to meet its own general requirements, as well as the requirements of the synodical departments that it is to serve; and be it finally

Resolved, 7. That the facilities of Concordia Publishing House be used for the distribution of audio-visual aids and equipment wherever such an arrangement is feasible.

ACTION

Synod *adopted* these resolutions.

Establishing Department of Public Relations

(Memorial 522)

The Gulf States Conference of the Southern District hereby memorializes Synod with the following resolution, which was adopted April 26, 1945, at Fairhope, Ala., to wit:

WHEREAS, Our Synod has no official organization that has as

one of its principal aims the defense of our Missouri Synod against any erroneous or adverse criticism; and

WHEREAS, In our opinion, unfavorable criticism in public press, radio, and periodicals should be counteracted quickly and positively in order to make it effective and impressive on the reading public; and

WHEREAS, Recent unfavorable criticism of our Church has not been answered by any official agency of our Synod in or through the secular press;

Therefore, we, the Gulf States Pastoral Conference, herewith humbly *petition* our Synod to establish a Department of Public Relations at the earliest opportunity; and

Be it furthermore *resolved* that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Secretary of our Synod.

K. V. GROTHEER, *Secretary*

Southern District Endorses Petition to Establish a Public Relations Department

(Memorial 523)

At the 1946 convention of the Southern District the following resolution was passed:

WHEREAS, The Florida Pastoral Conference has petitioned the Southern District to memorialize Synod to establish a department of public relations; and

WHEREAS, Synod in its convention at Saginaw instructed the *Praesidium* and the Board of Directors of Synod to "cause a survey to be made to determine the exact requirements, location, and personnel of a public relations service for our Church"; and

WHEREAS, The *Praesidium* and the Board of Directors were instructed and empowered to effect such an establishment when expedient; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Southern District heartily support this move of Synod to have a Public Relations Department, and that our District so notify Synod.

A. H. KLAMT, *Secretary*

Lutheran Office in Washington, D. C.

(Memorial 521)

The Board for Parish Education hereby respectfully petitions the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States to establish a Lutheran Office in Washington, D. C., for the purpose of furthering the interests of our Church and making its influence properly felt.

Why the Establishment of Such an Office is Necessary

1. A great section of American Protestantism has lost its positive Christian influence since it turned to Modernism and the social gospel. By God's grace the Lutheran Church, with its pure Gospel message, is today best qualified to stem the tide of a threatening paganism on the one hand and an encroaching Roman Catholicism on the other.

2. The Lutheran Church is not at present the effective influence in our country and in the world that it deserves to be by reason of its sound Biblical doctrine and its evangelical practice, yet it has a definite contribution to make toward improving the spiritual and moral conditions which are fundamental to the welfare of the Church and the nation. The Lutheran Church will make a much greater impact upon American life when its doctrine and practice become sufficiently known.

3. Unfair attacks have frequently been made on Luther and on the Lutheran Church. An office in Washington would place our Church into an advantageous position to correct false viewpoints and to answer attacks officially, as well as promptly and effectively.

4. The Lutheran viewpoint on important issues and Lutheran news of spiritual, educational, or social value frequently fail to reach the Associated Press, United Press, Religious News Service, radio stations and radio chains, or other news agencies that would be glad to disseminate them.

5. It is more important today than ever to be informed on legislation dealing with religious or educational matters. This type of legislation must be followed from the time of its introduction to its ultimate disposition. During the time of its consideration by Congress or the legislatures the religious and educational interests of the Church must be carefully and systematically guarded or defended.

6. No present agency in our Synod is able to perform adequately the duties which are envisioned as being part of the duties of the office which this memorial seeks to have established.

Functions of a Lutheran Office as Here Recommended

While it may require a special committee or commission to define, and while experience will have to determine in part, the exact pattern according to which such an office will operate, it seems safe to say that the following functions should be included:

1. Presenting the fundamental Scriptural position on important questions of the day, such as capital and labor, race relations, state aid for denominational schools, birth control, family relations,

and education. To carry out this phase of its work, the Lutheran Office will be required to co-ordinate its work closely with that of all important boards, commissions, and committees of Synod.

2. Keeping its fingers on the pulse of the nation and its influential agencies: departments of government; social or educational committees, agencies, or commissions; the Associated Press, United Press, and Religious News Service; individual newspapers and magazines, radio chains and radio stations, and motion pictures. This will not be a meddlesome interest, but purely an interest in policies and publicity that affect the welfare of the Church and the nation.

3. Engaging in any other activity that will serve the purposes for which the office is set up.

Plan of Operation

1. The office should be set up by the Synod and be responsible to Synod.

2. It should be located in Washington, D. C., so as to be close to most of the agencies which are within the sphere of its operation.

3. The office should be properly staffed so that all of Synod's interests may be represented. The personnel requirement would probably be as follows: a sound theologian, a well-indoctrinated practical educator, a man trained in research, a man trained in publicity methods, and the necessary secretarial help. The theologian on the staff should be designated as director of the office.

Summary

We believe that if evangelical Christianity had determined systematic planning and spokesmanship, such as would be provided under the terms of this memorial, Lutheranism and true evangelical Christianity would be a much greater force in America than it is today. Taking the Great Commission seriously, we must provide much more aggressive implementation for evangelical Christianity than we have provided heretofore. We must adapt our public relations and publicity methods to the present-day world, without sacrificing a particle of the Bible truth that we teach.

BOARD FOR PARISH EDUCATION

PAUL M. BRETSCHER, *Chairman*

L. J. DIERKER, *Secretary*

Besides these memorials on a Department of Public Relations, Unprinted Memorial 89 by the Public Relations Committee of the Western District and Unprinted Memorial 90 by the Press and Publicity Committee of the Colorado District asked for the estab-

lishment of such a department, and the Board of Directors of Synod, which had given much attention to this question, submitted a tentative set of regulations (Memorial 801, par. 12).

In this connection we insert the report of the Press Committee, Memorial 710:

Report of Press Committee

Your Press Committee served at the last convention in Saginaw in co-operation with the local Press Committee in the preparation on advance releases, mats, write-ups for the newspapers, copy for the various news services, releases to local newspapers, etc. Radio time was obtained for interviews of officials attending the convention, and a daily news broadcast of the convention was made directly from the convention.

The services of Dr. Bradford Abernethy, Religious News Commentator for NBC, was obtained to cover the Saginaw Convention. During the week following the convention, he made a nation-wide broadcast of the news of the convention.

Your Committee has made regular releases of nation-wide interest to the various news services. Special releases were made in connection with the commemoration of the 400th anniversary of Luther's death, the celebration of the Centennial of Synod, and other events of national interest.

The office of the Synodical Press Committee at 1819 Broadway was frequently consulted by *Time*, *News Week*, *Life* magazines and the Associated Press for consultation on Lutheran news items.

Since the last convention, the District Press Committees have been organized throughout Synod through the co-operation of the District Presidents. Two "Publicity Work Seminars" have been held under the auspices of the Press Committee, which were attended by representatives of almost every District of Synod. These seminars proved to be of inestimable value in promoting the work of publicity in local areas and in co-ordinating the work of publicity throughout Synod. All but two Districts of Synod have now appointed or elected Press Committees, which act as contacts between the Synodical Press Committee and the various Districts. Some Districts have carried the organization further by appointing representatives in the various circuits. This organization of a working public relations machine, which is designed to touch even the smallest Lutheran community of our Synod, is one of the large achievements of Synod's Press Committee and will prove of inestimable value in aiding any future Public Relations program of our Church.

Your Committee has been instrumental in obtaining radio time

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on "The Church of the Air" and "Mutual's Radio Chapel" for several broadcasts by pastors of our Synod.

Your Committee made the necessary contacts so that pastors throughout Synod were able to obtain time on a large number of independent stations for Centennial broadcasts and provided scripts and transcriptions for such broadcasts. Your Committee acknowledges the fine co-operation of pastors in this undertaking.

Your Committee commends the work of those organizations which have been disseminating tracts in greatly improved and modernized "dress" through which the Gospel truths are proclaimed — the Home Missions Council of Synod, the Student Welfare Department, and the American Lutheran Publicity Bureau.

A clip sheet was prepared for the commemoration of the 400th Anniversary of Luther's death for Centennial celebration publicity, and also for the Centennial convention.

Your Committee sent to all pastors a message of congratulation from President Truman for the Centennial celebration of our Synod.

Through the greater use of outdoor poster advertising, greater use of paid advertisements in local newspapers, the great chain of broadcasting stations carrying the Lutheran Hour, and by other means, the name of the Lutheran Church has been kept before the public.

Your Committee commends the various local publicity organizations which have been formed throughout Synod. Many of these have been sponsoring effective joint advertising. The use of the series of paid advertisements "Preaching Through the Press," made available by the St. Louis Publicity Organization, and similar "Message advertisement," is a step forward in the use of paid publicity for our Church.

Grateful acknowledgment is hereby given to the American Lutheran Publicity Bureau, which has liberally placed its facilities at the disposal of the Committee during the past triennium, thus effecting a saving to Synod in cost of operation.

The Committee is of the same opinion as expressed in its Memorial to Synod in 1944 (Memorial No. 518) that a Department of Public Relations should be set up as soon as possible with this additional recommendation, that the headquarters for the Press-Radio Department be located in New York City, with a branch office for governmental relations in Washington, D. C.

The Synodical Press Committee requests favorable action from Synod on the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, No public relations department of Synod has as yet been established which would take over the work of the Press Committee; and

WHEREAS, The sum of \$2,500 per annum, which has been made available to the Press Committee at the last Synodical Convention, was insufficient to carry on the work that should have been done; be it

Resolved, That an annual appropriation of \$5,000 be made available to the Press Committee for the next triennium or until such time as a Public Relations Department may take over its present functions.

REV. AD. F. MEYER, *Chairman*

REV. WM. F. BRUENING, *Secretary*

MR. J. F. E. NICKELSBURG, *Treasurer*

Committee 13 brought in the following report:

After studying the various memorials and recommendations pertaining to the establishment of a Department of Public Relations and after consulting with representatives of the Board of Directors, the Department of Publicity, the Press Committee, the Board for Parish Education, and other interested groups, your Committee respectfully submits the following recommendations:

1. That Synod proceed at once to establish a Department of Public Relations for the purpose of:

- a. Correlating the work of our District Press Committees and otherwise providing for the dissemination of news through press and radio;
- b. Presenting the Lutheran viewpoint on issues of the day;
- c. Answering attacks against our Lutheran Church;
- d. Keeping abreast of legislative developments with a view to preserving our constitutional guarantees of the separation of Church and State, and maintaining contacts with the State Department in the interest of Synod's missionary and educational program.

2. That the Department be administered by a board of seven members: 3 pastors, 3 layman, 1 member of the faculty of our teacher's colleges, to be appointed triennially by the Board of Directors in consultation with the *Praesidium*, with whom they shall maintain close contact.

3. That the Board of Public Relations shall be instructed and empowered to appoint, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, a full-time executive secretary, who shall be the Director of Public Relations for Synod, and who may be released from office by the Board for Public Relations, with the consent of the Board of Directors.

4. That the Board for Public Relations shall be instructed and empowered to maintain an office for its executive secretary in

one of the nation's principal cities, which shall be determined by the Department in consultation with the Board of Directors.

5. That the Fiscal Conference shall be instructed and empowered to allocate ample funds for the establishment of a Department of Public Relations which will compare favorably with those of other leading church bodies.

6. That the work of the existing synodical Press Committee be subsidized until the Department of Public Relations takes over its present functions.

ACTION

Synod adopted this report.

Synod also *adopted* the following resolutions of thanks submitted by Committee 13.

WHEREAS, The Department of Publicity and Missionary Education has during the past triennium promoted many causes in our Synod's vast program economically and well; be it therefore

Resolved, That Synod gratefully recognize the splendid service rendered our congregations by the Department of Publicity and Missionary Education in furnishing our membership with informational and inspirational literature of the highest order.

Re: Grateful acknowledgment to American Lutheran Publicity Bureau:

WHEREAS, The American Lutheran Publicity Bureau has during the past twenty years provided the synodical Press Committee with office space, secretarial assistance, and other aids to the execution of its tasks, and all this without charge to Synod; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod through its secretary give expression of its gratitude to the American Lutheran Publicity Bureau.

Synod also resolved:

WHEREAS, The adoption of Resolution 2 of Committee 13 has provided for the establishment of a Department of Public Relations; and

WHEREAS, The present Synodical Press Committee will terminate its activities with the entrance of this new Department upon its duties; and

WHEREAS, The Synodical Press Committee has, since its establishment in 1926, rendered valuable service to Synod and the cause of Lutheranism in general; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Centennial Convention recognize the efforts of this committee and, by the adoption of this resolution, give evidence of its sincere appreciation.

Labor Relations

Synod resolved that the President be instructed to appoint a committee to study the relation of the Church to labor, particularly labor organizations. (Cf. Report of the Board of Directors, Memorial 801, 12 a.)

Executive Secretary of Associated Lutheran Charities

(Memorial 524)

The Regional Conference of the Fort Wayne area of the Associated Lutheran Charities, assembled at Fort Wayne April 22, 1947, adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Our Lutheran concept of charity and its practical application are an integral part of the work of the Church; and

WHEREAS, There is an evident need for more co-operation and co-ordination in the work of charities in and among the several Districts of Synod; and

WHEREAS, It is advisable that standard policies and programs be adopted in executing the work of organized charities in Synod; and

WHEREAS, There is at the present time no synodically called administrative head of the far-flung endeavors in the field of Lutheran charities; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Regional Conference of the Associated Lutheran Charities assembled in Fort Wayne, Ind., April 22, 1947, request Synod in convention assembled at Chicago, Ill., July 20 to 29, 1947, to create the office of Executive Secretary of Associated Lutheran Charities.

W. L. HOFIUS, *Chairman*

CARL A. OSTERMAN, *Vice-Chairman*

MRS. GERALD SCHLUND, *Secretary*

Executive Secretary of Associated Lutheran Charities

(Memorial 525)

In the name of the Board of Directors of the Lutheran Social Service League of Fort Wayne, we, the undersigned, wish to request Synod, in convention assembled in Chicago, Ill., July 20 to 29, 1947, to create the office of Executive Secretary of the Associated Lutheran Charities.

CARL A. OSTERMAN, *President*

ELMER E. FOELBER, *Vice-President*

MARIE L. ZUCKER, *Executive Secretary*

Creating Office of Secretary of Christian Charity

(Memorial 526)

Resolved, That we urge the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States to create the office of Director of Inner Mission, covering the work of our institutions and agencies in the blessed field of Christian charity in North America.

Resolved, To petition the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States to consider the creation of the Office of Secretary of Christian Charity, covering the work of our institutions and agencies.

ATLANTIC DISTRICT
HUGO H. NESS

Synodical Board of Social Welfare

(Memorial 420)

The North and West Michigan Pastoral Conference assembled in Leland, Mich., Sept. 24—26, 1946, herewith respectfully submits to Synod an overture pertaining to the establishment of a synodical Board of Social Welfare.

WHEREAS, The work of Christian social welfare has expanded to ever greater proportions in our Church in the recent past and the Church certainly cannot afford to abandon this work to the welfare agencies of the State, which in the past decade have greatly developed their techniques in the field of social service; and

WHEREAS, The State deals with earthly problems only but has no means to deal with the attendant problems of the soul; and

WHEREAS, The State will only recognize the agencies of the Church when they meet current standards of social work and there is, therefore, real danger that our agencies may lose their professional standing and with it the large opportunities for soul saving; and

WHEREAS, Such soul-saving by our social service agencies according to the example of the Savior and the practice of the early Church is a vital part of the mission program of the Kingdom; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod at its Centennial convention establish a Board of Social Welfare which shall aid and give encouragement to the work of our various agencies and serve to counsel and promote social welfare work in our Synod; and be it further

Resolved, That Synod make such funds available to the Board as will permit the carrying out of these objectives.

THE NORTH AND WEST MICHIGAN PASTORAL CONFERENCE
RICHARD A. RIESS, *Secretary*

ACTION

Concerning this matter Committee 14 submitted the following resolution which was adopted by Synod.

WHEREAS, Our Lutheran concept of charity and its practical application are an integral part of the work of the Christian Church; and

WHEREAS, There is an evident need for more co-operation and co-ordination in the work of charities in and among the several Districts of Synod, not only in regard to the carrying out of the various programs of charity, but also in the matter of solicitation of funds from members of Synod; and

WHEREAS, There is a growing need for accreditation of all social workers and for the standardization of policies and programs in executing the work of organized charities in Synod, not only to the advantage of the charitable agencies themselves, but also to meet the demands of governmental boards in various States; and

WHEREAS, At the present time Synod has no called administrative head, individual, or committee of the ever-expanding field of Lutheran Charities; therefore be it

Resolved,

1. That the President of Synod appoint a survey committee of three, whose duty it shall be to investigate the entire field of social welfare in our Church with the purpose of ascertaining the advisability of engaging a full-time executive secretary of social welfare; and

2. That this committee report its findings to the Board of Directors; and

3. That if the findings of the committee so warrant, the Board of Directors shall be empowered to create the office of an executive secretary of social welfare, and cause the necessary regulations to be formulated; and

4. That the Boards of Directors be authorized to allocate the necessary funds required, both for the survey and for the support of the office of the executive secretary if such be created before the next convention of Synod.

Sending Out Book of Memorials

(Unprinted Memorial 62)

Regarding this matter Committee 6 brought in the following resolution:

In re Unprinted Memorial 62, which requests that all proposed Handbook regulations, reports, and memorials be submitted

to pastors, teachers, and lay delegates eight weeks prior to the convention, your Committee 6 recommends:

WHEREAS, Synod's *Handbook* has made definite proposals regarding the printing of proposed regulations, reports, and memorials, p. 32, B, Sec. 1.25: "All matters to come before the convention shall, as a rule, be presented to the President in writing ten weeks prior to the convention. He shall decide which of these matters shall be published in *Reports and Memorials*, a copy of which shall be mailed four weeks prior to the convention of Synod to each pastor and teacher of Synod and to each elected lay delegate"; and

WHEREAS, This section of our proposed *Handbook* has just been adopted; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod *decline* Unprinted Memorial 62.

ACTION

Synod *adopted* this resolution.

To Define the Word "Procrastinating" in Lodge Regulations

(Memorial 528)

WHEREAS, The Honorable Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States, in convention assembled in River Forest, Illinois, July 19—28, 1929, resolved in regard to the lodge:

"That we do not deny that a conscientious pastor may under certain conditions ('in cases which present unusual features, rendering their classification difficult'; Memorial 407, lines 95—96) administer Holy Communion to a person who is still outwardly connected with a lodge. But in such a case the pastor shall earnestly beware of *procrastinating* and giving offense, and to this end he shall freely and conscientiously consult with his vestry and congregation, his brethren in the ministry, and with the officials of Synod, as the case may require."

WHEREAS, The term "procrastinating," used in the afore-mentioned resolution, is indefinite and vague; and

WHEREAS, For that reason, cases of lodge membership have been pending for a number of years with the contention that no "procrastinating" is involved; therefore

The undersigned *petition* Synod to interpret the term "procrastinating" as used in reference to lodge practice in the afore-mentioned synodical resolution.

THE CLEVELAND LUTHERAN PASTORAL CONFERENCE

L. E. ALBRECHT, *Secretary*

In answer to this petition, Committee 7 submitted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, In dealing with souls of men in lodge practice it would be legalistic to set a time limit when final action must be taken; and

WHEREAS, That would be the case if we were to state when procrastinating begins or ends; therefore be it

Resolved,

1. That the brethren in the ministry follow Matthew 18 when they feel that a brother is procrastinating; and
2. That officials of Synod from time to time remind the brethren to remain evangelical but firm in their stand on the lodge.

ACTION

Synod adopted this resolution.

Regarding Synodical Seal

(Memorial 529)

At a recent meeting of the St. Louis Chapter of the Concordia Historical Institute it was brought to the attention of the chapter that there is no definite design for a synodical seal. It seemed strange that a body with so rich a heritage as Synod should not have a seal that symbolizes that heritage. Many of our Districts have seals that are uniquely theirs, and we believe that Synod should have one that is uniquely Synod's. It was therefore resolved to recommend to Synod at its Centennial Convention at Chicago:

1. That Synod instruct the President to appoint a committee whose duty it will be to solicit competitive designs for a synodical seal;
2. That this committee be instructed to submit its findings to Synod's Board of Directors;
3. That the Board of Directors be authorized and empowered to adopt as Synod's seal one of the designs submitted;
4. That the Board of Directors be authorized and empowered to make a suitable award to the person submitting the design which is adopted.

CONCORDIA HISTORICAL INSTITUTE
ST. LOUIS CHAPTER

L. BLANKENBUEHLER, *Chairman*

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 6 Synod resolved to adopt this memorial in its entirety, just as presented.

New District in Florida

(Unprinted Memorial 41)

The congregations and pastors of the Florida Conference of the Southern District herewith beg leave to petition the venerable Synod to grant the formation of a new synodical District in peninsular Florida.

The following considerations prompt them to make this petition:

1. The great distances now separating them from the seat of their government and convention point;
2. The expense and time involved in such far-flung business relations;
3. The development of the missionary opportunities in our section of the country calls for a more concerted co-operation on the part of local congregations;
4. The rapid growth of the population and the opportunities which such growth provides, require the guidance and direction by men within the field;
5. The problems of church work and missionary expansion in the State of Florida are dissimilar to those of the other States comprising the Southern District;
6. The purposes of the congregations in the State as well as the general purpose could be more effectively and satisfactorily served by a local District of Synod.

Respectfully submitted,

E. F. HELMS, *Secretary, Florida Conference*

ACTION

The following resolution submitted by Committee 6 was adopted by Synod: Be it resolved that this convention go on record favoring the establishment of the Florida District; however, that the geographical boundaries of this District be established only after thorough consultation with the Southern District officials and the Board for Home Missions.

Charter of Synod

With reference to a memorial (58) submitted by our synodical attorney, Mr. Geo. Eigel, Committee 6 brought in the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States was incorporated under the laws of the State of Missouri in the year 1894 under a *pro forma* decree granted by the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis, Missouri; and

WHEREAS, The growth and increased activities of Synod have several times necessitated amendments to the charter as granted by the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis; and

WHEREAS, Because of changes of the laws of various States where Synod owns property, and the changes in the Constitution and the laws of the State wherein Synod is domiciled, and further because of other increased and enlarged activities of said Synod, it is deemed advisable that Synod either further amend its charter, or in the alternative obtain a new charter, the purpose of either being to broaden and enlarge powers of Synod so as to cover the increased and enlarged activities and also to provide Synod with powers necessary to fulfill its present needs as well as future needs and to fully protect Synod's interest in the State wherein Synod is domiciled as well as in States wherein Synod holds property; therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the President, said committee to consist of a pastor, a layman, and three lawyers, said committee to study the need of amending the charter of Synod or obtaining a new charter, and said committee to report its recommendation to the next convention of Synod; and be it further

Resolved, That if an emergency arises, either by adverse legislation or through adverse court decisions or for other good cause, it would be advisable to amend the present charter or to adopt a new charter, the Board of Directors of Synod, by and with the advice of the Vice-Presidents and the College of Presidents, be authorized to amend the present charter or adopt a new charter as in the Board of Directors' judgment is deemed best.

ACTION

These resolutions were *adopted* by Synod.

VI. INTERSYNODICAL AND DOCTRINAL MATTERS

By way of introducing its reports on these matters Committee 3 brought in the following resolution, which was *adopted* by Synod:

Introductory Resolution

WHEREAS, God has now for 100 years, in His infinite mercy, blessed our Synod with His holy Word and has in an unprecedented way preserved unto it purity of doctrine; and

WHEREAS, All the blessings which our Synod has enjoyed throughout its existence have been due solely to the Word of God; and

WHEREAS, The future welfare of our Synod depends upon its continued unwavering loyalty to the Word of God; and

WHEREAS, Wholehearted faithfulness to the Word of God is the only effective means of building and extending the kingdom of our Savior in all the world; therefore, as we stand on the threshold of the second century of our Synod's existence, be it

Resolved,

a. That our Synod express its sincere gratitude to God for His marvelous undeserved blessings; and

b. That our Synod solemnly reaffirm its unwavering loyalty to the Scriptures as the inspired and inerrant Word of God and the only norm and rule of faith and life and the Confessions of the Lutheran Church as the correct exposition of the doctrines of the Scriptures; and

c. That our Synod again declare that the *Brief Statement* correctly expresses its doctrinal position; and

d. That our Synod fervently pray the Lord of the Church to keep us faithful in the truth of His Word and preserve us from all error.

It was *resolved* that the *Brief Statement*, adopted by Synod in 1932, be incorporated in the official *Proceedings* of this convention.

Brief Statement of the Doctrinal Position of the Missouri Synod

INTRODUCTION

A Brief Statement of the Doctrinal Position of the Ev. Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States, drawn up by order of Synod (see *Proceedings* of 1919, p. 113) by a committee, was sub-

mitted to the members of Synod through the *Concordia Theological Monthly* (May and June, 1931) and a separate pamphlet given into the hands of the clergy. At its sessions of this year, Synod had a committee thoroughly examine the *Brief Statement* in the light of the memorials presented to Synod in the matter and adopted it in its present form "as a brief Scriptural statement of the doctrinal position of the Missouri Synod" on the points set forth. (See *Proceedings* of 1932, pp. 154. 155.)

Chicago, Ill., December 2, 1932.

F. PFOTENHAUER, *President of Synod.*

M. F. KRETZMANN, *Secretary.*

Of the Holy Scriptures.

1. We teach that the Holy Scriptures differ from all other books in the world in that they are the Word of God. They are the Word of God because the holy men of God who wrote the Scriptures wrote only that which the Holy Ghost communicated to them by inspiration, 2 Tim. 3, 16; 2 Pet. 1, 21. We teach also that the verbal inspiration of the Scriptures is not a so-called "theological deduction," but that it is taught by direct statements of the Scriptures, 2 Tim. 3, 16; John 10, 35; Rom. 3, 2; 1 Cor. 2, 13. Since the Holy Scriptures are the Word of God, it goes without saying that they contain no errors or contradictions, but that they are in all their parts and words the infallible truth, also in those parts which treat of historical, geographical, and other secular matters, John 10, 35.

2. We furthermore teach regarding the Holy Scriptures that they are given by God to the Christian Church for the foundation of faith, Eph. 2, 20. Hence the Holy Scriptures are the sole source from which all doctrines proclaimed in the Christian Church must be taken and therefore, too, the sole rule and norm by which all teachers and doctrines must be examined and judged. — With the Confessions of our Church we teach also that the "rule of faith" (*analogia fidei*) according to which the Holy Scriptures are to be understood are the clear passages of the *Scriptures themselves* which set forth the individual doctrines. (Apologie. *Triglotta*, p. 441, § 60; Mueller, p. 284.) The rule of faith is not the man-made so-called "totality of Scripture" ("*Ganzen der Schrift*").

3. We reject the doctrine which under the name of science has gained wide popularity in the Church of our day that Holy Scripture is not in all its parts the Word of God, but in part the Word of God and in part the word of man and hence does, or at least might, contain error. We reject this erroneous doctrine

as horrible and blasphemous, since it flatly contradicts Christ and His holy apostles, sets up men as judges over the Word of God, and thus overthrows the foundation of the Christian Church and its faith.

Of God.

4. On the basis of the Holy Scriptures we teach the sublime article of the Holy Trinity; that is, we teach that the one true God, Deut. 6, 4; 1 Cor. 8, 4, is the Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost, three distinct *persons*, but of one and the same divine *essence*, equal in power, equal in eternity, equal in majesty, because each person possesses the one divine essence *entire*, Col. 2, 9; Matt. 28, 19. We hold that all teachers and communions that deny the doctrine of the Holy Trinity are outside the pale of the Christian Church. The Triune God is the God who is *gracious* to man, John 3, 16—18; 1 Cor. 12, 3. Since the Fall no man can believe in the "fatherhood" of God except he believe in the eternal Son of God, who became man and reconciled us to God by His vicarious satisfaction, 1 John 2, 23; John 14, 6. Hence we warn against Unitarianism, which in our country has to a great extent impenetrated the sects and is being spread particularly also through the influence of the lodges.

Of Creation.

5. We teach that God has created heaven and earth, and that in the manner and in the space of time recorded in the Holy Scriptures, especially Gen. 1 and 2, namely, by His almighty creative word, and in six days. We reject every doctrine which denies or limits the work of creation as taught in Scripture. In our days it is denied or limited by those who assert, ostensibly in deference to science, that the world came into existence through a process of evolution; that is, that it has, in immense periods of time, developed more or less out of itself. Since no man was present when it pleased God to create the world, we must look for a reliable account of creation to God's own record, found in God's own Book, the Bible. We accept God's own record with full confidence and confess with Luther's Catechism: "I believe that God has made me and all creatures."

Of Man and of Sin.

6. We teach that the first man was not brutelike nor merely capable of intellectual development, but that God created man in His own image, Gen. 1, 26. 27; Eph. 4, 24; Col. 3, 10, that is, in true knowledge of God and in true righteousness and holiness and endowed with a truly scientific knowledge of nature, Gen. 2, 19—23.

7. We furthermore teach that sin came into the world by the

fall of the first man, as described Gen. 3. By this Fall not only he himself, but also all his natural offspring have lost the original knowledge, righteousness, and holiness, and thus all men are sinners already by birth, dead in sins, inclined to all evil, and subject to the wrath of God, Rom. 5, 12, 18; Eph. 2, 1—3. We teach also that men are unable, through any efforts of their own or by the aid of "culture and science," to reconcile themselves to God and thus to conquer death and damnation.

Of Redemption.

8. We teach that in the fulness of time the eternal Son of God *was made man* by assuming, from the Virgin Mary through the operation of the Holy Ghost, a human nature like unto ours, yet without sin, and receiving it into His divine person. Jesus Christ is therefore "true God, begotten of the Father from eternity, and also true man, born of the Virgin Mary," true God and true man in one undivided and indivisible person. The purpose of this miraculous incarnation of the Son of God was that He might become the *Mediator* between God and men, both fulfilling the divine Law and suffering and dying in the place of mankind. In this manner God has reconciled the whole sinful world unto Himself, Gal. 4, 4, 5; 3, 13; 2 Cor. 5, 18, 19.

Of Faith in Christ.

9. Since God has reconciled the whole world unto Himself through the vicarious life and death of His Son and has commanded that the reconciliation effected by Christ be proclaimed to men in the Gospel, to the end that they may *believe* it, 2 Cor. 5, 18, 19; Rom. 1, 5, therefore faith in Christ is the only way for men to obtain personal reconciliation with God, that is, forgiveness of sins, as both the Old and the New Testament Scriptures testify, Acts 10, 43; John 3, 16—18, 36. By this faith in Christ, through which men obtain the forgiveness of sins, is not meant any human effort to fulfil the Law of God after the example of Christ, but faith in the Gospel, that is, in the forgiveness of sins, of justification, which was fully earned for us by Christ and is offered in the Gospel. This faith justifies, not inasmuch as it is a work of man, but inasmuch as it lays hold of the grace offered, the forgiveness of sins, Rom. 4, 16.

Of Conversion.

10. We teach that conversion consists in this, that a man, having learned from the Law of God that he is a lost and condemned sinner, *is brought to faith in the Gospel*, which offers him forgiveness of sins and eternal salvation for the sake of Christ's vicarious satisfaction, Acts 11, 21; Luke 24, 46, 47; Acts 26:18.

11. All men, since the Fall, are dead in sins, Eph. 2, 1—3, and inclined only to evil, Gen. 6, 5; 8, 21; Rom. 8, 7. For this reason, and particularly because men regard the Gospel of Christ, crucified for the sins of the world, as foolishness, 1 Cor. 2, 14, faith in the Gospel, or conversion to God, is neither wholly nor in the least part the work of man, but the work of God's grace and almighty power alone, Phil. 1, 29; Eph. 2, 8; 1, 19; — Jer. 31, 18. Hence Scripture calls the faith of man, or his conversion, a raising from the dead, Eph. 1, 20; Col. 2, 12, a being born of God, John 1, 12, 13, a new birth by the Gospel, 1 Pet. 1, 23—25, a work of God like the creation of light at the creation of the world, 2 Cor. 4, 6.

12. On the basis of these clear statements of the Holy Scriptures we reject every kind of *synergism*, that is, the doctrine that conversion is wrought not by the grace and power of God alone, but in part also by the cooperation of man himself, by man's right conduct, his right attitude, his right self-determination, his lesser guilt or less evil conduct as compared with others, his refraining from wilful resistance, or anything else whereby man's conversion and salvation is taken out of the gracious hands of God and made to depend on what man does or leaves undone. For this refraining from wilful resistance or from any kind of resistance is also solely a work of grace, which "changes unwilling into willing men," Ezek. 36, 26; Phil. 2, 13. We reject also the doctrine that man is able to decide for conversion through "powers imparted by grace," since this doctrine presupposes that *before* conversion man still possesses spiritual powers by which he can make the right use of such "powers imparted by grace."

13. On the other hand, we reject also the *Calvinistic* perversion of the doctrine of conversion, that is, the doctrine that God does not desire to convert and save all hearers of the Word, but only a portion of them. Many hearers of the Word indeed remain unconverted and are not saved, not because God does not earnestly desire their conversion and salvation, but solely because they stubbornly resist the gracious operation of the Holy Ghost, as Scripture teaches, Acts 7, 51; Matt. 23, 37; Acts 13, 46.

14. As to the question why not all men are converted and saved, seeing that God's grace is universal and all men are equally and utterly corrupt, we confess that we cannot answer it. From Scripture we know only this: A man owes his conversion and salvation, not to any lesser guilt or better conduct on his part, but solely to the grace of God. But any man's non-conversion is due to himself alone: it is the result of his obstinate resistance against the converting operation of the Holy Ghost, Hos. 13, 9.

15. Our refusal to go beyond what is revealed in these two Scriptural truths is not "masked Calvinism" ("Cryptocalvinism"),

but *precisely* the Scriptural teaching of the Lutheran Church as it is presented in detail in the Formula of Concord (*Triglot*, p. 1081, §§ 57—59. 60 b. 62. 63; M., p. 716 f.): "That one is hardened, blinded, given over to a reprobate mind, while another who is indeed in the same guilt, is converted again, etc., — in these and similar questions Paul fixes a certain limit to us how far we should go, namely, that in the one part we should recognize God's *judgment*. For they are well-deserved penalties of sins when God so punished a land or nation for despising His Word that the punishment extends also to their posterity, as is to be seen in the Jews. And thereby God in some lands and persons exhibits His severity to those that are His in order to indicate what we all would have well deserved and would be worthy and worth, since we act wickedly in opposition to God's Word and often grieve the Holy Ghost sorely; in order that we may live in the fear of God and acknowledge and praise God's *goodness*, to the exclusion of, and contrary to, our merit in and with us, to whom He gives His Word and with whom He leaves it and whom He does not harden and reject. . . . And this His righteous, well-deserved judgment He displays in some countries, nations, and persons in order that, when we are placed alongside of them and compared with them (*quam simillimi illis deprehensi*, i. e., and found to be most similar to them), we may learn the more diligently to recognize and praise God's pure, unmerited grace in the vessels of mercy. . . . When we proceed this far in this article, we remain on the right way, as it is written, Hos. 13, 9: 'O Israel, thou hast destroyed thyself; but in Me is thy help.' However, as regards these things in this disputation which would soar too high and beyond these limits, we should with Paul place the finger upon our lips and remember and say, Rom. 9, 20: 'O man, who art thou that repliest against God?'" The Formula of Concord describes the mystery which confronts us here not as a mystery in man's heart (a "psychological" mystery), but teaches that, when we try to understand why "one is hardened, blinded, given over to a reprobate mind, while another, who is indeed in the same guilt, is converted again," we enter the domain of the unsearchable judgments of God and ways past finding out, which are not revealed to us in His Word, but which we shall know in eternal life, 1 Cor. 13, 12.

16. Calvinists solve this mystery, which God has not revealed in His Word, by denying the *universality* of grace; synergists, by denying that salvation is by grace *alone*. Both solutions are utterly vicious, since they contradict Scripture and since every poor sinner stands in need of, and must cling to, both the unrestricted *universal grace* and the unrestricted "by grace *alone*," lest he despair and perish.

Of Justification.

17. Holy Scripture sums up all its teachings regarding the love of God to the world of sinners, regarding the salvation wrought by Christ, and regarding faith in Christ as the only way to obtain salvation, in the article of *justification*. Scripture teaches that God has already declared the whole world to be righteous in Christ, Rom. 7, 19; 2 Cor. 5, 18—21; Rom. 4, 25; that therefore not for the sake of their good works, but without the works of the Law, by grace, for Christ's sake, He *justifies*, that is, *accounts* as righteous, all those who believe in Christ, that is, believe, accept, and rely on, the fact that for Christ's sake their sins are forgiven. Thus the Holy Ghost testifies through St. Paul: "There is no difference; for all have sinned and come short of the glory of God, being justified freely by His grace, through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus," Rom. 3, 23. 24. And again: "Therefore we conclude that a man is justified by faith, without the deeds of the Law," Rom. 3, 28.

18. Through this doctrine alone Christ is given the *honor* due Him, namely, that through His holy life and innocent suffering and death He is our Savior. And through this doctrine alone can poor sinners have the abiding *comfort* that God is assuredly gracious to them. We reject as *apostasy from the Christian religion* all doctrines whereby man's own works and merit are mingled into the article of justification before God. For the Christian religion is the faith that we have forgiveness of sins and salvation through faith in Christ Jesus, Acts 10, 43.

19. We reject as apostasy from the Christian religion not only the doctrine of the *Unitarians*, who promise the grace of God to men on the basis of their moral efforts; not only the gross work-doctrine of the papists, who expressly teach that good works are necessary to obtain justification; but also the doctrine of the *synergists*, who indeed use the terminology of the Christian Church and say that man is justified "by faith," "by faith alone," but again mix human works into the article of justification by ascribing to man a cooperation with God in the kindling of faith and thus stray into papistic territory.

Of Good Works.

20. Before God only those works are good which are done for the glory of God and the good of man, according to the rule of the divine Law. Such works, however, no man performs unless he first believes that God has forgiven him his sins and has given him eternal life by grace, for Christ's sake, without any works of his own, John 15, 4. 5. We reject as a great folly the assertion, frequently made in our day, that works must be placed in the fore, and "faith in dogmas" — meaning the Gospel of Christ Cruci-

for the sins of the world — must be relegated to the rear. Good works never precede faith, but are always and in every instance the result of faith in the Gospel, it is evident that the only means by which we Christians can become rich in good works (and God would have us to be rich in good works, Titus 2:14) is unceasingly to remember the grace of God which we have received in Christ, Rom. 12, 1; 2 Cor. 8, 9. Hence we reject as unchristian and foolish any attempt to produce good works by the compulsion of the Law or through carnal motives.

Of the Means of Grace.

21. Although God is present and operates everywhere throughout all creation and the whole earth is therefore full of the temporal bounties and blessings of God, Col. 1, 17; Acts 17, 28; 14, 17, still we hold with Scripture that God offers and communicates to men the spiritual blessings purchased by Christ, namely, the forgiveness of sins and the treasures and gifts connected therewith, only through the external means of grace ordained by Him. These means of grace are the Word of the Gospel, in every form in which it is brought to man, and the Sacraments of Holy Baptism and of the Lord's Supper. The Word of the Gospel promises and applies the grace of God, works faith and thus regenerates man, and gives the Holy Ghost, Acts 20, 24; Rom. 10, 17; 1 Pet. 1, 23; Gal. 3, 2. Baptism, too, is applied for the remission of sins and is therefore a washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Ghost, Acts 2, 38; 22, 16; Titus 3, 5. Likewise the object of the Lord's Supper, that is, of the ministration of the body and blood of Christ, is none other than the communication and sealing of the forgiveness of sins, as the words declare: "Given for you," and: "Shed for you for the remission of sins," Luke 22, 19, 20; Matt. 26, 28, and: "This cup is the New Testament in My blood," 1 Cor. 11, 23; Jer. 31, 31—34 ("New Covenant").

22. Since it is only through the external means ordained by Him that God has promised to communicate the grace and salvation purchased by Christ, the Christian Church must not remain at home with the means of grace entrusted to it, but go into the whole world with the preaching of the Gospel and the administration of the Sacraments, Matt. 28, 19, 20; Mark 16, 15, 16. For the same reason also the churches at home should never forget that there is no other way of winning souls for the Church and keeping them with it than the faithful and diligent use of the divinely ordained means of grace. Whatever activities do not either directly apply the Word of God or subserve such application we condemn as "new methods," unchurchly activities, which do not build, but harm, the Church.

23. We reject as a dangerous error the doctrine, which disrupted the Church of the Reformation, that the grace and the Spirit of God are communicated not through the external means ordained by Him, but by an *immediate* operation of grace. This erroneous doctrine bases the forgiveness of sins, or justification, upon a fictitious "infused grace," that is, upon a quality of man, and thus again establishes the work-doctrine of the papists.

Of the Church.

24. We believe that there is *one* holy Christian Church on earth, the Head of which is Christ and which is gathered, preserved, and governed by Christ through the Gospel.

The members of the Christian Church are the *Christians*, that is, all those who have despaired of their own righteousness before God and believe that God forgives their sins for Christ's sake. The Christian Church, in the proper sense of the term, is composed of believers only, Acts 5, 14; 26, 18; which means that no person in whom the Holy Ghost has wrought faith in the Gospel, or — which is the same thing — in the doctrine of justification, can be divested of his membership in the Christian Church; and, on the other hand, that no person in whose heart this faith does not dwell can be invested with such membership. All unbelievers, though they be in external communion with the Church and even hold the office of teacher or any other office in the Church, are not members of the Church, but, on the contrary, dwelling-places and instruments of Satan, Eph. 2, 2. This is also the teaching of our Lutheran Confessions: "It is certain, however, that the wicked are in the power of the devil and members of the kingdom of the devil, as Paul teaches, Eph. 2, 2, when he says that 'the devil now worketh in the children of disobedience,'" etc. (Apology. *Triglot*, p. 231, § 16; *M.*, p. 154.)

25. Since it is by faith in the Gospel alone that men become members of the Christian Church, and since this faith cannot be seen by men, but is known to God alone, 1 Kings 8, 39; Acts 1, 24; 2 Tim. 2, 19, therefore the Christian Church on earth is *invisible*, Luke 17, 20, and will remain invisible till Judgment Day, Col. 3, 3, 4. In our day some Lutherans speak of two sides of the Church, taking the means of grace to be its "visible side." It is true, the means of grace are necessarily related to the Church, seeing that the Church is created and preserved through them. But the means of grace are not for that reason a part of the Church; for the Church, in the proper sense of the word consists only of *believers*, Eph. 2, 19, 20; Acts 5, 14. Lest we abet the notion that the Christian Church in the proper sense of the term is an external institution, we shall continue to call the means of grace the "marks" of

the Church. Just as wheat is to be found only where it has been sown, so the Church can be found only where the Word of God is in use.

26. We teach that this Church, which is the invisible communion of all believers, is to be found not only in those external church communions which teach the Word of God purely in every part, but also where, along with error, so much of the Word of God still remains that men may be brought to the knowledge of their sins and to faith in the forgiveness of sins, which Christ has gained for all men, Mark 16, 16; Samaritans: Luke 17, 16; John 4, 25.

27. *Local Churches or Local Congregations.* — Holy Scripture, however, does not speak merely of the *one* Church, which embraces the believers of all places, as in Matt. 16, 18; John 10, 16, but also of churches in the *plural*, that is of *local churches*, as in 1 Cor. 16, 19; 1, 2; Acts 8, 1: the churches of Asia, the church of God in Corinth, the church in Jerusalem. But this does not mean that there are *two kinds* of churches, for the local churches also, in as far as they are churches, consist solely of believers, as we see clearly from the addresses of the epistles to local churches; for example, "Unto the church which is at Corinth, to *them that are sanctified* in Christ Jesus, called to be *saints*," 1 Cor. 1, 2; Rom. 1, 7, etc. The visible society, containing hypocrites as well as believers, is called a church only in an improper sense, Matt. 13, 47—50. 24—30. 38—43.

28. *On Church-Fellowship.* — Since God ordained that His Word *only*, without the admixture of human doctrine, be taught and believed in the Christian Church, 1 Pet. 4, 11; John 8, 31. 32; 1 Tim. 6, 3. 4, all Christians are required by God to discriminate between orthodox and heterodox church-bodies, Matt. 7, 15, to have church-fellowship only with orthodox church-bodies, and, in case they have strayed into heterodox church-bodies, to leave them, Rom. 16, 17. We repudiate *unionism*, that is, church-fellowship with the adherents of false doctrine, as disobedience to God's command, as causing divisions in the Church, Rom. 16, 17; 2 John 9, 10, and as involving the constant danger of losing the Word of God entirely, 2 Tim. 2, 17—21.

29. The orthodox character of a church is established not by its mere name nor by its outward acceptance of, and subscription to, an orthodox creed, but by the doctrine which is *actually* taught in its pulpits, in its theological seminaries, and in its publications. On the other hand, a church does not forfeit its orthodox character through the casual intrusion of errors, provided these are combated and eventually removed by means of doctrinal discipline, Acts 20, 30; 1 Tim. 1, 3.

30. *The Original and True Possessors of All Christian Rights and Privileges.* — Since the Christians are the Church, it is self-evident that they alone *originally* possess the spiritual gifts and rights which Christ has gained for, and given to, His Church. Thus St. Paul reminds all believers: "All things are yours," 1 Cor. 3, 21, 22, and Christ Himself commits to all believers the keys of the kingdom of heaven, Matt. 16, 13—19; 18, 17—20; John 20, 22, 23, and commissions all believers to preach the Gospel and to administer the Sacraments, Matt. 28, 19, 20; 1 Cor. 11, 23—25. Accordingly, we reject all doctrines by which this spiritual power or any part thereof is adjudged as *originally* vested in certain individuals or bodies, such as the Pope, or the bishops, or the order of the ministry, or the secular lords, or councils, or synods, etc. The officers of the Church publicly administer their offices only by virtue of delegated powers, conferred on them by the original possessors of such powers, and such administration remains under the supervision of the latter, Col. 4, 17. Naturally all Christians have also the right and the duty to judge and decide matters of doctrine, not according to their own notions, of course, but according to the Word of God, 1 John 4, 1; 1 Pet. 4, 11.

Of the Public Ministry.

31. By the public ministry we mean the office by which the Word of God is preached and the Sacraments are administered *by order and in the name* of a Christian congregation. Concerning this office we teach that it is a *divine ordinance*; that is, the Christians of a certain locality must apply the means of grace not only privately and within the circle of their families nor merely in their common intercourse with fellow-Christians, John 5, 39; Eph. 6, 4; Col. 3, 16, but they are also required, by the divine order, to make provision that the Word of God be publicly preached in their midst, and the Sacraments administered according to the institution of Christ, by persons qualified for such work, whose qualifications and official functions are exactly defined in Scripture, Titus 1, 5; Acts 14, 23; 20, 28; 2 Tim. 2, 2.

32. Although the office of the ministry is a divine ordinance, it possesses no other power than the power of the Word of God, 1 Pet. 4, 11; that is to say, it is the duty of Christians to yield unconditional obedience to the office of the ministry whenever, and as long as, the minister proclaims to them the Word of God, Heb. 13, 17; Luke 10, 16. If, however, the minister, in his teachings and injunctions, were to go beyond the Word of God, it would be the duty of Christians not to obey, but to disobey him, so as to remain faithful to Christ, Matt. 23, 8. Accordingly, we reject the false doctrine ascribing to the office of the ministry the right

to demand obedience and submission in matters which Christ has not commanded.

33. Regarding *ordination* we teach that it is not a divine, but a commendable ecclesiastical ordinance. (Smalcald Articles. *Triglot*, p. 525, § 70; M., p. 342.)

Of Church and State.

34. Although both Church and State are ordinances of God, yet they must not be commingled. Church and State have entirely different aims. By the Church, God would save men, for which reason the Church is called the "mother" of believers, Gal. 4, 26. By the State, God would maintain external order among men, "that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty," 1 Tim. 2, 2. It follows that the means which Church and State employ to gain their ends are entirely different. The Church may not employ any other means than the preaching of the Word of God, John 18, 11. 36; 2 Cor. 10, 4. The State, on the other hand, makes laws bearing on civil matters and is empowered to employ for their execution also the sword and other corporal punishments, Rom. 13, 4.

Accordingly we condemn the policy of those who would have the power of the State employed "in the interest of the Church" and who thus turn the Church into a secular dominion; as also of those who, aiming to govern the State by the Word of God, seek to turn the State into a Church.

Of the Election of Grace.

35. By election of grace we mean this truth, that all those who by the grace of God alone, for Christ's sake, through the means of grace, are brought to faith, are justified, sanctified, and preserved in faith *here in time*, that all these have already from eternity been endowed by God with faith, justification, sanctification, and preservation in faith, and this *for the same reason*, namely, by grace alone, for Christ's sake, and by way of the means of grace. That this is the doctrine of Holy Scripture is evident from Eph. 1, 3—7; 2 Thess. 2, 13. 14; Acts 13, 48; Rom. 8, 28—30; 2 Tim. 1, 9; Matt. 24, 22—24 (cp. Form. of Conc. *Triglot*, p. 1065, §§ 5. 8. 23; M., p. 705).

36. Accordingly we reject as an anti-Scriptural error the doctrine that not alone the grace of God and the merit of Christ are the cause of the election of grace, but that God has, in addition, found or regarded something good *in us* which prompted or caused Him to elect us, this being variously designated as "good works," "right conduct," "proper self-determination," "refraining from wilful resistance," etc. Nor does Holy Scripture know of an election "by foreseen faith," "in view of faith," as though the

faith of the elect were to be placed before their election; but according to Scripture the faith which the elect have in time belongs to the spiritual blessings with which God has endowed them by His eternal election. For Scripture teaches, Acts 13, 48: "And as many as were ordained unto eternal life believed." Our Lutheran Confession also testifies (*Triglot*, p. 1065, § 8; *M.*, p. 705): "The eternal election of God, however, not only foresees and foreknows the salvation of the elect, but is also, from the gracious will and pleasure of God in Christ Jesus, a cause which procures, works, helps, and promotes our salvation and what pertains thereto; and upon this our salvation is so founded that the gates of hell cannot prevail against it, Matt. 16, 18, as is written John 10, 28: 'Neither shall any man pluck My sheep out of My hand'; and again, Acts 13, 48: 'And as many as were ordained to eternal life believed.'"

37. But as earnestly as we maintain that there is an election of *grace*, or a predestination to salvation, so decidedly do we teach, on the other hand, that there is no election of wrath, or predestination to *damnation*. Scripture plainly reveals the truth that the love of God for the world of lost sinners is universal, that is, that it embraces all men without exception, that Christ has fully reconciled all men unto God, and that God earnestly desires to bring all men to faith, to preserve them therein, and thus to save them, as Scripture testifies, 1 Tim. 2, 4: "God will have all men to be saved and to come to the knowledge of the truth." No man is lost because God has predestinated him to eternal damnation. — Eternal election is a cause why the elect are brought to faith in time, Acts 13, 48; but election is not a cause why men remain unbelievers when they hear the Word of God. The reason assigned by Scripture for this sad fact is that these men judge *themselves* unworthy of everlasting life, putting the Word of God from them and obstinately resisting the Holy Ghost, whose earnest will it is to bring also them to repentance and faith by means of the Word, Acts 13, 46; 7, 51; Matt. 23, 37.

38. To be sure, it is necessary to observe the Scriptural distinction between the election of grace and the universal will of grace. This universal gracious will of God embraces all men; the election of grace, however, does not embrace all, but only a definite number, whom "God hath from the beginning chosen to salvation," 2 Thess. 2, 13, the "remnant," the "seed" which "the Lord left," Rom. 9, 27—29, the "election," Rom. 11, 7; and while the universal will of grace is frustrated in the case of most men, Matt. 22, 14; Luke 7, 30, the election of grace attains its end with all whom it embraces, Rom. 8, 28—30. Scripture, however, while distinguishing between the universal will of grace and the election of grace, does

not place the two in opposition to each other. On the contrary, it teaches that the grace dealing with those who are lost is altogether earnest and fully efficacious for conversion. Blind reason indeed declares these two truths to be contradictory; but we impose silence on our reason. The seeming disharmony will disappear in the light of heaven, 1 Cor. 13, 12.

39. Furthermore, by election of grace, Scripture does not mean that one part of God's counsel of salvation according to which He will receive into heaven those who persevere in faith unto the end, but, on the contrary, Scripture means this, that God, before the foundation of the world, from pure grace, because of the redemption of Christ, has chosen for His own a definite number of persons out of the corrupt mass and has determined to bring them, through Word and Sacrament, to faith and salvation.

40. Christians can and should be assured of their eternal election. This is evident from the fact that Scripture addresses them as the chosen ones and comforts them with their election, Eph. 1, 4; 2 Thess. 2, 13. This assurance of one's personal election, however, springs only from faith in the Gospel, from the assurance that God so loved the world that He gave His only-begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life. For God sent not His Son into the world to condemn the world; on the contrary, through the life, suffering, and death of His Son He fully *reconciled* the whole world of sinners unto Himself. Faith in this truth leaves no room for fear that God might still harbor thoughts of wrath and damnation concerning us. Scripture inculcates that in Rom. 8, 32, 33: "He that spared not His own Son, but delivered Him up for us all, how shall He not with Him also freely give us all things? Who shall lay anything to the charge of God's elect? It is God that justifieth." Luther's pastoral advice is therefore in accord with Scripture: "Gaze upon the wounds of Christ and the blood shed for you; there predestination will shine forth." (St. Louis Ed., II, 181; on Gen. 26, 9.) That the Christian obtains the personal assurance of his eternal election in this way is taught also by our Lutheran Confessions (Formula of Concord. *Triglot*, p. 1071, § 26; M., p. 709): "Of this we should not judge according to our reason nor according to the Law or from any external appearance. Neither should we attempt to investigate the secret, concealed abyss of divine predestination, but should give heed to the revealed will of God. For He has made known unto us the mystery of His will and made it manifest through Christ that it might be preached, Eph. 1, 9 ff.; 2 Tim. 1, 9 f." — In order to insure the proper method of viewing eternal election and the Christian's assurance of it, the Lutheran Confessions set forth at length the principle that election is not

to be considered "in a bare manner (*nude*), as though God only held a muster, thus: 'This one shall be saved, that one shall be damned'" (Formula of Concord. *Triglot*, p. 1065, § 9; *M.*, p. 706); but "the Scriptures teach this doctrine in no other way than to direct us thereby to the Word, Eph. 1, 13; 1 Cor. 1, 7; exhort to repentance, 2 Tim. 3, 16; urge to godliness, Eph. 1, 14; John 15, 3; strengthen faith and assure us of our salvation, Eph. 1, 13; John 10, 27 f.; 2 Thess. 2, 13 f." (Formula of Concord. *Triglot*, p. 1067, § 12; *M.*, p. 707). — To sum up, just as God in time draws the Christians unto Himself through the Gospel, so He has already in His eternal election endowed them with "sanctification of the Spirit and belief of the truth," 2 Thess. 2, 13. Therefore: If, by the grace of God, you believe in the Gospel of the forgiveness of your sins for Christ's sake, you are to be certain that you also belong to the number of God's elect, even as Scripture, 2 Thess. 2, 13, addresses the believing Thessalonians as the chosen of God and gives thanks to God for their election.

Of Sunday.

41. We teach that in the New Testament God has abrogated the Sabbath and all the holy-days prescribed for the Church of the Old Covenant, so that neither "the keeping of the Sabbath nor of any other day" nor the observance of at least one specific day of the seven days of the week is ordained or commanded by God, Col. 2, 16; Rom. 14, 5 (Augsburg Confession. *Triglot*, p. 91, §§ 51—60; *M.*, p. 66).

The observance of Sunday and other church festivals is an ordinance of the Church, made by virtue of Christian liberty. (Augsburg Confession; *Triglot*, p. 91, §§ 51—53. 60; *M.*, p. 66. Large Catechism; *Triglot*, p. 603, §§ 83. 85. 89; *M.*, p. 401.) Hence Christians should not regard such ordinances as ordained by God and binding upon the conscience, Col. 2, 16; Gal. 4, 10. However, for the sake of Christian love and peace they should willingly observe them, Rom. 14, 13; 1 Cor. 14, 40. (Augsburg Confession. *Triglot*, p. 91, §§ 53—56; *M.*, p. 67.)

Of the Millennium.

42. With the Augsburg Confession (Art. XVII) we reject every type of Millennialism, or Chiliasm, the opinions that Christ will return visibly to this earth a thousand years before the end of the world and establish a dominion of the Church over the world; or that before the end of the world the Church is to enjoy a season of special prosperity; or that before the general resurrection on Judgment Day a number of departed Christians or martyrs are to be raised again to reign in glory in this world; or that before

the end of the world a universal conversion of the Jewish nation (of Israel according to the flesh) will take place.

Over against this, Scripture clearly teaches, and we teach accordingly, that the kingdom of Christ on earth will remain under the cross until the end of the world, Acts 14, 22; John 16, 33; 18, 36; Luke 9, 23; 14, 27; 17, 20—37; 2 Tim. 4, 18; Heb. 12, 28; Luke 18, 8; that the second visible coming of the Lord will be His final advent, His coming to judge the quick and the dead, Matt. 24, 29, 30; 25, 31; 2 Tim. 4, 1; 2 Thess. 2, 8; Heb. 9, 26—28; that there will be but one resurrection of the dead, John 5, 28; 6, 39, 40; that the time of the Last Day is, and will remain, unknown, Matt. 24, 42; 25, 13; Mark 13, 32, 37; Acts 1, 7, which would not be the case if the Last Day were to come a thousand years after the beginning of a millennium; and that there will be no general conversion, a conversion *en masse*, of the Jewish nation, Rom. 11, 7; 2 Cor. 3, 14; Rom. 11, 25; 1 Thess. 2, 16.

According to these clear passages of Scripture we reject the whole of Millennialism, since it not only contradicts Scripture, but also engenders a false conception of the kingdom of Christ, turns the hope of Christians upon earthly goals, 1 Cor. 15, 19; Col. 3, 2, and leads them to look upon the Bible as an obscure book.

Of the Antichrist.

43. As to the Antichrist we teach that the prophecies of the Holy Scriptures concerning the Antichrist, 2 Thess. 2, 3—12; 1 John 2, 18, have been fulfilled in the Pope of Rome and his dominion. All the features of the Antichrist as drawn in these prophecies, including the most abominable and horrible ones, for example, that the Antichrist "as God sitteth in the temple of God," 2 Thess. 2, 4; that he anathematizes the very heart of the Gospel of Christ, that is, the doctrine of the forgiveness of sins by grace alone, for Christ's sake alone, through faith alone, without any merit or worthiness in man (Rom. 3, 20—28; Gal. 2, 16); that he recognizes only those as members of the Christian Church who bow to his authority; and that, like a deluge, he had inundated the whole Church with his antichristian doctrines till God revealed him through the Reformation, — these very features are the outstanding characteristics of the Papacy. (Cf. Smalcald Articles. *Triglot*, p. 515, §§39—41; p. 401, § 45; M., pp. 336, 258.) Hence we subscribe to the statement of our Confessions that the Pope is "the very Antichrist." (Smalcald Articles. *Triglot*, p. 475, § 10; M., p. 308.)

Of Open Questions.

44. Those questions in the domain of Christian doctrine may be termed open questions which Scripture answers either not at all or not clearly. Since neither an individual nor the Church

as a whole is permitted to develop or augment the Christian doctrine, but are rather ordered and commanded by God to continue in the doctrine of the apostles, 2 Thess. 2, 15; Acts 2, 42, open questions must remain open questions. — Not to be included in the number of open questions are the following: the doctrine of the Church and the Ministry, of Sunday, of Chiliasm, and of Antichrist, these doctrines being clearly defined in Scripture.

Of the Symbols of the Lutheran Church.

45. We accept as our confessions all the symbols contained in the Book of Concord of the year 1580. — The symbols of the Lutheran Church are not a rule of faith beyond, and supplementary to, Scripture, but a confession of the doctrines of Scripture over against those who deny these doctrines.

46. Since the Christian Church cannot make doctrines, but can and should simply profess the doctrine revealed in Holy Scripture, the doctrinal decisions of the symbols are binding upon the conscience not because our Church has made them nor because they are the outcome of doctrinal controversies, but only because they are the doctrinal decisions of Holy Scripture itself.

47. Those desiring to be admitted into the public ministry of the Lutheran Church pledge themselves to teach according to the symbols not "in so far as," but "because," the symbols agree with Scripture. He who is unable to accept as Scriptural the doctrine set forth in the Lutheran symbols and their rejection of the corresponding errors must not be admitted into the ministry of the Lutheran Church.

48. The confessional obligation covers all doctrines, not only those that are treated *ex professo*, but also those that are merely introduced in support of other doctrines.

The obligation does not extend to historical statements, "purely exegetical questions," and other matters not belonging to the doctrinal content of the symbols. All *doctrines* of the Symbols are based on clear statements of Scripture.

Report of the Committee on Doctrinal Unity in the Lutheran Church of America

(Memorial 601)

In 1938, when the Committee on Lutheran Union, as it was then called, made its first report, Synod, assembled at St. Louis, declared by resolution "the Brief Statement of the Missouri Synod together with the Declaration of the representatives of the American Lutheran Church and the provisions of this entire report of Committee 16 now being read and with Synod's action thereupon, be

regarded as the doctrinal basis for future church fellowship between the Missouri Synod and the American Lutheran Church."

At Fort Wayne, in 1941, when the name of the union committee significantly was changed to be the Committee on Doctrinal Unity in the Lutheran Church of America, Synod expressed its deep "regret that the Lutheran Church of our country is not united, especially in these days of spiritual indifferentism, apostasy, and unbelief, which have increased the responsibility to hold aloft the banner of purity of doctrine." Synod, at Fort Wayne, also expressed its regret that "the American Lutheran Church as a body has not taken as firm an attitude in reference to establishing doctrinal unity as under the circumstances we had reason to hope for."

In obedience to the Lord's will and trusting in the power of the Word, Synod ordered the efforts of the Committee on Doctrinal Unity to be continued for the purpose of establishing doctrinal unity rather than aiming at organic union. In response to the request of our sister synods in the Synodical Conference and in the conviction that it is "not only desirable, but necessary, to have one document" the Committee on Doctrinal Unity was instructed by Synod "to make every possible effort that such one document be prepared." Definite instructions were given the Committee to the effect "that this one document be so clearly written that there can be no misunderstanding in reference to the meaning which the words are to convey"; that "we do not mean to dispense with any doctrinal statement made in our Brief Statement"; that "it be understood that the term non-fundamental doctrine, which has been used, should not be made to carry the idea that anything clearly revealed in Scripture, although not absolutely necessary for salvation, may be denied"; and "that in reference to these things" (concerning Antichrist, the conversion of the Jews, the physical resurrection of the martyrs, and the fulfillment of the thousand years) "we endeavor to establish full agreement."

Three years later, in the closing weeks of the triennium, this one document, entitled Doctrinal Affirmation, was formulated. At Saginaw, in 1944, an announcement to that effect was made, and Synod instructed its Committee, "as soon as the new document was in shape to be presented, to make it accessible to all members of our Synod, not only to pastors and teachers, but also to congregations, in order that all members of our Synod everywhere may have an opportunity to study the document carefully and be ready for a final vote in the convention of 1947."

Your Committee endeavored to carry into effect these instruc-

tions. The Doctrinal Affirmation was sent to all pastors and teachers of our Synod, and to all the sister synods of the Synodical Conference. It was made accessible to all members of the Honorable American Lutheran Church. Copies were sent to the presidents of the other Lutheran Church bodies in our country. During the forepart of this triennium the document was studied throughout the length and breadth of Synod, by individual members, by pastoral conferences, by teachers' conferences, in Bible classes, in the meetings of our young people and elsewhere. It was the subject of study at summer schools and at many intersynodical conferences.

Your Committee, in obedience to Synod's instructions of 1941, met with official representatives of our sister synods in the Synodical Conference to discuss the Affirmation. Two meetings were held, each lasting two full days, to consider the numerous objections which were made by the Honorable Wisconsin Synod and the Honorable Norwegian Synod.

Objections to the Affirmation were received also from individual members and from conferences of our Synod. In general, the criticisms stated that the wording of the Doctrinal Affirmation in a number of instances was not definite and precise enough to preclude the possibility of misunderstanding.

After carefully considering all the objections, your Committee decided to propose changes in the wording of the Doctrinal Affirmation. At our request the presidents of the sister synods appointed representatives who collaborated with our subcommittee in preparing and approving the suggested changes. These changes proposed by the subcommittee were adopted with minor alterations by your Committee on Doctrinal Unity and under the title of "Clarifications" were submitted for examination to the clergy of our Synod and their congregations, and to the Fellowship Committee of the American Lutheran Church. A copy of these "Clarifications" is attached to this report.

Efforts on our part to arrange a meeting with the Fellowship Committee of the American Lutheran Church failed until August 23, 1946. At that meeting we received what was to us disappointing information. It was stated that in many sections of the American Lutheran Church there prevailed an apathy, a reluctance, to study the Doctrinal Affirmation, and that this document did not receive a favorable reception where it was studied, that only three Districts of the American Lutheran Church approved it, but not enthusiastically, that some Districts rejected it, and that some Districts took no action at all. Since then it has come to our knowledge that one District rejecting the Doctrinal Affirmation in principle published in its official report the reaction of its pastoral conferences,

in which our Synod is accused of what is termed the "old Missouri heresy" in the doctrine of election and of errors in justification, in conversion, and in other doctrines.

The explanation given by the Fellowship Committee for the opposition to the Doctrinal Affirmation prevailing in the American Lutheran Church was published in the *Lutheran Witness* of 1946, page 378, and in the *Lutheraner* of 1946, page 376. In the opinion of the American Lutheran Church, as stated by the Fellowship Committee, the Doctrinal Affirmation is a unification rather than a combination of the Brief Statement and the Declaration, because it gives preference everywhere to the Brief Statement. The Doctrinal Affirmation was unacceptable to the American Lutheran Church, because it canceled the position for which the American Lutheran Church stood in the Declaration; the Declaration stood for a certain attitude given freedom under God and His Word, as explained by the Fellowship Committee. Complaint was made that important statements of the Declaration were omitted in framing the Affirmation which were regarded as safeguards, and so the Doctrinal Affirmation, it was contended, failed to make for better understanding but rather invited new controversies.

The "Clarifications" were said to be even less acceptable, because they nullified what little had been brought into the Doctrinal Affirmation from the Declaration and because they contained statements that could not be approved.

In the meeting of your Committee with the Fellowship Committee it was stated by the representatives of the American Lutheran Church that the Brief Statement and the Declaration presented two trends of thoughts, that they expressed differences in doctrine which do exist, but which in the opinion of the Fellowship Committee do not preclude fellowship. Such differences were said to exist in the doctrines of election, of conversion, of the Church, and regarding the "Last Things." The Fellowship Committee held that in respect to our two bodies the phrase "doctrinal agreement" should not be used, because doctrinal agreement does not exist. The statements in this paragraph were the basis of the report published by your Committee in the *Lutheraner* of March 4, 1947, page 87. (For a modification of these statements see remarks made later in this report.)

Assembled at Appleton, in October of 1946, the American Lutheran Church adopted the following resolution on fellowship:

"WHEREAS, The attempt to formulate a unified doctrinal statement, such as the Doctrinal Affirmation, has not produced a document generally acceptable; and

"WHEREAS, After years of effort in this direction, we despair

of attaining Lutheran Unity by way of additional doctrinal formulations and reformulations; and

"WHEREAS, The adoption of the Minneapolis Theses, the Washington Declaration, the Brief Statement and Declaration, the Pittsburgh Agreement, and the Overture on Unity have demonstrated that the chief obstacles to Lutheran Unity are not matters of doctrine as much as differences of background, approach, spirit, attitude, which can be resolved in an atmosphere of candor, mutual understanding and love; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we reaffirm our sincere and earnest desire to achieve official church fellowship with all Lutheran bodies, and to that end continue our Committee on Fellowship, charging it to explore the measure of agreement we have with other Lutheran bodies and to further such agreement toward the goal of true unity."

After your Committee had prepared the draft of its report to this convention of Synod, the Fellowship Committee of the American Lutheran Church under date of March 4 asked for a meeting with your Committee. According to arrangements made at the August, 1946, meeting, two subcommittees met on April 14 to discuss what doctrinal differences separate the American Lutheran Church from our Synod. Subsequently, on May 9, your Committee and the Fellowship Committee held a plenary meeting in Chicago to discuss the report of the subcommittees. At this meeting the commissioners of the American Lutheran Church disavowed as unfortunate the statements made in the August, 1946, meeting, which statements were reported in the *Lutheraner* of March 4, 1947, page 67. They furthermore stated that their committee "is bound by and herewith reiterates the position formulated in the resolution adopted by the American Lutheran Church in 1938, to wit:

"That we declare the Brief Statement of the Missouri Synod, together with the Declaration of our Commission, a sufficient doctrinal basis for church fellowship between the Missouri Synod and the American Lutheran Church.

"That, according to our conviction and the resolution of the Synod of Missouri, passed at its convention in St. Louis, the aforementioned doctrinal agreement is a sufficient basis for church fellowship, and that we are firmly convinced that it is neither necessary nor possible to agree in all nonfundamental doctrines. Nevertheless, we are willing to continue the negotiations concerning the points termed in our Declaration as "not divisive of church fellowship," and recognized as such by the Missouri Synod resolutions, and instruct our Commission on Fellowship accordingly."

At this meeting the entire situation was thoroughly discussed.

Now what is the situation? There are chiefly three difficulties standing in the way of fellowship with the American Lutheran Church:

1. The manifest lack of doctrinal unity. Although the members of the Fellowship Committee told us that they were not aware of doctrinal differences between our two bodies, yet reports indicate the existence of doctrinal differences. Writes the editorial staff of the *Lutheran Witness* (1947, page 76): "We have reported the fact that in some conferences our men have found A. L. C. pastors taking a wrong stand on conversion, inspiration, predestination, and other doctrines. We have reported the action of several A. L. C. conferences . . . which definitely revived old accusations against the Missouri Synod. . . . Differences in doctrine still exist in various areas as between the A. L. C. and Missouri." It would seem to us that if doctrinal unity actually prevailed, it would not be difficult to formulate a document acceptable to all concerned expressing such agreement.

2. The difference in conviction regarding the degree of doctrinal unity required for fellowship. The American Lutheran Church in its resolution adopted at Appleton makes mention of the Overture on Unity to which the American Lutheran Church agreed, and which proposes that each Lutheran church body remain faithful to its particular confessional statement without subscribing for itself to the confession of any other Lutheran church body. Thus, by ignoring the existing differences in doctrine, fellowship is to be established by resolution, rather than by actual agreement in doctrine as Scripture requires.

3. The membership of the American Lutheran Church in the American Lutheran Conference. Nine years have elapsed since the American Lutheran Church gave the promise in its Declaration, *Proceedings*, p. 226: "At the same time we recognize it as our duty to do what we can to bring about the acceptance of these doctrinal statements by the bodies with which we are now in fellowship." To date we have not been informed that any definite action has been taken in that direction.

Our Synod has insisted and still insists that fellowship must be based on unity in all doctrines clearly revealed in Holy Writ. That type of unity alone agrees with St. Paul's admonition quoted in the Constitution of our Synod under the caption "Object," to wit, 1 Cor. 1:10: "Now, I beseech you, brethren, by the name of our Lord Jesus Christ that ye all speak the same thing and that there be no divisions among you, but that ye be perfectly joined together in the same mind and the same judgment." If church bodies can do no more than pledge that each group be loyal to its own dis-

tinictive confession, they are not speaking the same thing, nor are they joined together in the same mind and judgment.

The present situation forbids us to propose that altar and pulpit fellowship be established with the American Lutheran Church. But since this church body has continued its Fellowship Commission, and since the members of this Commission have assured us of their willingness and desire to seek to establish doctrinal unity with us on the basis of Scripture, we *recommend* that Synod declare its readiness to continue efforts in that direction, in the hope of eventually achieving, by the grace of God, a single document that will give expression to a full and wholehearted agreement between the American Lutheran Church and our Synod in all doctrines of the Holy Scriptures and in Scriptural practice.

Since the Doctrinal Affirmation and its "Clarifications" have been eliminated by the American Lutheran Church as a basis of doctrinal unity between itself and our Synod, no action is required by our Synod with regard to these documents, either by way of accepting them or of rejecting them.

The American Lutheran Church has adopted the principle of selective fellowship in the hope of promoting unity with our Synod and with the United Lutheran Church. In this connection it must be remembered that the purpose of our Synod is *joint* defense against schism and sectarianism, Rom. 16:17. What God has commanded every pastor, every congregation, and every Christian to do, namely, to avoid those that cause divisions and offenses contrary to the doctrine which we have learned, we are pledged by membership in our Synod to do jointly or collectively. Joint defense implies and demands joint action in establishing fellowship with other church bodies or their component parts. Independent action in the establishment of fellowship by individual members must be regarded as an offense against faithfulness to one's membership pledge, a breach of confidence, which, if persisted in, would lead to separation or disruption.

On this principle that every member of Synod has foregone the right to establish fellowship with another church body independently is based Synod's repeated warning given at St. Louis, and again at Fort Wayne, that no action be taken by any of our pastors or congregations which would overlook the fact that we are not yet united. At Saginaw the attention of the members of Synod was called to the resolution of 1941 which warns all concerned against forcing the issue and establishing any form of outward fellowship (prayer, pulpit, or altar fellowship), since this would militate against the law of love and the spirit of fellowship.

The adoption of the principle of selective fellowship by the American Lutheran Church must be regretted and its application

to any pastor, teacher, or congregation of our Synod must be regarded as hindering the earnest, patient, and God-pleasing endeavor of Synod to establish fellowship with the American Lutheran Church on the basis of doctrinal agreement.

THE COMMITTEE ON DOCTRINAL UNITY
IN THE LUTHERAN CHURCH OF AMERICA

DR. J. H. C. FRITZ, *Chairman pro tem*

PASTOR W. H. JURGENS

PROF. W. A. BAEPLER

MR. JOHN WEGNER

PASTOR GEO. J. MEYER

MR. H. W. KNOPP

PASTOR F. H. BRUNN, *Secretary*

DR. W. ARNDT, *Chairman*, is traveling in Palestine at the present time

Changes in the Doctrinal Affirmation

Submitted to, and Approved and Advocated by, the Committee on Doctrinal Unity Which Will be Reported to the Synodical Convention in 1947

Of the Holy Scriptures

1. Paragraph 1 of the Brief Statement verbatim.
2. Paragraph 2 of the Brief Statement verbatim.
3. The writers of the separate books of the Bible were living, thinking personalities, each endowed by the Creator with an individuality of his own, each having his peculiar style, his own manner of presentation, using at times even various sources at hand. But their words, all written by inspiration, were in the strictest sense of the term God's Word, and since the Bible has just one Author, it constitutes one organic whole.
4. Paragraph 3 of the Brief Statement verbatim.
5. Paragraph 3 of the Affirmation. Add in line 2, after "in glory": "to judge the quick and the dead."

Of Conversion

14. Cancel the sentence "We therefore reject also the Calvinistic teaching that grace works irresistibly," and substitute: It is evident, therefore, that we do not teach the Calvinistic doctrine of "irresistible grace."

Of the Means of Grace

22. . . . Likewise the object of the Lord's Supper, that is, of the ministration of the body and blood of Christ, is none other than the purpose of the Gospel and Holy Baptism, viz., the communication and sealing of the forgiveness of sins, as the words declare. . . .

Of the Church

26. Read line 7: "The means of grace, therefore, are closely related to the Church, for their use is necessary to its very existence here on earth."

Line 14, after the word "marks," add: "and not the visible side."

On Church Fellowship

29. Insert Matt. 7:15 after "between orthodox and heterodox church bodies" (line 5), and Rom. 16:17 after "to leave them" (line 7). Last sentence of the paragraph to read: "We repudiate unionism, that is, joint church work or worship with adherents of unorthodox church bodies, because thereby the truth is either denied or the appearance of denial or at least of indifferentism is given in disobedience to God's command, as causing divisions in the Church, Rom. 16:17; 2 John 9, 10; and as involving the constant danger of losing the Word of God entirely, 2 Tim. 2:17-21; Gal. 5:9."

Of the Election of Grace

37. End second sentence of first section with the words, "on that account"; eliminate "or that his election is due to a grace of God that exists exclusively for the elect."

In the second section change "neither" to "nor." Change the last sentence of this section to read: "Hence, this term should not be used in presenting the doctrine of election."

39. Break down the first sentence to read: "To be sure, it is necessary to observe the Scriptural distinction between God's election of grace and His universal will of grace. Only when both are maintained with equal clarity and emphasis will the full Scripture truth be expressed."

Change line 11 to read: "Matt. 22:14; Luke 7:30, the election of grace attains its end in all whom it embraces, Rom. 8:28-30."

Change lines 15 and 16 to read: "men. While distinguishing between the universal will of grace and the election of grace, Scripture never places the two in opposition to each other."

41. Between the two Bible references in ninth line from end insert 1 Cor. 1:7-8.

Of the Last Things

43. Line 2, change "fundamental" to "basic."

44. Insert after "chiliasm" (line 2): "the chief teachings of which are."

Add in line 9, after "in this present world," the words: "or that before the end of the world a universal conversion of the Jewish nation (of Israel according to the flesh) will take place."

Change lines 17 and 18 to read: "2 Tim. 4:1; 2 Thess. 2:8; Heb. 9:26-28; that there will be but one resurrection, a general resurrection of the dead, John 5:28; 6:39-40."

Add at end of paragraph, after "the beginning of a millennium," the words: "and that there will be no general conversion, a conversion *en masse*, of the Jewish nation, Rom. 11:7; 2 Cor. 3:14; Rom. 11:25; 1 Thess. 2:16."

Add as second paragraph: "According to these clear passages of Scripture we reject the whole of millennialism, since it not only contradicts Scripture, but also engenders a false conception of the kingdom of Christ, turns the hope of Christians upon earthly goals, 1 Cor. 15:19; Col. 3:2, and leads them to look upon the Bible as an obscure book."

The "*Thousand Years*."—Insert after "having already been fulfilled" (line 3) the words: "are now being fulfilled."

45. The *Antichrist*.—Line 1, read: "We believe and teach."

Line 3, change "have found a fulfillment" to "have been fulfilled."

Change line 19 to read: which statement is "an identification based on a clear prophecy of Scripture and on the history of the Church in the world. God commands Christians to make such identifications, Matt. 7:15; 1 John 4:1. Smalcald Articles, Triglott, p. 517, § 41."

Line 22 to read "present now in the Papacy and thus a still more comprehensive fulfillment of 2 Thess. 2; etc."

46. *Conversion of the Jews*.—Paragraph to read: "Scripture teaches that there will be no general conversion, a conversion *en masse*, of the Jewish nation. Rom. 11:7, 14, 25-26; Rom. 9:6-7."

47. *Resurrection of Martyrs*.—Paragraph to read: "We teach on the basis of such Scripture passages as John 5:28 and 6:39-40 that there will be but one resurrection of the dead, both of the godly and the ungodly. Scripture does not speak of a physical resurrection of martyrs prior to Christ's coming to Judgment. See also 1 Cor. 15:23-24."

ACTION

Concerning Memorial 601 Committee 3 submitted the following resolution, which was adopted by Synod:

WHEREAS, Sincere efforts toward doctrinal unity in the Lutheran Church have been made by our Committee on Doctrinal Unity and by intersynodical conferences in many areas of Synod; and

WHEREAS, Under the blessing of God progress has been reported from some areas of Synod; and

WHEREAS, In spite of all our efforts full agreement in doctrine and practice between our Synod and the A. L. C. has not been reached; and

WHEREAS, The A. L. C. and its fellowship Commission have expressed the desire to continue negotiations for the purpose of reaching the goal of true unity; therefore be it

Resolved,

1. That our Synod gratefully acknowledge all efforts that have been made toward achieving doctrinal unity and rejoice over any progress that under the blessing of God has been reported; and
2. That Synod declare that it is not ready at this time to enter into fellowship with the A. L. C.; and
3. That Synod declare its willingness to continue doctrinal discussion with the A. L. C.; and
4. That Synod instruct its *Praesidium* to again appoint a Committee on Doctrinal Unity; and
5. That Synod request its constituent Districts, wherever possible, to sponsor intersynodical conferences, preferably in smaller groups.

Guiding Principles for Lutheran Unity

(Memorial 602)

We believe there is much confusion and uncertainty as to the principles that are to guide us in the matter of union or unity between synods. We therefore submit the following

Principles

- I. God has given us His holy Word, according to which alone we must teach and work in the Church. Ps. 119:105.
- II. God is a jealous God, who does not tolerate error. Gal. 1:8-9; Jer. 23:28-31.
- III. The Word of God is clear and is alone the basis of sound Lutheran theology. Ps. 119:105; 2 Pet. 1:19-21; Formula of Concord, Epitome, Introd. 1 (Concordia Triglotta, p. 777).

IV. Church unity is attained by the use of Scripture alone and is entirely the work of the Holy Spirit. Only in this way can it be attained between the American Lutheran Church and the Missouri Synod or between other differing groups or by a disrupted group.

V. For the purpose of attaining unity, we stand ready at all times to confer with all such as show willingness to acknowledge and study doctrinal differences and to settle them on the basis of God's Word.

VI. There is not yet the needed unity for joint work and worship between the American Lutheran Church and the Missouri Synod or between the latter and other groups affiliated with the National Lutheran Council.

VII. Until such time as unity is attained we will avoid those church bodies which differ from us in any point of doctrine or practice; that is: we will not have joint prayer, prayer fellowship, altar or pulpit fellowship with them, or co-operate with them in church work, which includes many of the things now called externals ("co-operation in externals"). Rom. 16:17.

VIII. For such unity more than mere subscription to a set of theses or a document of agreement is necessary. As a minimum it is required that all pastors and congregations of both sides agree, that all professors of the institutions of both sides agree, that all synodical textbooks and other publications of both sides which teach doctrine or church polity agree, and that there be mutual promises of diligent watchfulness and discipline in matters of doctrine and practice.

IX. Our doctrinal position in these matters is set forth in the Brief Statement of 1932. May it be known in particular that we maintain the doctrine of Verbal Inspiration, which some refer to as the "mechanical theory"; that we maintain the doctrines of Conversion and Election as taught in the Brief Statement, on the basis of which we are accused of teaching irresistible grace and Calvinism or "Crypto-Calvinism"; and that we maintain the doctrine of Objective Justification, a doctrine which does not include faith.

X. We reject the 1938 St. Louis Union Resolutions, the Declaration of the American Lutheran Church in particular, because for us it contains doctrines which are divisive of church fellowship, as is apparent from the American Lutheran Church's own interpretation of it. Neither do we accept the Doctrinal Affirmation.

XI. We repudiate any and every statement which is contrary to the principles stated above, whether they are made by resolution

of Synod or one of its official groups, or by any officer, member, or publication of Synod, or by any others.

We now declare these principles to be our position in the matter of union or unity. We invite others to join us in this declaration.

We herewith ask the Missouri Synod to adopt these principles and so clarify its position and give definite direction in the matter of union or unity.

We ask that the Missouri Synod make no further attempt to formulate any statement of doctrinal or practical agreement with synods outside of the Synodical Conference.

We further ask the Missouri Synod not to elect or appoint a Committee on Union or Unity nor continue the one now acting.

Submitted by a group of pastors of the Southwestern Conference of the Minnesota District of the Ev. Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States and other pastors of the Missouri Synod (names will be made available to proper Convention Committee).

Remitted on behalf of the above by

CARL A. BRAMSCHER, Alpha, Minn.

P. G. PORISCH, *Secretary*, Slayton, Minn.

Suggesting Basis for Lutheran Unity

(Memorial 603)

WHEREAS, Our Lord in His high-priestly prayer asks for a visible unity among His disciples — "that the world may believe that Thou hast sent Me" (John 17:21); and

WHEREAS, This unity is to be fostered by means of a visible fellowship in which the truth is spoken in love (Eph. 4:1-16); and

WHEREAS, By the grace of God this fellowship must be established according to the will of God and the prayer of Christ in such manner that it be neither too exacting, causing confusion and separatism, nor too tolerant, causing indifference to the revealed Word of God, in harmony with the declaration of the Augsburg Confession "To the true unity of the Church it is enough to agree concerning the doctrine of the Gospel and the administration of the Sacraments" (*Triglotta*, p. 47) and with the Apology's warning against causing the Church to "fly apart into various schisms" (*Triglotta*, p. 185); therefore

We do respectfully *memorialize* Synod to adopt the following theses as a sufficient basis for Lutheran unity and to submit them as such to the other Lutheran bodies:

I. We accept the Bible as the inspired Word of God.

II. We accept the doctrinal content of the Lutheran Confessions in the Book of Concord as a correct exposition of Bible truth.

III. Since the unity of the Church has often been disturbed by attempts to solve problems which the Bible does not solve for us and to give doctrinal status to human interpretations, we reaffirm our acceptance of the injunction: "If any man speak, let him speak as the oracles of God" (1 Pet. 4:11).

IV. We pledge ourselves to an evangelical application of the Bible principles of brotherly admonition in our synodical, congregational, and ministerial life and practice.

THE ENGLISH DISTRICT PASTORAL CONFERENCE OF CHICAGO, ILL.

DAN R. LUDWIG, *Secretary*

To Reaffirm "Brief Statement"

(Memorial 605)

WHEREAS, It is increasingly obvious that the *Brief Statement* (1932) of our Synod and the *Declaration* (1938) of the American Lutheran Church set forth *doctrinal differences* between these two church bodies; and

WHEREAS, The Fellowship Committee of the American Lutheran Church recognizes the obvious fact that the *Brief Statement* and the *Declaration* set forth *doctrinal differences* instead of doctrinal agreement between our Synod and the American Lutheran Church (cf. *Der Lutheraner*, March 4, 1947, page 68); and

WHEREAS, It is obviously impossible to adhere to both the *Brief Statement* and the *Declaration*, since these two documents set forth *doctrinal differences* instead of doctrinal agreement;

Therefore the undersigned respectfully petitions the Centennial Convention of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States (1) to recognize officially the fact that the *Brief Statement* and the *Declaration* set forth *doctrinal differences* instead of doctrinal agreement between our Synod and the American Lutheran Church; (2) to annul at this convention its acceptance of the *Declaration* in 1938; (3) to adhere unwaveringly to its Scriptural position of the past one hundred years as set forth in its *Brief Statement*.

CALVARY EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH
WATSEKA, ILL.

B. F. PRANGE, *Pastor*

Similar memorials were submitted by

ST. JOHN'S, BUCKLEY, ILL., and by IMMANUEL, MILBANK, S. DAK.

"Brief Statement" to Be Sole Basis for Negotiations Toward Unity

(Memorial 606)

We, the members of Christ Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Wilmot, S. Dak., in lawful meeting assembled on March 25, 1947, respectfully petition the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States that it go on record as declaring the Brief Statement of 1932 to be the one and only basis for future negotiations in the interest of unity and union, all action of Synod subsequent to 1932 notwithstanding.

In the name of Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church by

ERNEST FRERICHS, *Elder*

WALTER ASCHWEGE, *Elder*

LLOYD DICKINSON, *Elder*

L. K. MEYER, *Pastor*

Concerning the Union Resolutions of 1938

(Memorial 608)

We, the members of the South-Central Pastoral Conference of the Minnesota District of the Missouri Synod, being seriously concerned about preserving harmony and peace within our own ranks, respectfully petition Synod to consider:

1. The 1938 Union Resolutions, consisting of three parts, have been proved to be a very impractical basis for church fellowship, as the 1941 convention has also declared;

2. The 1938 Resolutions set up conditions which were not fulfilled; nor has it been shown that the American Lutheran Church has made a serious effort to comply with them;

3. The condition that the Missouri Synod seek and gain the approval of the other synods in the Synodical Conference has not been realized;

4. The 1938 Resolutions have become the cause of much confusion and internal strife among us;

5. In 1938 the synodical fathers were quoted as having declared that differences in certain non-fundamental doctrines need not be divisive of church fellowship. The correctness of these interpretations of such statements made by the fathers has been drawn into question;

6. Developments since 1938 have shown that whole sections of the American Lutheran Church openly reject some doctrines clearly set forth in the Brief Statement. (Cf. South Dakota and Nebraska Districts.)

7. The 1938 Resolutions have been used and are being used

not merely as a basis for future church fellowship, but as a basis for fraternizing and fellowshiping even beyond the boundaries of the American Lutheran Church;

8. Subsequent events since 1938 have clearly shown that the assurances given the 1938 convention by the respective committees — upon which assurances the 1938 Resolutions were adopted — were too optimistic;

9. The official committee of the American Lutheran Church on Fellowship is on record as declaring that the Missouri Synod and the American Lutheran Church are not in doctrinal agreement;

10. If there is an insistence on returning to the 1938 Resolutions or keeping them as a basis for future fellowship with the American Lutheran Church, we fear there will be an open rupture in our Synod;

11. By subsequent events the 1938 Resolutions have been *de facto* nullified.

For these and other reasons we *petition* Synod to declare the 1938 Union Resolutions *null and void*.

SOUTH-CENTRAL PASTORAL CONFERENCE
OF THE MINNESOTA DISTRICT
K. L. ROSENWINDEL, *Secretary*
Truman, Minn.

To Rescind the St. Louis Resolutions of 1938

(Memorial 609)

WHEREAS, The claim has been advanced that the St. Louis Union Resolutions of 1938 are still valid and tenable; and

WHEREAS, The condition, that the four (or five) points at issue between the Missouri Synod and the American Lutheran Church committees in 1938 (*Proceedings*, 1938, pp. 231—232, points 3 and 4) be clearly settled, has not been met; and

WHEREAS, To these doctrinal differences others must be added as existing up to and at the present time between the Missouri Synod and the American Lutheran Church, e. g., the errors being taught unhindered within the American Lutheran Church in connection with the doctrines of the plenary and verbal inspiration of the Scriptures, conversion and election, and unionism; and

WHEREAS, The American Lutheran Church Fellowship Committee has made it as plain as it can be made that the A. L. C. Declaration and the *Brief Statement* "present two trends of thought; that they express differences in doctrine which do exist" (*Lutheran Witness*, 1946, p. 378); and

WHEREAS, The American Lutheran Church has put forth no "strenuous efforts" to bring about "agreement in practice" ("We refer particularly to the attitude toward the anti-Christian lodge, anti-Scriptural pulpit and altar fellowship, and all other forms of unionism," *Proceedings*, 1938 p. 232, point 5), but on the contrary has adopted the principle of selective fellowship; and

WHEREAS, The American Lutheran Church as a matter of principle ignores doctrinal differences ("Differences in doctrine which do exist in the opinion of the Fellowship Committee, but which would not make fellowship impossible." *Lutheran Witness*, 1946, p. 378. "We are firmly convinced that it is neither necessary nor possible to agree in all nonfundamental doctrines." Sandusky Resolutions, 1938) and is, therefore, as a matter of principle, a body which espouses unscriptural unionism; and

WHEREAS, The American Lutheran Church Declaration has in varying degrees been called a confession of faith of the Missouri Synod, a prospect intolerable to us in the light of the above evidence; and

WHEREAS, The "doctrinal agreement" within the American Lutheran Conference, required by point 6 b (*Proceedings*, 1938, p. 232) has not been reached; and

WHEREAS, The "other synods constituting the Synodical Conference" have not given their "approval" to the 1938 Resolutions as required (*Proceedings*, 1938, p. 232, point 6 c), on the contrary, have presented earnest and cogent pleas to rescind said Resolutions; and

WHEREAS, Said 1938 Resolutions have proved themselves not entirely clear, in spite of the good intentions of the original framers (which we do not hold in doubt), and, at best, may be judged in the light of history to have produced widespread confusion, with no promise of an improvement in this direction;

Now, therefore, we respectfully *entreat* the assembled Synod

1. to declare the St. Louis Union Resolutions of 1938 to be null and void and rescinded;

2. to declare that it is ready henceforth to enter into fellowship with any other church body which will affirm its acceptance of the *Brief Statement* of 1932, without glosses, and regulate its practice thereby;

3. to declare itself in these matters immediately and without delay;

4. to declare itself plainly and clearly and unequivocally.

We herewith formally *advise* Synod that for us, in any case,

the aforesaid Resolutions of 1938 are null and void, and that we intend to take any action necessary to maintain this position, with the help of God.

IMMANUEL EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH
Michigan City, Ind.

HARRY A. HIBNER, *Secretary*
PAUL L. KRETZMANN, *Pastor*

ST. JOHN'S EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH
Wanatah, Ind.

DALE W. JENKINS, *Secretary*
A. V. KUSTER, *Pastor*

FIRST EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH
Hanna, Ind.

LEO EICKSTAEDT, *Secretary*
A. V. KUSTER, *Pastor*

Reject 1938 Resolutions

(Memorial 610)

WHEREAS, The *Lutheran Witness*, May 21, 1946, p. 171, declared: "This paper stands by the synodical resolutions . . . adopted . . . by our St. Louis convention of 1938. . . . They are the official position of the Missouri Synod until either rescinded or voided through adoption of some substitute platform of union"; and

WHEREAS, The *Lutheran Witness*, Nov. 5, 1946, p. 378, reported that the members of the Fellowship Committee of the American Lutheran Church had stated that the Brief Statement of the Missouri Synod and the Declaration of the American Lutheran Church express "differences in doctrine which do exist in the opinion of the Fellowship Committee"; that the Declaration has certain "safeguards" for the preservation of the American Lutheran Church's own peculiar doctrine; that the Declaration "stood for a certain attitude giving freedom under God and under the Scripture," in doctrinal as well as in matters of confessional practice; now therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of St. Peter's Ev. Lutheran Congregation of Morrison, Ill., do hereby *petition* the Honorable Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States, in convention assembled at Chicago, Ill., July 20—29, 1947, to rescind and void the resolutions of 1938 for the reason that the Declaration gives freedom to a denial of certain truths of Scripture and safeguards the anti-Scriptural doctrine of the American Lutheran Church; and be it furthermore

Resolved, That we, the members of St. Peter's Ev. Lutheran

Congregation of Morrison, Ill., do hereby advise the Honorable Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States that we reject the resolutions of 1938 as a doctrinal basis for future church fellowship with the American Lutheran Church; and be it finally

Resolved, That we, the members of St. Peter's Ev. Lutheran Congregation of Morrison, Ill., do hereby petition the Honorable Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States to declare that it will grant the hand of Christian fellowship only to those who explicitly and unequivocally subscribe to the Brief Statement of the Doctrinal Position of the Missouri Synod of 1932.

ST. PETER'S EV. LUTHERAN CONGREGATION, MORRISON, ILL.

HERBERT A. PETERSON, *Chairman*

LEONARD JAEGER, *Secretary*

Reject 1938 Resolutions

(Memorial 611)

WHEREAS, The St. Louis Resolutions of 1938 on Union, and so also the Doctrinal Affirmation, do not constitute single documents of agreement in doctrine; and

WHEREAS, Each of these documents rather presents conflicting views of church bodies not in doctrinal agreement; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That adoption of the 1938 Resolutions on church fellowship be rescinded; and be it furthermore

Resolved, That the Doctrinal Affirmation be rejected.

ST. JOHN'S EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH

CLINTON, IOWA

JOE ROODE, *Secretary*

To Annul the 1938 Resolutions

(Memorial 612)

The undersigned earnestly *beseeches* the convention by specific resolution to annul the 1938 Resolutions concerning the American Lutheran Church Declaration and to reaffirm the *Brief Statement* as presenting our doctrinal position.

GEO. SCHWEIKERT

Okabena, Minn.

Concerning these matters the following unprinted memorials were also considered and reported on by Committee 3:

Memorial 26, by Bethlehem Lutheran Church, Milwaukee, Wis.

Memorial 27, by the Norwegian Synod of the American Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Memorial 28, by Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church,
Oak Park, Ill.

Memorial 31, by Ebenezer Lutheran Church, Milwaukee, Wis.

Memorial 32, by Mr. Theo. Benecke, Teacher emeritus,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Memorial 36, by Rev. H. Prekel, Chicago, Ill.

Memorial 83, by V. Andrea, Alhambra, Calif.

Memorial 84, by Emanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church,
Milbank, S. Dak.

Memorial 85, by ten appointees of the President to meet with
representatives of the signers of "A Statement."

NOTE. — All these memorials are kept on file by the Secretary.

ACTION

The following resolution brought in by Committee 3 was
adopted by Synod:

WHEREAS, Synod acted in good faith in adopting the 1938 Union
Resolutions, especially in view of the specific conditions under
which these resolutions were to become effective; and

WHEREAS, According to the official report of Synod's Com-
mittee on Doctrinal Unity, it is a matter of record that these con-
ditions have not been fulfilled; and

WHEREAS, All efforts to unite the contents of the *Brief State-
ment* and the *Declaration* by means of the *Doctrinal Affirmation*
have admittedly not been satisfactory; and

WHEREAS, Wide divergence of opinion in Synod concerning the
1938 resolutions and subsequent documents indicates that there
is not sufficient clarity regarding their true meaning, which fact
has made their usefulness as a basis for future Church fellowship
doubtful; therefore be it

Resolved,

1. That Synod declare that the 1938 resolutions shall no longer
be considered as a basis for the purpose of establishing fellowship
with the American Lutheran Church; and

2. That Synod encourage its Committee on Doctrinal Unity
to continue discussion on a soundly Scriptural basis, using the
Brief Statement and such other documents as are already in ex-
istence or as it may be necessary to formulate; and

3. That Synod's Committee on Doctrinal Unity be instructed
to make every effort to arrive ultimately at one document which
is Scriptural, clear, concise, and unequivocal; and

4. That Synod urge all its members to give thorough and
prayerful study to the problems of Lutheran unity for the purpose
of achieving greater clarity in its own midst.

Synod also *resolved* that we express our sincere desire that true Scriptural unity with the American Lutheran Church and with other Lutheran bodies may be achieved and that we humbly pray God for His guidance and blessings in this matter.

No Church Union Without Complete Doctrinal Unity

(Memorial 604)

In order that there might be no misunderstanding in regard to Synod's position on church fellowship, we respectfully ask Synod to reaffirm its position on this point as follows:

1. That persistent adherence to any false doctrine, however trivial it may appear, is divisive of church fellowship (pulpit, altar, and prayer fellowship). Rom. 16:17-18; Titus 3:10; Brief Statement, paragraphs 28 and 29.

2. It shall be regarded as a violation of Synod's position to practice pulpit, altar, and prayer fellowship:

a. with persons who persistently adhere to and spread false doctrine, and if it be but a single false doctrine;

b. with orthodox teachers who are affiliated with a church body which persistently advocates false doctrine, and if it be but one so-called trivial doctrine;

c. with a church body which tolerates false teachers without exercising doctrinal discipline against such teachers.

Rom. 16:17-18; Titus 3:10; Brief Statement, paragraphs 28 and 29.

3. That there must be *complete* doctrinal unity between two church bodies before pulpit, altar, and prayer fellowship is established. 2 Tim. 16-18; Brief Statement, paragraphs 28 and 29.

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CONGREGATION
OF RACINE, WIS.

W. A. RIEGELMAN, *Chairman*

BEN PFEIFFER, *Secretary*

Synod to Declare Its Position on Certain Doctrines

(Memorial 607)

WHEREAS, Recent developments in our beloved Synod have caused apprehension and confusion among the membership of the undersigned congregation, resulting in the uneasy feeling that there is no longer full unanimity of doctrine in our midst, therefore we have felt constrained to place before your convention a short declaration of the controverted doctrines, with their antitheses, and we respectfully, but urgently, request Synod to declare its position

on these teachings, giving us a simple, clear, unambiguous, and unequivocal reply.

1. *On Inspiration.* We believe, confess, and teach that inspiration includes the Bible, in its canonical books, as a whole (*plenary inspiration*) and its every word (*verbal inspiration*), the Holy Spirit having supplied both content and fitting word, so that there is neither contradiction nor error in Holy Scripture. We emphasize the *operation* of the Spirit in producing the Holy Scripture *by* or *through* the writers employed by Him over against the idea of a co-operation between the Holy Spirit and the human writers and insist on the Scriptural explanation: "Holy men of God wrote as they were moved by the Holy Ghost." 2 Pet. 1:21. Cp. 2 Tim. 3:16; Rom. 15:4; 1 Thess. 2:13; 2 Tim. 1:13; 1 Cor. 2:13.

We therefore condemn and reject any teaching which would limit the process of inspiration to the truths concerning Christ and the Atonement, or which would rule out the geographical, historical, archaeological, and other sections of the Bible, or which would make the proof of inspiration dependent on the faith of man, whereas the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures is an objective fact before faith and apart from faith. Is. 34:16; Titus 2:1, 7; Is. 50:16; John 17:14; Prov. 30:5, 6; Gal. 5:9.

2. *On Conversion.* We believe, confess, and teach that man, being by nature dead in sins and a persistent enemy of God, is brought to faith in the Gospel by the sole operation of the Holy Ghost, according to the working of His almighty grace, by which the natural, willful resistance of man is changed to a joyful acceptance of the salvation wrought by Christ. Eph. 2:1-3; Rom. 8:7; Eph. 1:19; 1 Pet. 1:5.

We therefore reject and condemn any and every attempt to distinguish between natural and willful resistance and to ascribe to any "noble souls" the ability to condition themselves for the acceptance of the grace of God. Ezek. 36:26; Phil. 2:13; Acts 7:51; Matt. 23:37.

3. *On Objective Justification.* We believe, confess, and teach that, by virtue of Christ's substitutionary death on the Cross, a full justification was gained with reference to all sins of the world until the end of time, and that this justification is now ready for all men, even for those who deny the Lord that bought them. Rom. 5:19; 2 Cor. 5:18-21; Rom. 4:25; 2 Pet. 2:1; Rom. 3:23, 24, 28.

We therefore reject and condemn the teaching that justification has been provided only for those who would grasp and apply it to themselves by faith, the emphasis on subjective justification thus eliminating or at least weakening the fact of the objective justification, for faith does not make justification effective, but merely applies it to the believer. God's foreknowledge of man's reaction

to His gracious call and of man's faith had no bearing upon any person's election, justification, or conversion. Eph. 1:3-5; Rom. 8:29.

4. *On Unionism.* We believe, confess, and teach that unionism is church fellowship of any kind with any adherents of false doctrine, persistently held, and therefore is disobedience to God's command, causing divisions in the Church and involving the constant danger of losing the Word of God entirely. We likewise teach that the orthodox character of a Church, even if it bears the name "Lutheran," is not established by its mere designation nor by its outward acceptance of, and subscription to, an orthodox creed or confession, but by the doctrine which is *actually* taught in its pulpits, in its theological seminaries, and in its publications. Rom. 16:17, 18; 1 Tim. 6:3 ff., 20; Gal. 5:9; 2 John 10, 11; 2 Tim. 4:15; Acts 20:30, 31.

We therefore reject and condemn any modification of this Scriptural teaching, especially that which would condone fellowship contacts and all other forms of identification between Christians of different denominations and synodical groups, or which would declare any Scriptural doctrine or teaching to be nondivisive of the proper fellowship described and demanded by Holy Writ. We likewise condemn all overt acts which, in spite of protestations of orthodox soundness, would make it appear that doctrinal differences do not exist. Eph. 4:3; 1 Cor. 1:10; Prov. 30:5, 6. (Cp. Deut. 4:2; 12:32; Rev. 22:18, 19); James 5:19, 20.

5. *On Doctrinal Unity.* We believe, confess, and teach that doctrinal unity must designate the full agreement of individuals or church bodies concerned in all teachings of the Bible, whether fundamental or nonfundamental, so that not only the personal foundation, but also the dogmatic foundation and the organic foundation remain intact. In other words, we maintain that doctrinal unity can be achieved only on the basis of a 100-per-cent acceptance of the Word of God and of every word of the Holy Scriptures, since Holy Writ knows nothing of a division between fundamental and nonfundamental doctrines.

We therefore reject and condemn any distinction made between fundamental and nonfundamental, between important and less important doctrines and teachings, in any situation involving a confession of the truth, believing that such man-made distinctions have value only in the teaching functions of the Church and are then largely governed by circumstances. We likewise condemn the growing tendency to place clear teachings of the Bible, such as those pertaining to the doctrines of the Antichrist, of Sunday, of the so-called millennium and other eschatological teachings, into the category of exegetical problems or open questions, since these

doctrines are clearly defined in Scripture. (For proof texts, see No. 4.) Matt. 5:17-19.

6. *Concerning Romans 16:17, 18.* We believe, confess, and teach that Romans 16:17, 18, according to the clear statement of the inspired writer, must be applied to every persistent aberration from the truth of Holy Writ in any degree, shape, or form, and that it is therefore applicable not only to non-Christians and non-Lutherans, but also to such as may bear the Lutheran name, but continue to cling to any kind of false teaching. We believe that the word "doctrine" in this text includes the *entire* body of doctrine, as taught by the inspired Prophets and Apostles and that the verb "avoid" demands a form of separation tantamount to a rejection of error and a refusal to be identified with persistent errorists by prayer, altar, and pulpit fellowship.

We therefore reject and condemn the teaching that "this text does not apply to the present situation in the Lutheran Church of America." We likewise reject and condemn the restriction of this passage to troublemakers in the Church or in the individual congregation. We furthermore reject the notion that a "different approach" or a "different exegesis" of this passage will eliminate its clear teaching as a proof text against even the most subtle forms of unionism and that two opposing kinds of exegesis are here permissible, since "every exegesis of a Scripture passage producing a false doctrine, or explaining away, or nullifying a Scriptural doctrine is potentially divisive of church fellowship."

7. *Concerning "Selective Fellowship."* We believe, confess, and teach that "selective fellowship," as advocated and practiced by certain false denominations and also by some Lutheran bodies in our country and elsewhere, sets aside some of the warnings, cautions, and teachings of Holy Writ with regard to the clear confessional stand required of true Christian congregations.

We therefore reject and condemn any arbitrary disregarding of established church relationships of confession and the Holy Communion which are apt to give justified offense to acknowledged brethren of the faith. (See proof texts under No. 4 and No. 5.)

8. *On Prayer Fellowship.* We believe, confess, and teach that confession is a necessary concomitant of prayer and that therefore common, or joint, public prayer in groups that are not doctrinally united and may even have resorted to public recriminations, is contrary to clear Scriptural prohibitions.

We therefore reject and condemn the teaching that "any two or more Christians may pray together in the name of Jesus Christ if the purpose for which they meet and pray is right according to the Word of God" (?), since the statement, as it reads, would permit public joint prayers with heterodox Christians. We likewise

reject and condemn the assertion "that confession of faith to others and acknowledgment of their agreement with us is *never* [emphasis ours] an essential and inherent part, an unavoidable concomitant, of prayer," since this sweeping statement militates against both the precept and the example of Holy Writ. Prov. 28:9; Matt: 18: 19-20; Zech. 7:11-13; 2 John 11.

9. *Concerning the Doctrine of the Antichrist.* We believe, confess, and teach, with Holy Writ, the Lutheran Confessions, and the testimony of Luther, that the pope of Rome, as the head of the Papacy, is the "very Antichrist," and that "Scripture with its entire voice exclaims that these errors (namely, those of the kingdom of the Pope) are a teaching of demons and of Antichrist" (*Trigl.*, p. 517, paragraph 42 b), errors which even at this time are assuming more threatening and dangerous proportions. 2 Thess. 2:1-12; 1 John 2:18; Rev. 18.

We therefore reject and condemn every modification or denial of this Scriptural teaching, in particular that which would make the coming of the Antichrist a phenomenon of the future or which states that "the final Antichrist will disguise himself under the forms of Christianity in order to introduce a kind of worship which is the very opposite of the true worship of God," since every weakening of the Lutheran position concerning the Antichrist jeopardizes the very foundation of the Christian truth, the doctrine of justification by faith alone.

We feel constrained, for conscience' sake, to insist that this matter be brought to a conclusion and that we be given a clear and unequivocal reply at the present convention of Synod.

ST. JOHN'S EV. LUTHERAN CONGREGATION
OF FOREST PARK, ILL.
R. RODECK, *Chairman*
P. E. KRETZMANN, *Pastor*

ACTION

As far as Memorial 607 is concerned, Synod *adopted* the following report of Committee 3:

With regard to Memorial 607, p. 389, your Committee holds the requested reply is given in this convention's re-affirmation that the *Brief Statement* correctly expresses the doctrinal position of the Missouri Synod.

Committee 3 also submitted the following statement: With regard to Memorial 607, p. 389, and Memorial 604, p. 388 (points 1-6 and 9), your Committee holds the requested reply is given in this convention's re-affirmation that the *Brief Statement* correctly expresses the doctrinal position of the Missouri Synod, and that points 7 and 8 of Memorial 607 are covered by the resolutions on prayer fellowship and selective fellowship.

To Clarify Synod's Position on Prayer Fellowship

(Memorial 613)

WHEREAS, The resolution of the Saginaw Convention in 1944 on Prayer Fellowship (*Proceedings*, 1944, p. 251 f.) has been misinterpreted and misused as though Synod had changed its position on prayer fellowship from that set forth in the Brief Statement; and

WHEREAS, It is evident that this was by no means the intention of Synod (*Proceedings*, 1944, p. 251, 5; and III, 2); therefore, be it

Resolved, That Synod declare that the phrase "provided that such prayer does not imply denial of truth and support of error" be interpreted to mean that those with whom we thus publicly pray are *in statu confessionis*, i. e., have repudiated all false doctrine and have declared their perfect agreement with us in all doctrines of Holy Scripture, their determination to defend such agreement over against the church body to which they belong, and their readiness eventually to sever their connection with such body if their testimony is rejected; and be it further

Resolved, That Synod most earnestly admonish all its members to be guided by these resolutions.

ST. PAUL'S EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH
CHICAGO HEIGHTS, ILL.

WILLIAM LANGBEHN, *Chairman*
WALTER H. ALBRECHT, *Secretary*
ARTHUR A. BRAUER, *Pastor*

Paragraphs on Question of Unionistic Prayer Fellowship

(Memorial 614)

The undersigned respectfully memorializes Synod to adopt the following paragraphs in regard to our position on the question of unionistic prayer fellowship:

We are just as anxious to avoid separation as we are to avoid unionism, and we consider it to be inevitable that because of our contacts with erring Christians we shall sometimes be accused of one or the other. This is the nature of questions of casuistry, in which seemingly opposing principles bear upon a given situation.

We deplore the fact that Romans 16:17-18 has sometimes been *wrongly* applied to our contacts with erring Christians. This passage nevertheless contains a principle which excludes complicity with all and every kind of error.

None of the passages usually quoted against opening meetings with joint prayer, for instance, with the representatives of the American Lutheran Church, forbid all such prayers. These passages should not be applied in the same way to erring Christians

as we apply them to reprobates, anti-Christian errorists, enemies of Christ.

Joint prayer is a confession of agreement on the doctrine of Christ's atonement, but is not necessarily a confession of agreement on all details of doctrine.

Cases of casuistry must be decided on the principle that the purpose of an organization or a meeting helps to identify it as permitting or not permitting joint prayer. Also to be considered is the possibility of Biblical offense and whether or not some persons attend the meeting for a unionistic purpose.

We do not expect that there will ever be 100 per cent agreement among Lutherans on all details of doctrine. It is our desire to find ways to express the degree of unity which we do have with Lutherans of other synods, at the same time striving to maintain safeguards against unionism.

Fargo, N. Dak.

V. M. SCHROEDER

ACTION

Concerning Memorials 613 and 614 Committee 3 submitted the following resolutions, which were *adopted* by Synod:

WHEREAS, No pulpit and altar fellowship between the Missouri Synod and the American Lutheran Church has as yet been established; and

WHEREAS, God's Word demands that all things shall be done decently and in order (1 Cor. 14:40), so that there be no confusion and offense; and

WHEREAS, We as members of Synod are united as brethren in faith for the preservation of God's pure Word and Scriptural practice; therefore be it

Resolved,

A. That we re-affirm the resolutions on prayer fellowship adopted by the Saginaw, Mich., Convention (June 21—29, 1944) and recorded in the *Proceedings* of 1944 (251 f.), which resolutions read as follows: "We re-affirm the position taken at the Fort Wayne Convention (page 303, paragraph 1) that in the meantime it be understood that no pulpit, altar, and prayer fellowship has been established between us and the American Lutheran Church; and until such fellowship has been officially declared by the synods concerned, no action is to be taken by any of our pastors or congregations which ignore the fact that we are not yet united.

However, joint prayer at intersynodical conferences, asking God for His guidance and blessing upon the deliberations and discussions of His Word, does not militate against the resolution of the Fort Wayne Convention, provided such prayer does not imply denial of truth and support of error. Local conditions will de-

termine the advisability of such prayer. Above all, the conscience of a brother must not be violated nor offense be given.

B. That the subject of prayer fellowship, because of the ramifications involved, be referred to our pastoral conferences for further study, with special emphasis on Scriptural material provided by direction of the *Praesidium*, in order that the issues may be fully clarified, and the term "prayer fellowship" be more accurately defined and tested according to the norm of Holy Scripture and the Lutheran Confessions.

C. And, that, since unionism is the great evil of our time and would eventually undermine our Synod, we voice an earnest warning against all forms of unionism, offense, and the violation of a brother's conscience; and we urge that the Saginaw resolutions should not be misused to condone unionism and that pastors, laymen, circuit Visitors, and Presidents of Districts should never cease to admonish one another in a truly evangelical manner according to Matt. 18 wherever and whenever such admonition and instruction becomes necessary.

Incidents Not in Harmony with 1944 Resolutions

Unprinted Memorial 3, submitted by the South Central Conference of the Minnesota District, called attention to a number of incidents which in the opinion of many members of Synod are out of harmony with the resolutions of our Synod in 1944, asking that "no action be taken by any of our pastors and congregations which ignores the fact that we are not yet united" with the A. L. C.

ACTION

Synod adopted the following report of Committee 3 in this matter:

With regard to an unprinted memorial from the South Central Conference of the Minnesota District which requests that Synod consider a number of cases in which, it is asserted, Synod's principle against Unionism has been violated, your Committee, because of lack of information, is unable to pass judgment. It recommends, therefore, that the issues set forth in this memorial be referred to the *Praesidium* and the College of Presidents.

The President added the remark that this is to be taken up with the respective District Presidents, if that has not been done.

Advocating Selective Fellowship

(Memorial 615)

WHEREAS, It is the clear duty of the Church to discourage division among all people and congregations who adhere to the pure doctrine; and

WHEREAS, Synod's constitution clearly gives the one test of such pure doctrine as the acceptance of the canonical Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments and the Symbolical Books of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, constituting the Book of Concord of 1580, as the confession of faith; and

WHEREAS, Recommendation No. 11 of Committee No. 3 on Inter-synodical Unity at the 38th regular convention, 1941, at Fort Wayne, Ind. (*Proceedings*, 1941, p. 303), undoubtedly causes such division by forbidding pulpit, altar, or prayer fellowship with other congregations, even though they may subscribe to this pure doctrine, solely because they hold membership in some other synodical group; therefore be it

Resolved, That Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church, 199th Street and Valentine Avenue in the City of New York, does hereby petition our honorable Synod to take action rescinding the aforementioned Resolution No. 11 and substituting therefore a resolution whereby any congregation affiliated with our Synod which may find any neighboring Lutheran congregations that subscribe to the pure doctrine as outlined in Synod's constitution may establish prayer, altar, and pulpit fellowship with such congregations regardless of their synodical affiliations; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, duly certified by this congregation's secretary, be forwarded to the President and Secretary of Synod.

Certified by:

JACOB COMPTER, *Recording Secretary*
GRACE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH
Bronx, New York, N. Y.

ACTION

As to Memorial 615 Committee 3 brought in the following report and recommendation, which was *adopted* by Synod.

With reference to this memorial, which advocates establishing prayer, altar, and pulpit fellowship with any neighboring Lutheran congregation of a Synod not in fellowship with us if said congregation subscribes to the pure doctrine as outlined in Synod's Constitution, your Committee in making its recommendation would quote the report of our Committee on Doctrinal Unity, which reads:

"It must be remembered that the purpose of our Synod is joint defense against schism and sectarianism, Rom. 16:17. What God has commanded every pastor, every congregation, and every Christian to do, namely, to avoid those that cause divisions and offenses contrary to the doctrine which we have learned, we are pledged by membership in our Synod to do jointly or collectively.

Joint defense implies and demands joint action in establishing fellowship with other church bodies or their component parts. Independent action in the establishment of fellowship by individual members must be regarded as an offense against faithfulness to one's membership pledge, a breach of confidence, which, if persisted in, would lead to separation or disruption.

"On this principle that every member of Synod has foregone the right to establish fellowship with another church body independently is based Synod's repeated warning given at St. Louis and again at Fort Wayne, that no action be taken by any of our pastors or congregations which would overlook the fact that we are not yet united. At Saginaw the attention of the members of Synod was called to the resolution of 1941 which warns all concerned against forcing the issue and establishing any form of outward fellowship (prayer, pulpit, or altar fellowship), since this would militate against the law of love and the spirit of fellowship."

Since adoption of the principle of selective fellowship by any pastor, teacher, or congregation of our Synod must therefore be regarded, as our Committee on Doctrinal Unity declares: "as hindering the earnest, patient, and God-pleasing endeavor of Synod to establish fellowship" with any other synod, your Committee recommends that the request of Memorial 615 be *denied*.

"Agreement" Regarding "A Statement"

(Memorial 616)

Having served as appointees of the President of Synod to meet with representatives of the signers of "A Statement," the undersigned members of Synod welcome the information given by the Presidency of Synod and the signers that certain sentences in "A Statement" and its accompanying letter which, if understood in the sense which the words ordinarily convey, contain potentially divisive errors and defamatory charges were not so intended by the signers. We are happy to note that the signers have given the definite assurance that:

1. In regard to three of the assertions made in the accompanying letter

a. they did not intend to charge any members of Synod with denying the fundamental doctrine of the Gospel when they declared that "in more than one area of Synod" there is a spirit which has "its origin in . . . a tragic misconception of the very essence of the Gospel," and that "a strange and pernicious spirit, utterly at variance with the fundamental concepts of the Gospel . . . has lifted its ugly head" (it was explained by them that by the word "Gospel" they meant not the message of God's grace in Christ,

but the principles by which the redeemed and believing child of God lives);

b. they did not intend to accuse any members of Synod of refusing to regard the Scriptures as the inspired Word of God when they declared that there was a spirit in Synod which "has its origin in a wrong approach to the Holy Scriptures" (it was explained by them that the "wrong approach" referred to is a legalistic use of Scripture);

c. They did not intend by their publications to raise accusations against any individual or area of Synod;

2. "With Synod they hold that fellowship with persistent errorists is contrary to the Word of God," which is to say that texts of Scripture directly forbid all church fellowship (altar, pulpit, prayer fellowship; cf. *Proceedings* 1941, p. 303, point 11) also with those persistent errorists whose Christianity cannot be denied;

3. "With Synod they hold . . . that even the most trivial false doctrine may become divisive of fellowship," which is to say that every teaching which in any way is in conflict with or augments the body of Christian doctrine (*corpus doctrinae*) becomes divisive if persistently advocated;

4. They do not deplore the application of Rom. 16:17-18 to the present situation in the Lutheran churches in America;

5. The propositions offered in their documents were not intended to have anything whatsoever to do with "selective fellowship";

6. By their reference to "sound exegetical procedure" they wish to restate the truth that we are to seek and find the doctrines of Scripture in clear passages which do not require exegesis.

According to the "Agreement" reached by the Presidency of Synod and the signers, "A Statement" and its accompanying letter are not withdrawn except "as a basis of discussion." In order that these public documents as well as the explanatory brochure, *Speaking the Truth in Love*, may never, contrary to the expressed intentions of the signers, be used by others as a precedent for unscriptural doctrine or practice in Synod, we petition the Centennial Convention of Synod to make the following declarations:

1. In conformity with its position on church fellowship expressed in *A Brief Statement of the Doctrinal Position of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States*, paragraphs 28 and 29, Synod rejects as antiscritptural any assertion that there are details of doctrine which are not divisive of church fellowship though they conflict with or add to the teachings of Scripture and are persistently advocated.

2. In conformity with its position on unionism, which is defined in paragraph 28 of the *Brief Statement* as "church fellowship with the adherents of false doctrine," Synod rejects as untenable any opinion that unionism does not take place unless those who participate in joint religious work or worship with persistent errorists explicitly deny the truth or approve of error by positive word or action, because such an opinion disregards the Scriptural truth basic to this teaching that every act of church fellowship with persistent adherents of false doctrine is *in itself* forbidden by Scripture.

3. Because the Scriptural principles governing church fellowship govern also public prayer and prayer fellowship, Synod rejects any assertion which condones public joint prayer with Christians who persistently advocate false doctrine.

4. Synod holds that the errors referred to in points 1, 2, and 3, if persistently advocated, are divisive of church fellowship. Rom. 16:17-18; Tit. 3:10; Matt. 7:15.

5. Since every doctrine or teaching of Holy Scripture is clearly and directly taught in a specific passage or passages, Synod holds that to be "apt to teach" within Synod one must be able to expound the Scriptural teaching which prohibits church fellowship with all persistent errorists, Christian or non-Christian, on the basis of such passages as directly forbid such fellowship.

H. W. ROMOSER	G. VIEHWEG
A. T. KRETZMANN	G. H. STEFFEN
E. F. BRAND	J. F. BOERGER, SR.
W. H. McLAUGHLIN	P. F. BENTE
W. H. BEWIE	W. F. ROLF

Signatures attested by H. W. Romoser
February 25, 1947

Similar memorials were submitted by the following:

TRINITY, OAK PARK, ILL.	EBENEZER, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
GOOD SHEPHERD, BERWYN, ILL.	IMMANUEL, FREEPORT, ILL.
ST. PAUL'S, WASHINGTON, PA.	ST. JOHN'S, CLINTON, IOWA
SPRINGFIELD-DECATUR PASTORAL	ST. STEPHEN, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
CONFERENCE	ST. JOHN'S, WANATAH, IND.
EMMAUS, MILWAUKEE	FIRST, HANNA, IND.
TRINITY, CRETE, ILL.	ST. JOHN'S, BUCKLEY, ILL.
REV. ARTHUR BECK	REDEEMER, FREEPORT, ILL.
ST. PAUL'S, CHICAGO HEIGHTS, ILL.	WILLIAMSBURG PASTORAL
IMMANUEL, PITTSBURGH, PA.	CONFERENCE, IOWA EAST
CALVARY, WATSEKA, ILL.	HUDSON RIVER PASTORAL
ZION, BEECHER, ILL.	CONFERENCE, N. J.

ACTION

Regarding Memorial 616, Committee 3 brought in the following resolution, which was adopted by Synod:

WHEREAS, "A Statement" as such no longer is a basis for discussion according to the "Agreement" reported by the President; and

WHEREAS, The issues raised by "A Statement" and by memorials referring to "A Statement" are being submitted for study to pastors and congregations on the basis of materials supplied by direction of the President; and

WHEREAS, The subject matter is such as to call for time and patience, so that all pastors and laymen may have an opportunity to study the same in a quiet, earnest, and prayerful manner (a course which the Church should always follow); and

WHEREAS, It is imperative that we continue on the foundation of God's Word, and God's Word alone; therefore be it

Resolved, That the President continue to submit to pastors and congregations material for the Scriptural study of the questions at issue.

According to the *Daily Minutes*, the resolution to adopt the five doctrinal statements found on pages 401 and 402 of *Reports and Memorials* was ruled out of order by the chair since it is in conflict with the resolution adopted previously that these questions be given further study. This decision of the chair was sustained. The motion to include in the official minutes the explanatory words of the chairman of the Committee (Committee 3) that the *Brief Statement* covered the first three of these points was rejected.

The following amendment was made and seconded: "God commands every Christian, in Jer. 23: 'He that hath My Word, let him speak My Word faithfully.' The Confessions of the Church and also our *Brief Statement* are means through which the Missouri Synod speaks God's Word faithfully. Members of the Fellowship Committee of the A. L. C. have now informed us that their *Declaration*, a part of the 1938 platform, expresses a different doctrine on the important doctrines of conversion and election than is taught in our *Brief Statement*. Since on the basis of this admission and on the basis of the proved ambiguity of the *Declaration* we can no longer speak God's Word faithfully through the *Declaration*, Synod declares that this document does not express its doctrinal position."

This amendment was not adopted. When the author asked for a ruling on this action, the matter was referred to Committee 3, which reported: "Your Committee holds that Synod in rejecting

the amendment offered by Pastor A. T. Kretzmann merely wished to declare that it desired to have the proposed resolutions of Committee 3 discussed and voted on without change and did not pass judgment on any document."

"The question addressed by Pastor McLaughlin to the convention relative to the action on the five doctrinal declarations in Memorial 616 was referred to Committee 3." (*Daily Minutes*.)

Committee 3 submitted the following report in answer to the question of Pastor McLaughlin:

Resolved, That we advise Pastor McLaughlin that he give his congregation the assurance that Synod has again declared its doctrinal position by unanimously re-affirming its loyalty to the Holy Scriptures, the Lutheran Confessions, and the *Brief Statement*.

Synodical Membership in the National Lutheran Council

(Memorial 619)

Your Committee, having been appointed by the President in accordance with a resolution passed at the 1945 District convention, begs to submit the following report:

We have examined the resolutions passed relative to the National Lutheran Council at the 1944 convention of Synod and reviewed the relationship obtaining since that time between Synod and the National Lutheran Council; we have also studied the revised constitution of the National Lutheran Council, and on the basis of these things we respectfully recommend that the District adopt the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Synod in its 1944 convention declined to apply for membership in the National Lutheran Council, because, "according to the best information available," this "would apparently involve our Synod in unionistic principles and endeavors beyond a mere co-operation in externals and thus violate Scriptural principles which we are bound to observe"; and

WHEREAS, The uncertainty underlying this resolution has since been dissipated by the printing of the revised constitution of the National Lutheran Council for the perusal of all; and

WHEREAS, Provisions have been made in this constitution to safeguard the doctrinal position of the constituent members as specifically stated; and

WHEREAS, In their respective constitutions, the participating Lutheran church bodies accept the Holy Scriptures as the Word of God and the only source, norm, and guide of Christian faith and life; and

WHEREAS, In their respective constitutions, the participating bodies accept the Unaltered Augsburg Confession and Luther's Catechism as the true exposition and presentation of the doctrine of the Holy Scriptures; and

WHEREAS, The participating bodies are of the conviction that they can and should serve the Lutheran church at large by co-operating in matters of common interest and responsibility, co-operation in which does not affect their distinctive principles;

"Therefore, Said church bodies do hereby establish and will maintain a common agency . . .";

WHEREAS, Furthermore, it is specifically stated that membership in the Council does not necessarily obligate a participating synod to participate in every project of the Council, as set forth in Article X, Section 6:

"A participating body may determine the extent of its participation in the work of the Council; and its non-participation in the work of one or more divisions, departments, bureaus, and/or commissions shall not affect its relationship to the Council; provided that the councilors representing a participating body shall not be entitled to vote upon any matter relating specifically to a phase of work of the Council in which that body is not participating"; and

WHEREAS, This proviso is repeated in Article III, paragraphs f, g, and h:

"To undertake and carry on such work as may be authorized by the participating bodies in fields where co-ordination or joint activity may be desirable and feasible. . . .

"To take the necessary steps to meet emergencies requiring common action, each participating body to determine the extent of its co-operation in emergency work.

"To undertake additional work with the specific consent of the participating bodies"; and

WHEREAS, The solicitation of funds is similarly well safeguarded, as stated in Article IV, Paragraph h:

"The conducting of campaigns for funds for such purposes as may be approved by the Council, provided, however, that each such campaign shall be limited to solicitation of funds within those bodies which through their officers or otherwise have given official approval of the campaign"; and

WHEREAS, This likewise is repeated in Article XII, Section 2:

"The financing of emergency work shall be provided through general appeals for funds to the constituent members of the participating bodies which in each case shall have approved the appeal"; and

WHEREAS, In general, it is stated that "Powers granted to the Council shall be vested in itself, but all its important actions shall be promptly reported to the participating bodies"; and

WHEREAS, Synod has in fact for some years been co-operating with the National Lutheran Council in certain areas of church work (Lutheran service centers, prisoner-of-war work, European relief); and

WHEREAS, Such co-operation is essential if the Lutheran Church of America is to meet the challenge which God has thrust upon us in this time of the world's great need; and

WHEREAS, This co-operation can best be effected through the agency of the National Lutheran Council; and

WHEREAS, Eminent theologians of our Synod have repeatedly stated that membership in the National Lutheran Council would be contrary neither to the Word of God nor to the doctrine and practice of Synod; and

WHEREAS, Our present relationships with the National Lutheran Council are based on no other policy than expediency; therefore be it

Resolved, That the English District petition the Missouri Synod to direct its responsible officers to make formal application for membership in the National Lutheran Council and to accept the duties and responsibilities of such membership under the revised constitution and by-laws as approved by the eight participating bodies in their 1944 conventions and as formally adopted by the Council on January 23, 1945; and be it furthermore

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to all other Districts which shall hold conventions prior to the meeting of Synod in 1947, together with a request for their support of it.

C. A. BROSE	Rev. W. BUEGE
A. C. KOLTERMANN	Rev. P. KRAUSE
REV. H. LINDEMANN, <i>Chairman</i>	

Report of Convention Floor Committee

WHEREAS, We have in the past co-operated with the National Lutheran Council in certain areas of church activity and it appears that we shall be compelled to do so in the future; be it therefore

Resolved, That we petition Synod to reopen and restudy the question of membership in the National Lutheran Council.

Action: A motion to *substitute* the report and resolutions of the original committee for that of the convention committee was adopted by the convention.

C. F. DANKWORTH, *Secretary of English District*

Synodical Membership in the National Lutheran Council

(Memorial 620)

WHEREAS, Your Committee was instructed by the President of the Southeastern District to study the matter of affiliation with the National Lutheran Council; and

WHEREAS, After due study and deliberations it finds no valid reason why the Missouri Synod should not affiliate with the National Lutheran Council; therefore, the Committee offers the following resolution for consideration and recommends favorable action:

WHEREAS, Synod, in its 1944 convention, declined to apply for membership in the National Lutheran Council because, "according to the best information available," this "would apparently involve our Synod in unionistic principles and endeavors beyond a mere co-operation in externals and thus violate Scriptural principles which we are bound to observe"; and

WHEREAS, The uncertainty underlying this resolution has been since dissipated by the printing of the revised constitution of the National Lutheran Council for the perusal of all; and

WHEREAS, Provisions have been made in this constitution to safeguard the doctrinal position of the constituent members as specifically stated (Preamble, p. 2); and

WHEREAS, In their respective constitutions the participating Lutheran church bodies accept the Holy Scriptures as the Word of God and the only source, norm, and guide of Christian faith and life; and

WHEREAS, In their respective constitutions the participating bodies accept the Unaltered Augsburg Confession and Luther's Catechism as the true exposition and presentation of the doctrine of the Holy Scriptures; and

WHEREAS, The participating bodies are of the conviction that they can and should serve the Lutheran Church at large by co-operating in matters of common interest and responsibility, co-operation in which does not affect their distinctive principles;

"Therefore said church bodies do hereby establish and will maintain a common agency . . ."; and

WHEREAS, Furthermore, it is specifically stated that membership in the Council does not necessarily obligate a participating synod to participate in every project of the Council, as set forth in Article X, Section 6:

"A participating body may determine the extent of its participation in the work of the Council; and its non-participa-

tion in the work of one or more divisions, departments, bureaus, and/or commissions shall not affect its relationship to the Council; provided that the councilors representing a participating body shall not be entitled to vote upon any matter relating specifically to a phase of the work of the Council in which that body is not participating"; and

WHEREAS, This proviso is repeated in Article III, paragraphs f, g, h:

"To undertake and carry on such work as may be authorized by the participating bodies in fields where co-ordination or joint activity may be desirable and feasible . . ."

"To take the necessary steps to meet emergencies requiring common action, each participating body to determine the extent of its co-operation in emergency work . . ."

"To undertake additional work with the specific consent of the participating bodies"; and

WHEREAS, The solicitation of funds is similarly well safeguarded, as stated in Article IV, paragraph h:

"The conducting of campaigns for funds for such purposes as may be approved by the Council, provided, however, that each such campaign shall be limited to the solicitation of funds within those bodies which, through their officers or otherwise, have given official approval of the campaign"; and

WHEREAS, This likewise is repeated in Article XII, Section 2:

"The financing of emergency work shall be provided through general appeals for funds to the constituent members of the participating bodies which in each case shall have approved the appeal"; and

WHEREAS, In general it is stated that "powers granted to the Council shall be vested in itself, but all its important actions shall be promptly reported to the participating bodies"; and

WHEREAS, Such co-operation is essential if the Lutheran Church of America is to meet the challenge which God has thrust upon us in this time of the world's great need; and

WHEREAS, This co-operation can best be effected through the agency of the National Lutheran Council; and

WHEREAS, Many pastors and laymen have repeatedly stated that membership in the National Lutheran Council would be contrary neither to the Word of God nor to the doctrine and practice of Synod; and

WHEREAS, Our present relationships with the National Lutheran Council are based on no other policy than expediency, which is very deplorable and does not add to our standing; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Pastoral Conference of the Southeastern District petition the Missouri Synod to direct its responsible officers to make formal application for membership in the National Lutheran Council and to accept the duties and responsibilities of such membership under the revised constitution and by-laws as approved by the eight participating bodies in their 1944 conventions, and as formally adopted by the Council on January 23, 1945; and be it furthermore

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Conference forward this resolution to the Venerable President of our Synod, Dr. J. W. Behnken, together with a request for his support of it.

Unanimously adopted.

SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT PASTORAL CONFERENCE
WILLIAM VON SPRECKEISEN, *Secretary*

Membership in National Lutheran Council

(Memorial 621)

WHEREAS, The Southeastern District Pastoral Conference, in session assembled at St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Ridgeway, N. C., October 1—2, 1946, did unanimously adopt a resolution endorsing membership of the Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States in the National Lutheran Council (resolution appended);

Therefore, in the name of that conference, we respectfully petition the Convention of Synod, assembled in Chicago, Ill., July 20—29, 1947, to direct the responsible officers of Synod to make formal application for membership in the National Lutheran Council and to accept the duties and responsibilities of such membership under the revised constitution (January 23, 1945) of the National Lutheran Council.

SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT PASTORAL CONFERENCE
G. E. HAGEMAN, *Chairman*
WILLIAM VON SPRECKEISEN, *Secretary*

Membership in National Lutheran Council

(Memorial 622)

WHEREAS, The Atlantic District has referred to its congregations the request of the English District that the Atlantic District join it in petitioning Synod to make application for membership in the National Lutheran Council, and

WHEREAS, Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church, 199th Street and Valentine Avenue in the City of New York, believes that joining this body would in no way compromise Synod's traditional

confessional stand, but would, on the contrary, strengthen Lutheranism in this country by uniting the vast majority of Lutherans on non-doctrinal matters and particularly on matters which affect the Church before the non-Lutheran population, therefore be it

Resolved, That the above congregation does hereby petition our honorable Synod to take action, instructing its officers to make formal application for membership in the National Lutheran Council, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, duly certified by this congregation's secretary, be forwarded to the President and Secretary of Synod.

Certified by:

JACOB COMPTER, *Recording Secretary*
GRACE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH
(Bronx, New York, N. Y., April 1, 1947)

Joining National Lutheran Council

(Memorial 623)

WHEREAS, The National Lutheran Council in its constitution provides for united action in the field of "external interests," and also permits the integrity of the doctrinal position of the Missouri Synod to stand inviolate; and

WHEREAS, The Missouri Synod has frequently expressed itself publicly as favoring "true doctrinal unity" among all Christians (John 17:20-21) and its affiliation with the National Lutheran Council will be an indication to many of its sincerity and an avoidance of the appearance of irresponsibility and separatism; and

WHEREAS, We of the Missouri Synod are responsible to our God and our own constituency to prosecute the work of the Church . . . in this case in "externals" . . . in the most efficient manner, by the avoidance of waste and duplication (1 Cor. 4:2; Rom. 14:12; Matt. 25:26-27), and have already done so by joint activity in Lutheran Service Centers, social work, and in the Emergency Planning Council; therefore be it

Resolved, That Redeemer Ev. Lutheran Congregation of Highland Park, Ill. (North Illinois District), memorialize the 40th regular Convention of the Ev. Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States, convening in Chicago, Ill., in July, 1947, to accept a share in the work of the National Lutheran Council, and to make formal application for membership during this Centennial year.

REDEEMER EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH
HIGHLAND PARK, ILL.

LEONARD EICHLER, *Secretary*
H. K. PLATZER, *Pastor*

Advocating Membership in the National Lutheran Council

(Memorial 624)

The following action was taken at the March meeting of the voting members of our congregation: Motion approved that we inform the Atlantic District that this congregation is in favor of the Missouri Synod becoming a member of the National Lutheran Council and that we also inform the Secretary of Synod that we indorse the overture of the English District that the Missouri Synod become a member of the National Lutheran Council.

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
WM. C. WILSHUSEN, *Secretary*

Re: Addition to Recommendation Against Membership in the National Lutheran Council

(Memorial 625)

In support of our request that Synod do not join the National Lutheran Council we respectfully submit that the American Lutheran Conference at the Rockford Convention, in November, 1946, adopted the resolution,

"The Conference declares to the National Lutheran Council its undeviating purpose to find through this agency the door to effective unities in faith and in labor for all Lutheran churches in America." (*The Lutheran Outlook*, January, 1947, page 19.)

If the National Lutheran Council is to be used by a large number of its members as an agency for effective unity in faith, we, who could not use it as such an agency, would not only become a disturbing element in the National Lutheran Council, but would find ourselves in constant danger of being involved in unionism.

THE PASTORAL CONFERENCE OF THE SOUTH WISCONSIN DISTRICT
CARL SCHINNERER, *Chairman* H. I. NAUMANN, *Secretary*

Not to Join National Lutheran Council

(Memorial 626)

WHEREAS, New and determined attempts are being made to induce our Synod to reverse its position at Saginaw and to seek or accept membership in the National Lutheran Council; be it

Resolved, That we again plead with our Synod not to join the National Lutheran Council.

Unanimously,

THE PASTORAL CONFERENCE OF THE SOUTH WISCONSIN DISTRICT
CARL SCHINNERER, *Chairman* H. I. NAUMANN, *Secretary*

Refer Vote on N. L. C. Membership and Doctrinal Affirmation to Congregations

(Memorial 627)

The voting members of the Lutheran Church of Our Savior, Norwood, Ohio, the Rev. Emil C. F. Hartmann, pastor, at a regular meeting, duly assembled, on November 4, 1946, passed the following resolution and instructed the writer to forward it to your body.

WHEREAS, There is evidence at hand that the present system of delegate representation and voting at Synod does not always reflect the wishes and decision of the individual congregations represented by the delegates in attendance, or the majority of congregations in Synod (to wit, the recent proposed change in the name of Synod);

And since two vitally important matters will probably be decided upon in this convention, namely, membership in the National Lutheran Council and acceptance of the Doctrinal Affirmation;

And for the purpose of giving each individual congregation the right to voice its decision;

We, therefore, *petition* Synod to authorize a vote by individual congregations for the purpose of affirming or rejecting the decision reached by Synod in convention on these two matters.

LUTHERAN CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR, NORWOOD, OHIO

CARL F. RENZ, *Secretary*

Missouri Synod and the National Lutheran Council

(Memorial 628)

The over-all picture of Christianity in the world today demands that the Church present a united front against its enemies of materialism, humanism, and atheism. The next decades will decide whether or not a large part of the world will continue to live under the moral code of Christianity or of paganism.

The next decades will also determine whether or not Lutheranism will continue to survive as the largest Protestant church body in the world or whether it will shrink into a subordinate position. For that reason, Lutheranism should be concerned about its survival, and present a world-united front.

Lutheranism in America should present a united front because it owes the interest on the pounds which it has received from God to the rest of Christianity in America.

The Missouri Synod must do everything within its power to strengthen Christianity against the non-Christian world; to strengthen world Protestantism, and to strengthen Lutheranism.

There is probably no member of the Missouri Synod who will not agree to all of the above objectives for our Church as we enter the second century.

However, the question that presents itself to every member of the Missouri Synod is: "Can these objectives be attained either in part or wholly by joining the National Lutheran Council?" A concomitant question is: "Can the Missouri Synod join the National Lutheran Council and remain true to its principles?"

If we are to answer these queries solely on the basis of the National Lutheran Council constitution, then we believe the answer to be in the affirmative. Even though there might be this or that expression in the National Lutheran Council constitution with which we are not in full agreement, we do not believe that there is anything in this constitution which would prohibit the Missouri Synod from becoming a participating body in the National Lutheran Council on the ground that it is contrary to the Word of God. The provision in the constitution that any participating body may choose those fields of activity in which it elects to participate permits participation in such things only as are in harmony with our principles.

However, the National Lutheran Council *constitution* in theory and the National Lutheran Council as a functioning *agency* are two different things.

The National Lutheran Council is not merely an "agency," but is actually functioning as a Church in certain phases of its work.

The concrete example is student welfare work. The constituent bodies of the National Lutheran Council no longer do student welfare work on their own. The *spiritual ministry* of the university students from these bodies has been turned over to the National Lutheran Council. Its commission for student welfare work selects a pastor from any of the constituent bodies to serve the students and to minister to them at any one given institution. Such a student pastor, appointed by the National Lutheran Council for spiritual work at the university, may be a man who is in full doctrinal agreement with the Missouri Synod. However, the opposite may also be true.

According to the National Lutheran Council constitution we need not participate in student welfare work, but a compilation of the various projects undertaken and being planned in the name of the constituent bodies of the National Lutheran Council adds up to an over-all picture of activities in the National Lutheran Council, the major portion of which constitutes such joint spiritual work, which would involve unionistic practices if carried out to their logical conclusions.

A study of reports by the National Lutheran Council and of articles on the National Lutheran Council in almost all official papers of its constituent bodies picture the development of the National Lutheran Council from an agency, for which it was originally intended, to a functioning Church.

The following are just a few excerpts:

From the *National Lutheran Council*, Winter, 1946—1947:

"... At the present time, he [Secretary in the Public Relations Department, National Lutheran Council] is producing the *March of Faith* programs for the Council and supervising the various aspects of the radio ministry of the Council."

From the *Lutheran Standard*, December, 1946:

"Unification of American Lutheranism through the National Lutheran Council was adopted as a definite objective in the church policy of the American Lutheran Conference."

Religious News Service, November 25, 1946:

"Augustana Mission Board offers to pool finances with other Lutheran bodies—in home missions."

Lutheran Herald, February, 1947:

"Several of the bodies have petitioned the Council to establish a division of youth work. Within this division would be a department which will supervise the work of the Lutheran League, and, possibly, the work of the boys' and girls' organizations of the churches. . . .

"To the best of our knowledge, this is the first time a proposal has come to expand the work of the council, so that it would reach down into the congregational life. . . .

"It would then have been only logical that there should come into being a department of parish education, etc."

Lutheran Outlook, February, 1947:

"As a result of action taken at its annual meeting in Detroit, January 21 to January 24, the Council voted to expand its program in various fields. One of these will be the establishment, on April 1, of a department for the Christian approach to the Jewish people. . . .

"Assuming the publication of *The Lutheran Outlook*—explore the desirability and feasibility of establishing an inter-Lutheran Post Graduate Theological Seminary. . . ."

Lutheran Standard, February, 1947:

"The Division [of American Missions of the National Lutheran Council] reported progress in preliminary plans to set up a department of special missions for co-operative work among Negroes and other minority groups. . . .

"Another proposal advanced by the Division calls for a joint spiritual emphasis, possibly in 1950, in which the participating bodies of the Council would pool their resources to promote an extensive program of Evangelism. We are convinced that the winning of America for Christ can be accomplished most readily by all congregations *working together* to this end."

It is recognized that the periodicals from which these quotations are taken are not the official voice of the National Lutheran Council, but they do express the thinking of its constituent bodies on the subject. In a larger meeting of representatives of the National Lutheran Council and the Missouri Synod it was stated that the Council itself does not initiate taking over work which can be classified as church work, but that if the constituent bodies instruct the Council to carry on such work, it is in duty bound to carry out such instructions. This applies to such work as student welfare and spiritual ministry to Jews, Negroes, etc.

To recapitulate: the following fields, which we believe to constitute major portions of the National Lutheran Council's planning and work, namely, student welfare work, missions among Jews, Negroes, and other minority groups, home missions, the publication of *The Lutheran Outlook*, youth work, postgraduate seminary work, are fields in which we cannot co-operate unless we are ready to change our whole definition of what constitutes unionistic practice.

We are not unmindful of the fact that even in the above-mentioned fields there are certain areas in which agreements of co-ordination, allocation, and comity could readily be arrived at. And we are more than ready and willing to make such arrangements with the National Lutheran Council in those areas. But can one visualize the difficulties, the embarrassments, and even sincere disagreements which would arise in the course of such work if we were only partial participants in any of these fields. Let us say that we would agree to an arrangement of allocation or comity in the field of student welfare work. We would be members of the National Lutheran Council. We have 200 members of our Missouri Synod students at Illinois University. The constituent bodies of the National Lutheran Council have another 200 students. What an anomalous situation would be brought about if we as members of the National Lutheran Council would have to tell the National Lutheran Council that while the National Lutheran Council, as such, has a student center at Champaign, we would, in conscience bound, be compelled to open a Missouri Synod student center at the same university — while we are nominally members of the National Lutheran Council. Apply this same situation to other fields.

There are, no doubt, areas in which we could participate, such

as public relations, publicity, statistics, and in certain phases of public welfare. However at the present time these constitute so small and limited areas of co-operation that it is a question of expediency, both to the National Lutheran Council and to the Missouri Synod, whether or not these limited fields of pure externals would justify the Missouri Synod in applying for such limited membership and make such limited membership acceptable to the National Lutheran Council. In these phases of the work in the National Lutheran Council the question of joining or not joining is one of expediency and not theology.

Suggested Action

WHEREAS, There is a difference of opinion among us on the whole issue; and

WHEREAS, There is no critical urgency in the Kingdom which demands a decision on the question of joining or not joining the National Lutheran Council at the present time; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Missouri Synod again officially express to the National Lutheran Council its readiness and willingness to co-operate in all such things as are mutually agreed upon; and

That a committee (two laymen, two pastors, one teacher) be appointed by the *Praesidium* and the Board of Directors to continue the study of the question of our relationship as a participating body in the National Lutheran Council and report its findings to the next synodical convention.

L. MEYER

Besides the above Memorials 619—628, the following unprinted memorials were considered: No. 63, by Grace Ev. Lutheran Church, Cleveland Heights, Ohio; No. 29, by the Southeastern District of Synod; No. 64, by the Rev. H. Guckenberger.

Committee 3 submitted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, There is a difference of opinion among us on the issue of joining the National Lutheran Council and, therefore, evidently a lack of information; and

WHEREAS, There is no urgency demanding a decision on the question of joining or not joining the National Lutheran Council at the present time; and

WHEREAS, The policy of the National Lutheran Council with reference to its sphere of activity at home and abroad has not as yet been clearly defined; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Missouri Synod again officially express to the National Lutheran Council its willingness to co-operate in matters agreeing with Synod's principles; and

That a committee (two pastors, two laymen, one teacher) be appointed by the *Praesidium* and the Board of Directors to con-

to study the question of our relationship as a participating body in the National Lutheran Council and report its findings to the next synodical convention, after having submitted its findings to all pastors and congregations of our Church six months prior to the convention.

ACTION

This resolution was *adopted*.

Committee 3 also submitted the following resolution, which was *adopted*:

WHEREAS, Your Committee feels that it has given prayerful consideration to all matters that have come to its attention and has made a conscientious attempt to do justice to all questions involved; and

WHEREAS, At the same time your Committee is aware of its limitations, which may have prevented it from disposing of all points at issue in a completely satisfactory manner; therefore your Committee respectfully requests Synod to

Resolve, That Synod encourage any individual or group desiring further consideration to confer with Synod's Committee on Doctrinal Unity.

Resolution of Thanks

Your Committee finally recommends to Synod to thank the Committee on Doctrinal Unity for its diligent and conscientious study of the whole matter of unity and the *Praesidium* for its painstaking care that the pure doctrines of God's Word and Scriptural practice may be preserved among us.

To Restudy Problem of Marriage and Divorce

An Unprinted Memorial, 65, from the Joint Pastoral Conference of Southern California submitted the following request and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The problems which confront the Lutheran congregations in the issue concerning marriage, divorce, remarriage, and related subjects are many and varied; and

WHEREAS, The lax thinking and practice of the world have made definite inroads into the attitudes and actions of our people; and

WHEREAS, There appears to be a lack of uniformity of practice among Synod's clergy in these matters; be it therefore

Resolved,

1. That the honorable President of Synod be requested to appoint a committee to study the matters of this subject with the

objective of setting forth the doctrines of Holy Writ and their practical application to modern life; and be it further

Resolved,

2. That Synod authorize publication of a manual which shall serve as guide to pastors and congregations in dealing with these matters.

Committee 3 recommended:

Your Committee recommends adoption of the first resolution in this memorial, namely, that a committee be appointed by the President to study the matters of marriage, divorce, remarriage and related subjects.

It further recommends that the second resolution be referred for consideration to this appointed committee together with Synod's Literature Board.

ACTION

Synod *adopted* these recommendations and *resolved* that after these committees have finished their work, their recommendations should be submitted to our pastoral conferences before their report is printed.

A Committee to Restudy Question re Boy Scouts

(Memorial 617)

WHEREAS, Our Synod's Bureau of Information and its Board for Young People's Work reported to Synod in 1944 that it was "unable to find any factors which would violate our principles and have not been able to discover anything in the practices of Scouting, as outlined in these handbooks, to which a Christian parent, scoutmaster, or pastor would take exception"; and

WHEREAS, Our Synod's Bureau of Information and its Board for Young People's Work state in their report to Synod: "A Lutheran Committee on Scouting (of the American Lutheran Church, the Augustana Synod, the Lutheran Free Church, the Missouri Synod [the Rev. Theo. Graebner, Rev. E. L. Roschke, Prof. O. H. Theiss, and Mr. W. F. Weiherman], the Norwegian Lutheran Church, the United Lutheran Church, and the American Federation of Lutheran Brotherhoods) has issued a manual entitled *Scouting in the Lutheran Church*, which definitely claims for the pastors and congregations the sole and unrestricted right of the Lutheran Church Committee (of which the local pastor is understood to be a member) to control everything of a religious nature that is to be superimposed upon the official Scout program"; and

WHEREAS Our Synod in 1944 in its Convention at Saginaw, Mich., adopted this report of our Bureau of Information and our

Board for Young People's Work, thereby approving their statements and also the *Manual Scouting in the Lutheran Church* for use in the congregations of our Synod; and

WHEREAS, The Boy Scouts are not a *purely secular* organization, but must be regarded as one having also a moral, even a *religious* program, in view of the following statements: "The Scout Movement *firmly insists* that every man (and every boy) to come into his largest self and largest usefulness must have an active part in things religious and spiritual. Belief in God? Of course. Obedience to His basic Ten Commandments and His larger command to brotherhood? Of course—But more than these. The real man keeps himself in conscious harmony with God and with God's other creatures, his fellowmen, and in active participation with the Church" (*Handbook for Boys*, page 108), and,

"Every educational system implies a philosophy; every institution has its own spirit, or better, its soul, by which it lives and expresses itself. The soul of Scouting, its vital principle and its living expression is the Scout Promise and the Scout Law" (*Scouting in the Lutheran Church*, page 6); and

WHEREAS, The Boy Scouts through their Scout oath ("I will do my duty to God") demand recognition of a God without specifying whether it is the only true God, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, and thereby encourage reverence of any God, and religious indifference; and

WHEREAS, The motivation for doing one's duty to God ("on my honor") is not Scriptural ("the life which I now live I live by the faith of the Son of God," Gal. 2:20); and

WHEREAS, According to the Scout program the means for development of character is not the Gospel (Rom. 8:7; Rom. 1:16), but the Law (the Scout oath and Law); and

WHEREAS, The Scout Law ("a Scout is trustworthy, a Scout is obedient, etc.") is not the language of a Christian, but is un-Scriptural and tends to self-righteousness; and

WHEREAS, The statement of Scoutism: "The Church is the divinely appointed agency through which men are helped to keep close to God," is a perversion of the Biblical doctrine of the Church, recognizing any and all churches, regardless of what they may teach; and

WHEREAS, Every Lutheran boy who is a member of the Boy Scouts identifies himself with the erroneous views set forth in their official publication and helps to propagate them; and

WHEREAS, The statement in the manual *Scouting in the Lutheran Church*: "Scouting activities must be carried on in such

a way that Scouting shall not be placed in the position of competing with any other agency for the boys' loyalty, but, on the contrary, Scouting should *supplement* the Church school and other organizations in aiding the Church in her efforts to help the boy lead a true, Christian life," cannot remain unchallenged since it declares the program provided by the educational agencies of our Church as inadequate and deficient;

Therefore the undersigned *petition* Synod to appoint a committee which shall restudy the report of our Bureau of Information and the Board for Young People's Work, made to our Synod in 1944, and to report their findings to our next convention.

H. J. EGGOLD, SR. FR. F. SELLE C. A. HARDT

ACTION

Regarding this memorial and Unprinted Memorial 6 by the Standing Committee on Church Union, Wisconsin Synod, Committee 7 brought in its report, which was *adopted* in the following amended form:

WHEREAS, It became apparent from discussion on the floor of Synod that a number of brethren are disturbed as to the Boy Scout question; and

WHEREAS, The Synodical Conference has requested its constituent synods to restudy their respective position with regard to the Boy Scouts; therefore be it

Resolved, That the President of Synod appoint three men who, in conjunction with the Bureau of Information and the Board for Young People's Work, shall restudy the matter and report to the next convention.

Report of the Committee on Finnish Relations

(Memorial 618)

The greetings which our Saginaw Convention sent to the Finnish National Church, assembled in June, 1944, at Covington, Mich., were personally conveyed in both languages by your representative, Pastor R. Herrmann. The Finnish secretary was instructed to return the greetings, to thank our Synod for the subsidy granted their mission work in past years and to state that no subsidy would be needed in the future. The Saginaw Convention had adjourned before his letter reached our Secretary.

Our fraternal relations with that church body, which has now dropped the designation "Finnish" from its name, since it has become bilingual, have continued to be very cordial. After the 1944 convention, Pastor R. Herrmann attended also those at Ironwood, Mich., in 1945 and at Port Arthur, Ont., Can., in 1946. In addition,

he visited the Finnish pastoral conference at New York Mills, Minn., in the fall of 1945, and was edified by the strong confessional stand of all our brethren. In fact, already in 1923 complete doctrinal unity had been reported to us by the former Pfortenhauer-Daib-Dau Committee. — Upon special invitation, Pastor Herrmann also ministered to some Finnish Lutherans in Wyoming in the spring of 1945 and in the fall of 1946.

A long-planned intersynodical meeting was held April 23 of this year at Springfield, Ill. The National Church was represented by Prof. A. Monto of Springfield and Pastor J. E. Nopola of Ironwood, Mich., secretary of the National Church and editor of *Auttaja*, the official church organ. President G. A. Aho of Painesville, Ohio, could not be present. Our Synod's representatives were the members of your Committee, except that Pastor R. Herrmann was unable to attend.

Various matters were discussed at this meeting. The arrangement by which Prof. A. Monto conducts the Finnish Department at our Springfield Seminary with six to eight students and also teaches classes in psychology, sociology, and biology, is working out excellently. His salary is therefore paid jointly by the two church bodies. — The meeting also gave due consideration to proposals of mergers of Missouri Synod and National Church congregations in Finnish communities. It also discussed the question of woman suffrage, which was reported to be moving in the right direction. — Of the 24 pastors of the National Church, 15 have been trained at our Springfield Concordia. — Although your Committee is concerned only with the relations between our Synod and the National Church, yet since both have more or less contact with the Free Church of Finland, this matter also received some consideration. It was agreed that all help and co-operation should be extended to said Church.

An urgent request had come to your Committee from our brethren in Australia to send, if at all possible, a bilingual pastor for Finnish settlements in northern Queensland. Since these Lutherans, although practically neglected, are at least loosely connected with the established Church of Finland, it was thought expedient to obtain the consent of Archbishop Lehtonen. It was agreed that this request be turned over to the National Church, that these brethren obtain additional information, endeavor to secure a suitable missionary, and that, if necessary, they ask our Synod to support this mission.

THE COMMITTEE

PAUL SCHULZ E. C. WEGEHAUPT
R. HERRMANN, *Secretary*

Committee 3 submitted the following resolution, which was *adopted*:

WHEREAS, Our fraternal relations with the National Evangelical Lutheran Church, according to the report of our Committee on Finnish Relations, are most cordial; and

WHEREAS, Our Committee on Finnish Relations reports that the National Evangelical Lutheran Church may be in need of our help to send a bilingual pastor to the Finnish settlements in northern Queensland, Australia; be it therefore

Resolved, That our Synod empower our Home Mission Board to grant, during the next triennium, the National Evangelical Lutheran Church such support as it might find necessary for this pastor.

VII. PUBLICATION MATTERS

Report of Concordia Publishing House

(Memorial 701)

Gratefully the Board of Directors of Concordia Publishing House acknowledges the benedictions of a gracious God during the past triennium. Due to His divine protection and blessing and under the very efficient and capable leadership of our manager, Mr. O. A. Dorn, Concordia Publishing House looks back upon an unusually successful triennium.

It is true, the aftermath of war years have had their effect upon our business. Shortages of paper, leather, book cloth, and other materials have continued to affect our production schedule. Lack of proper equipment have forced us to "farm out" some of our work to other printers. It will be of interest to know that as high as seven different printing firms had to be employed to publish one book. While various items are now beginning to come through in larger quantities, although not enough to supply all of our needs, we must continue to wait for months and perhaps for years for some of the presses and other machinery, which have been on order for years.

Owing to the ever-increasing demand of Synod for additional space for its various departments, Concordia Publishing House has provided much additional office space by remodeling some of its own storage rooms. However, with the increase of its own requirements because of rapidly expanding business, this has created a real storage problem.

The Board of Directors is convinced that additional storage space must be provided in the very near future. As soon as economic conditions permit, the present plant should be enlarged, as quarters in every department are inadequate at present.

In the personnel of the Board of Directors no change has taken place since the last convention. However, according to synodical regulation the terms of office of Mr. R. C. Obermann, Mr. A. J. Meyer, and Mr. A. T. Leimbach expire.

A list of publications issued during the last three years is herewith submitted:

PUBLICATIONS, 1944

Books

Engelder, Prof. Th., D.D.: *Scripture Cannot be Broken*

Fuerbringer, Prof. L., D.D., Litt.D.: *80 Eventful Years*

Seefeld, A. E., M. E.: *Physical Education for Elementary Grades*

Bloom, Wm., and Huedepohl, Elmer: *Helping Ourselves to Read*—Book I,
Part 2

Bloom, Wm., and Huedepohl, Elmer: *On Our Way in Reading*—Book II

Bloom, Wm., and Huedepohl, Elmer: *Traveling On in Reading*—Book III

- Bloom, Wm., and Huedepohl, Elmer: *New Highways in Reading* — Book IV
- Doerfler, Rev. Alfred, and Eifert, Wm. H.: *Know the Truth*
The Graduals for the Church Year
Memory Book for Lutheran Schools. No. 13. Board for Parish Education
Memory Book for Lutheran Schools. No. 18. Board for Parish Education
Memory Book for Lutheran Schools. No. 18T. Board for Parish Education
- Maier, Prof. Walter A., Ph.D.: *America, Turn to Christ*
In Season, Out of Season (Occasional Sermons): Wm. H. Eifert, Editor
The Music for the Liturgy of the Lutheran Hymnal
- Graebner, Prof. Theo., D.D.: *Church Bells in the Forest*
- Behnke, Rev. C. A., and Bartels, Rev. H. W.: *From Tragedy to Triumph*
Winning and Keeping — A Manual for Lutheran Sunday Schools. Board for Parish Education
- Lessons in Religion for Part-Time Schools. Board for Parish Education
God's Family, No. 2A — Textbook and Worksheets
Good Neighbors, No. 2B — Textbook and Worksheets
Jesus, My Lord, No. 4A — Textbook and Worksheets
Followers of Jesus, No. 4B — Textbook and Worksheets
The Life of Christ, Part I, No. 6A — Textbook and Worksheets
The Life of Christ, Part II, No. 6B — Textbook and Worksheets
- Wismar, W.: *Gloria in Excelsis Deo*
- Lange, Rev. Phil.: *Approach to the Unchurched*
Chapel Hymnal
- Bauer, Prof. W. E.: *In Thy Light*
- Kretzmann, Prof. O. P., Litt. D.: *The Pilgrim*
- Arndt, Prof. W., D.D., Ph.D.: *Life of St. Paul* — Textbook, Test Sheets, and Instructor's Guide
- Weidenschilling, J. M., M. A., S. T. D.: *Our Church*
Proceedings of the 39th Regular Synodical Convention, 1944
Self-Analysis Chart. Board for Parish Education
My Privilege as a Sponsor
New Series of Readers — Books I to VI and Primer

Devotional Booklets

- No. 51. *My Father's House*, Rev. H. W. Gockel
Da soll es bet bleiben, Rev. W. H. T. Dau, D.D.
- No. 52. *The Voice of Calvary*, Rev. L. B. Buchheimer, D.D.
Christi Krieg und Sieg, Rev. R. Herrmann
- No. 53. *The Triumphant Christ*, Rev. W. H. Hafner
Katechismuswahrheiten, O. F. Hattstaedt, D.D.
- No. 54. *Strength for the Day*, Rev. M. Walker
Das Walten des Geistes, Rev. Karl Kretzmann, D.D.
- No. 55. *The Whole Armor of God*, Rev. H. G. Hartner
Lob Gottes in der Natur, Rev. H. A. Mayer
- No. 56. *Candles of the Lord*, Rev. Alfred Doerfler
Pilgerreise, Rev. Theo. L. Blanken
- No. 57. *Soul Secrets*, Rev. C. W. Berner
Das verheissene Paradies, Rev. R. Herrmann
- No. 58. *Food on the Way*, Rev. Arthur Brunn, D.D.
Das Heil des Herrn, Rev. H. Harms

Programs

- Liberty Through Luther*, J. M. Weidenschilling, M. A., S. T. D.
God So Loved the World, Rev. E. J. Saleska and Rev. H. W. Gockel
All My Heart This Night Rejoices, Rev. G. W. Fisher

Tracts

- God Lives at Our House*. Board for Parish Education
The Church in Thy House. Board for Parish Education
Who Cares? Board for Parish Education

Periodicals Published by Synod

(Sixteen publications)

		Sunday School Literature	
<i>Lutheraner</i>	31,025	<i>Beginners</i>	50,000
<i>Lutheran Witness</i>	228,990	<i>Primary Leaflets</i>	67,000
<i>Concordia Messenger</i>	13,000	<i>Junior Lessons</i>	86,000
<i>Child's Companion</i>	59,900	<i>Intermediate</i>	61,700
<i>Young Lutherans' Magazine</i>	7,300	<i>Senior</i>	56,850
<i>Lutheran Guide</i>	4,600	<i>Bible Student</i>	26,500
<i>School Journal</i>	1,375	<i>Bible Teacher</i>	2,275
<i>Theological Monthly</i>	2,100	<i>Teachers' Quarterly</i>	31,500
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348,199		360,825	

Total subscriptions, 709,024

PUBLICATIONS, 1945

Books

- Dallmann, William, D. D.: *My Life*
 Wismar, Walter: *Sing unto the Lord*
 Proehl, Rev. F. C.: *Marching Side by Side*
 Lauterbach, Rev. Wm. A.: *When Shadows Fall*
 Kettner, Rev. E. A.: *The Guiding Hand*
 Graebner, Prof. Theo., D. D.: *Prayer Fellowship*
 Weidenschilling, J. M., M. A., S. T. D.: *Living with Luther*
 Weidenschilling, J. M., M. A., S. T. D.: *Our Creed*
 Bloom, Wm., and Huedepohl, Elmer: *Seeing the World Through Reading*
 — Book V
 Bloom, Wm., and Huedepohl, Elmer: *Growing Up in Reading* — Book VI
 Doerffler, Rev. Alfred: *Treasures of Hope*
 Maier, Prof. Walter A., Ph. D.: *Christ, Set the World Aright!*
 Nau, Dr. Henry: *We Move into Africa*
 Albrecht, Allene: *Dickie and Donnie on the Farm*
 Schmieding, Alfred, M. A.: *Understanding the Child*
 Schroeder, Rev. R. H.: *Let Us Reason Together*
 Burhop, Rev. W. C., and Sieck, L. J., D. D.: *The Glory of Golgotha*
 Bauer, Ludwig: *The Quest*
 Lessons in Religion for Part-Time Schools. Board for Parish Education
Jesus Our Friend and Savior, No. 1B — Textbook and Worksheets
Children of the Bible, N. T., No. 3B — Textbook and Worksheets
Builders of a Nation, Part 2, No. 5B — Textbook and Worksheets
 Self-Analysis Chart for Sunday School Teachers

Devotional Booklets

- No. 59. *Follow His Steps*, Rev. H. Wind.
Der leidende Erlöser, Prof. C. F. Brommer, D. D.
 No. 60. *We Walk by Faith*, Chapl. A. P. Klausler
Der Auferstandene und die Seinen, Rev. G. A. Naumann
 No. 61. *Bible People*, Rev. Erwin Kurth
In alle Welt, Dr. H. Nau
 No. 62. *Summer Gleanings*, Various Authors
Luther-Andachtsbuechlein, Rev. J. F. Boerger, Sr.
 No. 63. *The Adoring Heart*, Various Authors
Sei getrost und unverzagt, Rev. Geo. J. S. Beyer
 No. 64. *I Will Fear No Evil*, Rev. H. W. Gockel
Christus Jesus, unser Ein und Alles, Rev. A. Michel
 No. 65. *The Golden A. B. C.*, Prof. M. Graebner, D. D.
Stehe, dein Koentig kommt zu dir, Rev. H. Wein
 No. 66. *We Beheld His Glory*, Rev. Thomas Coates
Edelsteine der Heiligen Schrift, O. F. Hattstaedt, D. D.

Programs

On Earth Peace, Rev. E. J. Saleska and Rev. H. W. Gockel
The Light of the Gentiles, Rev. A. C. Mueller
The Word They Still Shall Let Remain, Prof. W. G. Polack
The Christian's Treasure, Rev. A. L. Miller

Tracts

To Sign or Not to Sign the Catholic Pre-nuptial Contract. Tract No. 137
He Depends on You. Tract No. 138
Is There a Hell? Tract No. 139
Fishers of Men. Board for Parish Education

Periodicals Published by Synod

(Sixteen publications)

Sunday School Literature

<i>Lutheraner</i>	35,399	<i>Beginners</i>	59,000
<i>Lutheran Witness</i>	228,075	<i>Primary Leaflets</i>	71,400
<i>Concordia Messenger</i>	14,150	<i>Junior Lessons</i>	70,450
<i>Child's Companion</i>	68,800	<i>Intermediate</i>	63,230
<i>Young Lutherans' Magazine</i>	7,700	<i>Senior</i>	57,660
<i>Lutheran Guide</i>	5,100	<i>Bible Student</i>	28,060
<i>School Journal</i>	1,950	<i>Bible Teacher</i>	2,425
<i>Theological Monthly</i>	2,215	<i>Teachers' Quarterly</i>	33,350
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	363,389		385,575

Total subscriptions, 748,964

PUBLICATIONS, 1946

Books

Boettcher, Rev. H. J., M.A.: *Learning and Living*. A Workbook in Religion to be Used with Luther's Small Catechism
 Boettcher, Rev. H. J., M.A.: *Instructor's Manual for Luther's Small Catechism*
 Colba, F. H.: *Case for Christian Education* (a five-act play)
 Doerfler, Rev. Alfred: *The Healing Hand of God*
 Geiseman, Rev. O. A., S.T.D.: *Make Yours a Happy Marriage*
 Graebner, Prof. Theo., D.D.: *Is Masonry a Religion?*
 Graebner, Prof. Theo., D.D.: *Report on Veterans' Organizations*
 Kramer, A. H.: *A Guide for Boards of Christian Education in Congregations*
 Kramer, W. A.: *Devotions for Lutheran Schools* (revision and enlargement)
 Kramer, W. A.: *Friends Forever*
 Lang, Rev. P. H. D.: *Church Ushering*
 Maier, Prof. Walter A., Ph.D., D.D.: *Rebuilding with Christ*
 Maier, Prof. Walter A., Ph.D., D.D.: *Jesus Christ Our Hope*
 Mayer, Prof. F. E., D.D.: *American Churches — Beliefs and Practices*
 Saleska, Rev. E. J., M.S.T.: *Strength from Above*
 Scharlemann, Dorothy Hoyer: *My Vineyard*
 Stelhorn, Supt. A. C.: *The Beginning Teacher*
 Walker, Rev. Martin, and Schroedel, Theop. H.: *Greater Love Hath No Man*
 Weidenschilling, J. M., M.A., S.T.D.: *Our Home*
 Wind, G. L.: *A Soldier's Daughter*
 Klinck, A. W., S.T.M., Ph.D.: *Home Life in Bible Times* — Textbook
 Hennig, D. C.: *The Technique of Making Calls*
So You Are a Parent — Tract for Board for Parish Education
The Answer of the Lutheran School to Five Great Questions — Tract by A. L. Amt

God's Gracious Promises — Tract for Army and Navy Commission
 Synodical Conference Report, 1946
 Proceedings of Texas District Convention, 1945
 English District History
 Lessons in Religion for Part-Time Schools. Board for Parish Education
The Story of the Church, No. 7A — Textbook and Worksheets
Winning the World for Christ, No. 7B — Textbook and Worksheets
 Miller, A. L., M. A.: *Train Up a Child*
 Spanish Beginners and Primary Leaflets
 Portuguese Beginners and Primary Leaflets

Devotional Booklets

- No. 67. *His Cross and Mine*, Rev. C. W. Berner, M. A.
Durch Kreuz zur Krone, Rev. R. Herrmann
- No. 68. *More than Conquerors*, Rev. C. A. Behnke, D. D.
Unser Glaube, Rev. J. Hartmeister
- No. 69. *Wells of Salvation*, Various Authors
Glaubenslehren, Rev. R. H. C. Meyer
- No. 70. *Rejoice in the Lord Alway*, Rev. R. Prange
Perlen aus dem Gesangbuch, Rev. J. C. Schuelke
- No. 71. *Refuge and Strength*, Rev. M. Walker
Das Glockengeläute der Reformation, Rev. A. E. Michel
- No. 72. *The Christ for Every Day*, Rev. Geo. C. Koenig
Herr, lehre uns beten, Rev. H. M. Zorn
- No. 73. *Only Believe*, Various Authors
Sonntagsklaenge, Nr. 2, Rev. H. M. Zorn, D. D.
- No. 74. *He Loved Me*, Rev. H. W. Gockel
Der am Kreuz ist meine Liebe, Rev. Theo. Blanken

Music

Laudamus Dominum Music Series, Bangert and Rosel
Chorale Preludes for the Organ, Book 1
In Dulci Jubilo
 Master Copy, No. 500 (Accompanied)
 Choir Number, No. 501
 Instrumental Number, No. 502

Chorus Music

Come Follow Me, No. 1
 From God Shall Naught Divide Me, No. 2
 O Sacred Head, No. 3
 O Man, Thy Grievous Sin Bemoan, No. 4
 Praise to the Lord, No. 5
 Alas, My God, No. 6
 O Lord, How Shall I Meet Thee, No. 7
 Praise God the Lord, Ye Sons of Men, No. 8
 Wismar, Walter, 44 *Classic Chorales*

Programs

Our Risen Savior, G. A. Korntheuer
Children of God, Rev. A. C. Mueller
Blessings of the Reformation, Rev. A. C. Mueller
Let Us Now Go Even unto Bethlehem, Rev. E. J. Saleska and Rev. H. W. Gockel
Joyful Tidings, J. A. Wiersig

Tracts

We Believe, Tract No. 140
To Dance or Not to Dance, Tract No. 141
You Owe It to Your Child, Tract No. 142
Eternal Life Insurance, Tract No. 143
What Mean Ye by This Service, Tract No. 144

The Supper up Yonder. Tract No. 145
A New Commandment. Tract No. 146
Is It I? Tract No. 147
The Sermon in the Sacrament. Tract No. 148
Compel Them to Come In. Tract No. 149.
The Church at Worship—at School. Tract No. 150
Luther's Ninety-Five Theses. Tract No. 151

Periodicals Published by Synod

(Sixteen publications)

		Sunday School Literature	
<i>Lutheraner</i>	25,600	<i>Beginners</i>	61,000
<i>Lutheran Witness</i>	239,275	<i>Primary Leaflets</i>	77,000
<i>Concordia Messenger</i>	14,700	<i>Junior Lessons</i>	78,000
<i>Child's Companion</i>	75,000	<i>Intermediate</i>	69,000
<i>Young Lutherans' Magazine</i>	9,800	<i>Senior</i>	61,000
<i>Lutheran Guide</i>	6,300	<i>Bible Student</i>	31,500
<i>School Journal</i>	2,250	<i>Bible Teacher</i>	2,700
<i>Theological Monthly</i>	2,325	<i>Teachers' Quarterly</i>	36,500
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375,250		381,200	

Total subscriptions, 756,450

During the past years we have regularly paid real estate taxes to the city of St. Louis and the State of Missouri. However, inasmuch as Concordia Publishing House was organized under the Religious and Benevolent Laws of the State of Missouri and exempt from the payment of all Federal taxes, and since similar organizations are exempt from real estate taxes in this State, your Board of Directors felt we were entitled to the same consideration. Suit was therefore instituted with the consent and approval of Synod's Board of Directors, and even though the case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri, we were unsuccessful in our efforts and therefore continue to pay real estate taxes. We, of course, feel that this represents a miscarriage of justice.

Our periodicals are enjoying a wide circulation. Of the twenty-eight Districts in North America twenty-four are now co-operating in the *Lutheran Witness* District-wide subscription plan. At present the *Witness* is being sent to 295,000 subscribers. *Der Lutheraner* is also included in the District-wide subscription plan, and after 103 years of existence still boasts of a subscription list of 30,000. Periodicals which had been reduced in number of pages because of paper shortage, have again been enlarged to their pre-war size.

The *Lutheran Hymnal* continues to be in great demand, and to date approximately 1,200,000 copies have been sold.

During the past triennium our music department has been expanded and service materially increased. The Concordia Music Catalog contains a listing of more sacred music than any other catalog in the country. A number of new selections were issued during the past years which have already proved very popular.

Our new tract-publishing program has proved very successful.

These tracts seem to fill a real need. Some of the tracts have been distributed in quantities as high as 140,000. The publication of additional tracts on problems of the day is planned. During the past year, under the auspices of the General Home Mission Board, a new project in the form of a folder known as *Just a Minute* was started. It is being sold at the rate of approximately 200,000 per issue and is a bimonthly publication.

Some years ago Concordia Publishing House announced the *Concordia New Testament with Notes*. The demand for this Testament has induced Concordia Publishing House to publish the entire Bible in this form, and it can announce that the Bible, that is, the entire Bible with notes, is now available. The book is printed in large, readable type and should prove helpful to all Bible students. In connection with this venture we may say that a project is to be offered this fall containing illustrated Bible stories. It will appear in the form of a four-page $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ folder. This folder will be sold on a subscription basis and is to be known as *Bible Stories in Pictures*.

For the first time we are this year offering a complete series of materials for daily vacation Bible schools. Among Sunday school projects are a series of colored leaflets for the Nursery and Cradle Roll Departments of the Sunday school. Another publication in the interest of the Sunday school will be a supplementary course entitled *The Story of the Bible*. Sunday school lessons in Spanish and Portuguese have also been made available.

At the convention in 1944 Synod empowered Concordia Publishing House and the Board for Parish Education to edit and publish a so-called "Family Magazine." This matter has been given a great deal of consideration. However, we must report that at this writing no editor for such a magazine has been found.

According to Synod's resolution the Centennial Literature Committee was to publish various publications. Under this committee's direction three books have been published: *The Abiding Word*, *A Century of Grace*, and *My Church*. Furthermore we may report that the first two volumes of the *Devotional Bible* are now in production. In addition, other Centennial materials and orders of services have been produced.

We may also report that funds have been made available, in accordance with a resolution of the Saginaw convention, so that the editors designated by the Literature Board may spend full time, or at least part of their time, in preparing manuscripts for the so-called *Scholarly Commentary of the Bible*.

The Board of Directors of Concordia Publishing House has set aside a sinking fund for further expansion and additional equipment and has transferred to the Treasurer of Synod the sum of \$335,000. As the fiscal year of the Publishing House closes on

Financial Report of Concordia Publishing House

ST. LOUIS, MO.

For the Triennium: May 1, 1944, to April 30, 1947

Operations		Analysis of Worth, 4/30/47	
	Dr.		Assets
Sales		Cash on Hand and in Bank	\$ 204,992.55
Merchandise, Material Purchased	\$4,090,727.61	Accounts Receivable	230,547.94
Administrative and Selling Expenses	1,082,565.84	Inventories, Merchandise and Supplies	978,172.53
Addition to Worth	831,871.06	Plant	429,346.44
		Bonds	225,000.00
	<u>\$6,005,164.51</u>		
Result of Operations		Total Assets	\$2,068,058.86
Worth, 5/1/44			
Funds Transferred to Synod	\$ 335,000.00	Liabilities	
Addition to Worth	\$331,871.06	Reserve for Development and	
Less: Reserve for Postwar Ex-		for Equipment	\$293,717.00
pansion and Reduction of		Accounts Payable	187,109.62
Fixed Assets	465,235.50	Due Subscribers	223,306.38
Worth, 4/30/47	<u>1,363,925.86</u>		704,133.00
		Worth, 4/30/47	<u>\$1,363,925.86</u>

This financial report is respectfully submitted as a supplement to Report No. 701 on page 419 of *Reports and Memorials* for the Fortieth Regular Convention of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States at Chicago, Illinois, July 20 to 29, 1947. These figures are taken from the auditor's report which could not be completed in time to be included in *Reports and Memorials*.

O. A. DORN, General Manager

April 30, it is impossible to include the financial statement covering the past triennium in this report; however, such financial statement will be distributed to the delegates at the time of the convention.

Acknowledging with due gratitude the loyal co-operation of our whole personnel, the Literature Board, the Faculty of Concordia Seminary, the Board for Young People's Literature, the Board for Parish Education, and many others, we respectfully submit our report.

RUD. H. C. MEYER, *Secretary*

ACTION

Concerning Memorial 701, Report of Concordia Publishing House, Committee 8 brought in the following resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, Authorization for the enlargement of Concordia Publishing House has been previously granted by Synod; and

WHEREAS, The urgent need for additional space is becoming increasingly acute; therefore be it

Resolved, That such enlargement be carried into effect as soon as practicable.

Placing Concordia Publishing House on a Non-Profit Basis

(Unprinted Memorial 4)

This memorial, submitted by the Rev. Richard E. Kuehnert of St. Charles, Mo., petitioned Synod to put our Publishing House on a non-profit basis, similar to the policy of the American Bible Society, which publishes its Bibles at cost, since the business of the Church is to "make Christians" and not to make money for the purposes of the Church. The necessary funds to carry out these purposes would be furnished by the Christians through their freewill offerings.

ACTION

Committee 8 brought in the following resolution, which was adopted by Synod:

WHEREAS, An unprinted memorial requests a basic change in the business policy of Concordia Publishing House and calls for the application of the principles of Christian stewardship toward the elimination of all surplus; and

WHEREAS, The business policy of Concordia Publishing House has been characterized by efficiency and integrity; and

WHEREAS, The work of God's kingdom, in so far as it touches the earth, must be conducted in a manner in keeping with approved business and sound stewardship of funds; therefore be it

Resolved, That Concordia Publishing House continue its present policy.

Publicity and Printing of Synodical Matters for General Use

(Memorial 711)

WHEREAS, By the grace of Almighty God our beloved Synod has been able to expand beyond the confines of the United States of America into practically all parts of the world; and

WHEREAS, Our beloved Synod ever endeavors to bring the Gospel message of salvation to *all* peoples, irrespective of nationality, race, or color; and

WHEREAS, Our Synod this year celebrates its Centennial anniversary as a milestone of God's richest blessings and thus looks toward the future for greater work in the Church Militant amongst all peoples; and

WHEREAS, In the past it has very often occurred that some of the material presented by our Synod for general use in the Church has borne a national terminology and thus immediately declared it to be unusable for general use in the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the pastors of the Southern Alberta Pastoral Conference, assembled in conference at Claresholm, Alberta, most humbly petition the august body of Synod that for material which is to be used by the members of Synod in the United States of America and Canada and/or any other country, a more suitable designation of terminology and pictography be used and thus make such materials more suitable for general use and dissemination.

SOUTHERN ALBERTA PASTORAL CONFERENCE

A. GEHRING, *Secretary*

Committee 8 reported:

Your Committee recommends that the petition of the Southern Alberta Pastoral Conference voicing a request that no nationalistic elements be expressed in our promotional literature, be referred to the respective editors and boards in charge of such literature.

ACTION

Synod *adopted* this report with its recommendation.

Reducing Cost of Pamphlets, Tracts, Etc.

(Memorial 712)

WHEREAS, There is much promotional literature available for National Sunday School Week and Christian Education Week at present sold for prices which often make wide distribution difficult, particularly by mission congregations; and

WHEREAS, The treasury of General Synod is at present in good

condition and not in need of the customary sum received from Concordia Publishing House yearly profits; and

WHEREAS, Our pastors, missionaries, and teachers are to a large extent instrumental in building up this profit through personal purchases and as agents in their congregations for Concordia Publishing House merchandise; and

WHEREAS, Pastors, missionaries, and teachers are often handicapped in purchasing necessary professional books and supplies because of their limited means; and

WHEREAS, These professional materials are necessarily more costly because of their limited demand; therefore be it

Resolved, That a goodly amount of the accumulated profits of Concordia Publishing House be used in making available more free promotional materials for National Sunday School Week and Christian Education Week; and in making available at cost the more expensive pamphlets, booklets, and tracts suitable for widespread distribution (e. g., on church and Communion attendance); and in giving a greater discount to pastors, missionaries, and teachers.

THE HEAD-OF-THE-LAKES PASTORAL CONFERENCE
MINNESOTA DISTRICT

R. A. BRAMMER, *Chairman*

W. A. THIELE, *Secretary*

Committee 8 reported:

WHEREAS, The surplus of Concordia Publishing House is annually placed into Synod's general treasury; and

WHEREAS, No financial advantage is gained by reducing such surplus; and

WHEREAS, The policy of various boards of Synod, such as the Board for Parish Education, the Board for Young People's Work, and others, now makes certain promotional literature available on low cost levels; and

WHEREAS, The free distribution of literature as a general policy of Concordia Publishing House is not a good business procedure, except under the sponsorship of Synodical Boards; and

WHEREAS, Concordia Publishing House now offers Bibles, Catechisms, hymnals, tracts, and pamphlets at only a slight margin above cost; and

WHEREAS, A number of publications are being produced at a loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That Concordia Publishing House continue its present policy with respect to the price of books and promotional literature and that the various synodical Boards make tracts and

pamphlets available, if they so choose, through subsidies granted by Synod; and be it further

Resolved, That the question of increased or decreased discounts be left entirely in the hands of Concordia Publishing House and its Board of Directors, who are in the process of a current restudy of this problem.

ACTION

Synod *adopted* this report with its resolutions.

Board for Biblical Research

(Memorial 713)

WHEREAS, Biblical research has through the centuries been the forte of the Lutheran Church; and

WHEREAS, Biblical research will contribute materially to the preservation of "Luther's doctrine pure"; and

WHEREAS, The research efforts of Modernists in this field far exceed those of conservative scholars; be it

Resolved, That one third of the annual profits of Concordia Publishing House be set aside each year for the specific task of carrying on an extensive and intensive program of Biblical research; and be it further

Resolved, That the direction and management of this program of Biblical research be placed in the hands of a Board for Biblical Research, to be appointed by the President of Synod; and be it further

Resolved, That this Board for Biblical Research be so constituted as to consist of three or more members of Synod, each one to be a special student of the Hebrew or Greek Testament, and each to have the signed endorsement of three qualified men, such endorsement to be renewed every three years.

LUTHERAN ACADEMY FOR SCHOLARSHIP
MARTIN H. SCHARLEMANN, *President*

Committee 8 reported:

WHEREAS, The subject matter of Memorial 713 is very closely related to, and partially included in Memorial 120; and

WHEREAS, Memorial 120, pertaining to "an Institute for Post-graduate Study and Research," has been placed by Committee 1 of this Convention into the hands of a committee to be appointed by the *Praesidium*; therefore be it

Resolved, That this committee which is to be appointed by the *Praesidium* be concerned also with the subject matter of Memorial 713.

ACTION

Synod *adopted* this resolution.

Scholarly Commentary on the Bible

(Memorial 714)

WHEREAS, At present there is no greater need for the stimulation of the intellectual and spiritual life of our ministry than constant and thorough study of the Scriptures; and

WHEREAS, Such study should embrace also the ability and the possibility to study individual texts at the hand of the original languages of the Bible; and

WHEREAS, At present opportunities for studying Scripture texts are hampered by the lack of a sound scholarly commentary of the Bible; be it

Resolved, That Synod urge the Literature Board of Synod to proceed at once to outline and implement an effective program for the publication of such a commentary; and be it further

Resolved, That the Lutheran Academy for Scholarship be asked to contribute of its scholarly resources toward the undertaking and completion of this task.

LUTHERAN ACADEMY FOR SCHOLARSHIP
MARTIN H. SCHARLEMANN, *President*

Committee 8 reported:

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Academy for Scholarship has graciously offered to contribute of its scholarly resources towards the preparation of a scholarly commentary on the Bible; and

WHEREAS, The General Literature Board has been charged with the responsibility of supervising the production of such a commentary; therefore be it

Resolved, That the offer of the Lutheran Academy for Scholarship be gratefully acknowledged and referred to the General Literature Board.

ACTION

Synod adopted this report and resolution.

Re Version of Spanish Bible

(Memorial 715)

The General Pastors' Conference of the Argentine District at its regular convention at Crespo, Entre Rios, Feb. 6 to 12, 1947, deliberated on a notice sent by Dr. F. C. Streufert to President S. H. Beckmann regarding the use of a certain version of the Spanish Bible in official publications of our Church. After an adequate discussion the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the General Pastors' Conference of the Argentine District request Synod not to adopt at this time any resolution that would make the use of any certain Spanish Bible version in official publications obligatory, so that the individual workers may find more time and opportunity to make a thorough

study of the two versions concerned, and in this manner avoid calling forth a division among the Spanish workers by a precipitate official ruling.

In the name of the Argentine Pastors' Conference:

ADOLFO DILLEY, *Chairman*

FREDERICO ELSAESSER, *Secretary*

This memorial was taken care of by the following resolution brought in by Committee 2:

WHEREAS, Synod appointed a Committee in 1944 to study the question of the use of Spanish Bible versions; and

WHEREAS, This committee in its findings recommended that the respective boards "continue the use of the Reina De Valera version for the publication of Spanish and theological literature"; and

WHEREAS, We cannot await the time when a thoroughgoing study of this issue can be made and when brethren will come to full agreement of a Spanish Bible version, but must immediately publish theological and Christian literature; and

WHEREAS, The recommendation made by the committee in no wise forbids any pastor to use any other Spanish version; therefore be it

Resolved, To concur in the recommendation of the committee to continue the use of the Reina de Valera version in the publication of Spanish theological and Christian literature and to direct the Board of South America and the Board of Home Missions in North America to continue the study of Spanish Bible versions to bring about full agreement on the use of a given Bible version.

ACTION

Synod *adopted* this resolution.

Full-Time Editor for "Witness"

(Memorial 716)

The Conference of Editors of District Editions (Supplements) of the *Lutheran Witness*, composed of twenty-six such editors, together with the editors of Part I of the *Lutheran Witness*, and assembled at Concordia Publishing House on November 6 and 7, 1946, unanimously adopted the following overture to the Chicago Convention of Synod:

WHEREAS, The work of our Synod has assumed such large proportions in all of its departments; and

WHEREAS, The members of the faculty at our Seminary in St. Louis cannot do justice to their work as professors while editing the church publications; and

WHEREAS, In the present situation the editors of these publications as members of the faculty are overburdened with such work; and

WHEREAS, The *Lutheran Witness* is too important a paper to be treated as a side issue; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Conference of Editors of District Editions of the *Lutheran Witness*, assembled at St. Louis, Mo., November 6 and 7, 1946, memorialize Synod to engage a full-time editor for the *Lutheran Witness*, who will devote all his time to the editing of this paper.

AUGUST C. WAECHTER, *Chairman*
ARTHUR ANSORGE, *Secretary*

Full-Time Editor of "Lutheran Witness"

(Memorial 717)

WHEREAS, The *Lutheran Witness* is an official organ of Synod and is so received and at the present time enjoys the largest circulation in the history of our beloved Church; and

WHEREAS, In the past, negotiations have been resumed and carried on with other Lutheran church bodies (synods) and these are still in progress, relative to an eventual God-pleasing union, and since the *Lutheran Witness* has from time to time carried such reports not only on the progress which has been made toward union with these synods, but has also called attention to the doctrinal differences still existing between us; and

WHEREAS, The editing of such reports and other matters pertinent to the whole union question requires much time and careful thinking, especially since these reports are being carefully perused not only by our own people, but far beyond the boundaries of our own Synod; which facts, we feel, make the editing of the *Lutheran Witness* more important than ever before — we therefore

Recommend the calling of a full-time, competent editor for *The Lutheran Witness*.

THE PITTSBURGH LOCAL PASTORAL CONFERENCE
CARL G. M. STEINER, *Secretary*

Full-Time Editor of "Witness"

(Memorial 718)

WHEREAS, The *Lutheran Witness* during recent years has enjoyed an exceptional measure of growth and a commensurate increase in influence in the building of God's Kingdom; and

WHEREAS, The increased demands upon the editorial staff of the *Witness* indicate the advisability of placing the editorship upon a full-time basis; and

WHEREAS, The growth and expansion of the Witness has, under God, been due in large measure to the efficient and devoted efforts of its senior editor, Dr. Theodore Graebner; and

WHEREAS, Synod should capitalize to the fullest possible extent upon the journalistic ability, theological acumen, and wide experience of Dr. Graebner; therefore be it

Resolved, That the undersigned individual pastors of Synod petition Synod, assembled in convention at Chicago in July, 1947, to create the position of full-time editor of the *Lutheran Witness*, and be it further

Resolved, That Synod, through its appropriate channels, invite Dr. Theodore Graebner to assume the position of full-time editor of the *Witness*.

M. H. ZAGEL

WM. H. HILLMER

AMOS A. SCHMIDT

EDWARD MAY

E. A. WOLFRAM, JR.

O. H. MOELLER

THOMAS COATES

CARL F. NITZ

N. W. ZELLMER

ARTHUR G. WAHLERS

Full-Time Editors for "Lutheraner" and "Witness"

(Memorial 719)

By resolution passed in regular meeting of our congregation we respectfully ask Synod: (1) to elect a full-time editor for *Der Lutheraner* and a full-time editor for the *Lutheran Witness*; (2) to make provisions for an adequate salary for both men and for adequate secretarial help; (3) to make the editorial policy of these editors subject to the direction of the *Praesidium* of Synod; (4) to keep the doctrinal censorship in the hands of the faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.

In urging adoption of point one, we call attention to the fact that the work of editing an official paper of our Synod is sufficiently important to occupy the full time of a man and should not be placed as an added burden on men already overworked.

Point two should be obvious.

By the adoption of point three the necessary integration and correlation between the executive and editorial departments of Synod will be assured, e.g., publishing reports by official committees, and supporting public statements by the President of Synod.

The wisdom of adopting point four has been shown by many years of experience.

In the name of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Congregation, Sheboygan, Wis.

PAUL G. KRUEGER, *President*

R. F. GRAEFE, JR., *Secretary*

VICTOR MENNICKE, *Pastor*

WHEREAS, We have read and studied the above memorial, presented to Synod by St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Sheboygan, Wis., relative to the editorship of our official church papers; and

WHEREAS, We find ourselves in agreement with the principles expressed in this memorial; therefore be it

Resolved, That we add our endorsement to this memorial.

EBENEZER LUTHERAN CHURCH
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

E. W. KIENOW, *Chairman*
EDWIN W. FISHER, *Secretary*
MARTIN W. STRASEN, *Pastor*

Agreement with Editorial Policy of "Witness"

(Memorial 720)

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the voters of St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Pawtucket, R. I., at their last regular meeting (3-24-47).

Resolved, That we are in agreement with the editorial policy of the *Lutheran Witness*, especially in the handling of intersynodical relationships. We believe the reporting was impartial and objective.

ST. MATTHEW'S EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH
PAWTUCKET, R. I.

ERIC H. WELCZEK, *Secretary*

Concerning these matters Committee 6 submitted the following recommendations:

Your Constitution Committee, No. 6, is herewith reporting on Memorials 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, pp. 443—446 in *Reports and Memorials*, dealing with the *Lutheran Witness*, the editor and the editorial policy, and Unprinted Memorial 2, which asks that Synod resolve "that the *Lutheran Witness* be discontinued as a publication of the Missouri Synod."

Your Committee, No. 6, recommends:

That Synod at this time make no change in the regulations in the proposed *Handbook*, p. 139, paragraphs h and i, to wit:

h. "The *Lutheran Witness* and *Der Lutheraner* shall be the official organs of Synod and shall be under the editorship of the Faculty of the St. Louis Seminary. The Faculty shall appoint, or may terminate the appointments of, the editors or editorial committee.

i. "Synod is responsible for every doctrinal statement made in its official organs. If any statement be made therein deviating

from the Word of God and the Confessions of the Church, every member of Synod perceiving such error shall bring it to the attention of the responsible editors and insist upon the necessary correction."

Consult Saginaw Convention *Proceedings*, p. 214, four resolutions at the bottom of the page.

ACTION

This recommendation was *adopted* by Synod, with the change in paragraph h, second sentence: The Faculty, *together with the President and Vice-Presidents of Synod*. . . .

Report of the Editors of the "Lutheran Witness"

(Unprinted Memorial 1)

Committee 8 brought in the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The editorial staff of the *Lutheran Witness* is accountable to the Faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis; therefore be it

Resolved, That the unprinted memorial of the editorial staff pertaining to certain views with respect to the enlargement and frequency of appearance of the *Lutheran Witness* and the appointment of a co-editor, as suggested to this convention by the Mission Board, be referred to the Faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, the President and the Vice-Presidents, and Concordia Publishing House, with power to act.

ACTION

Synod *adopted* this resolution.

Report of the General Literature Board

(Memorial 702)

The General Literature Board of Synod is composed of the following members: Pastor Alfred Doerffler, chairman; Pastor William H. Eifert, secretary; Pastors W. E. Hohenstein and Otto Nieting; and Mr. William A. Kramer. The latter was appointed to succeed the elderly Mr. Herman F. Bade, who had served as a member of this Board for many years.

The General Literature Board was created by Synod at the suggestion of the Board of Directors of Concordia Publishing House to serve Concordia Publishing House and its manager in an advisory capacity in matters concerning the literary excellence of manuscripts submitted for publication and their potential value to the Church. The *Synodical Handbook* instructs the Literature Board "to study the needs of the Lutheran Church, particularly the Missouri Synod, with a view of determining what kind of literature

may be required and also, if necessary, to select authors to undertake certain literary tasks."

Accordingly, your Board not only carefully appraised the unsolicited manuscripts which were submitted, but endeavored to establish the "literature wants" of our Church, both of the clergy and of the laity; and in keeping with its findings your Board has attempted to provide the necessary literature for the various fields of church life and work. Your Board did not succeed in carrying out all plans that had been made; it is also fully aware that its decisions may not always have been in agreement with the opinions of others and that the displeasure of disappointed authors and sponsors of certain projects may have been incurred; however, your Board essayed to be objective at all times in its judgments, the best interests of the Church being the deciding factor.

We desire to acknowledge the helpful spirit of co-operation manifested at all times by Concordia Publishing House and its manager, Mr. O. A. Dorn, as well as to commend them for the progressive and successful manner in which they are producing and marketing Synod's publications. We desire also to commend the faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, for the prompt censorial reading of the many manuscripts referred to them for review.

A large volume of business demanded our attention in the past triennium. At the regular meetings of the Board the various items on our docket were carefully considered, the average number of items being about forty. Special committees and individual members gave much time between meetings to the critical reading of manuscripts.

Progress in the preparation of a scholarly Lutheran commentary has been slow, despite much effort spent by your Board and a special committee. After consultation with many authorities in this field, a definite pattern was agreed upon, to which all writers are expected to conform, in order that a desirable uniformity be attained. Unfortunately, it has been possible thus far to secure the part-time release of only one professor and the full-time services of a retired professor of Concordia Seminary of St. Louis for work on the commentary. The faculty and the Board of Control of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, which institution should be expected to furnish the majority of authors of our commentary, could not at this time grant your Board's request for a leave of absence for even a single faculty member.

In its last report to Synod (*Proceedings*, 1944, p. 268), your Board ventured the statement that one or two volumes of our scholarly history of the Missouri Synod would be "on the market well in advance of Synod's Centennial." We regret to say that

unforeseen difficulties have frustrated our plans. However, one manuscript, *Government in the Missouri Synod*, by Dr. Carl Mundinger of Winfield, Kans., will appear in print in a few months. Other manuscripts in this series, in various stages of completion, are:

- "The Saxon Immigration to 1841"
- "The Saxons in Missouri to 1847"
- "William Loehe and the Saginaw Valley Settlements"
- "The First 25 Years of Missouri Synod History"
- "The Second 25 Years of Missouri Synod History"
- "The Life of C. F. W. Walther"
- "The Life of F. C. D. Wyneken"
- "The History of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis"
- "The Organization of the Synodical Conference,"
including the previous history of its constituent synods
- "Union Movements"
- "The History of Concordia Seminary, Springfield"

The Saginaw convention (*Proceedings*, 1944, p. 275) instructed the Literature Board and the Board of Directors of Concordia Publishing House to "make the question of translations of additional portions of Luther's works the subject of further investigation and offer its report at the next convention." Accordingly, your Board made this the subject of a special study. It was found that there is a considerable number of translations of certain portions of Luther's works available beyond the Holman edition of Luther usually referred to. Your Board is of the opinion that our Synod should not at the present undertake to publish additional translations. Your Board has recommended that Concordia Publishing House carry in its catalog a section listing all available translations of Luther's writings. (See C. P. H. Catalog, 1947, pp. 94—98.)

The directions given your Board by the Saginaw convention that it "acquaint itself with the details of the problem" of the publication of a new English translation of the Bible which would be "acceptable to our people" and to "our congregations for public worship" (*Proceedings*, 1944, p. 273), were carefully considered, but no action was taken. It was deemed advisable to await the publication and reception of the Revised Standard Version, on which many noted scholars worked for a decade. The New Testament was published in 1946, and its reception indicates the all but impossible task of producing a translation which would be acceptable to any larger number of people. We have been in correspondence with the publishers requesting permission to suggest certain changes which would make this translation more acceptable in our circles. Through our efforts Dr. G. V. Schick, Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, was made an advisory member of the Committee on the Old Testament, now in process of translation.

Your Board is pleased to announce that Dr. E. G. Schwiebert,

formerly of Valparaiso University and now a member of the faculty of Northwestern University, has submitted to Concordia Publishing House a comprehensive and scholarly manuscript on the life of Luther, based on a careful study of source materials. This large volume should be on the market within the year. — Another volume on Luther in the course of preparation is "This Is Luther," by Professor Ewald Plass of Milwaukee, designed to portray Luther by quotations from his own writings.

Much time and study were given to the production of suitable tracts, short, pithy, attractive presentations of vital subjects. In an age in which people want to do "quick reading," the religious tract can be a considerable factor. Some of our tracts have had a phenomenal sale. A list of tracts recently published will be catalogued by Concordia Publishing House in its report to Synod. Additional tracts, in various stages of preparation, will cover "Labor," "Communism," "Christian Citizenship," and other subjects.

The devotional booklets initiated by your Board a number of years ago continue to enjoy wide usage and, according to the many communications received, have been a source of rich blessing. The English number approximates the 500,000-mark per issue. The market of the German number is much smaller; however, about 35,000 copies are sold per issue. — Among other devotional literature produced by your Board in the past triennium, we mention *Treasures of Hope*. This book has been well received also in circles outside our own Church.

At the solicitation of your Board, Dr. O. A. Geiseman authored *Make Yours a Happy Marriage*, which is enjoying a large sale also in non-Lutheran circles. The same author is now writing a larger volume on "Christian Psychology," which is to be a popular but comprehensive treatment of living the Christian life in the present world order. Another project in this field is a volume on the "Problem of Adolescence," being prepared by the Rev. Henry Wind.

Other projects in the making are: "A Bible Dictionary"; *Concordia Cyclopedia* (thorough revision); the publication of the New Testament in a more readable style, with a brief introduction to the various books; a volume on "Stewardship"; an "Anthology of Lutheran Poetry"; "The Church Through the Ages," a church history for schools; the reproduction in English of Stoeckhardt's *Roemerbrief* and *Epheserbrief*.

The faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, directed the attention of your Board to the fact that certain standard works, considered "must" books for theological studies, are not now available on the book market. Such titles as these were mentioned:

Karl Holl, *Gesammelte Aufsätze zur Kirchengeschichte*
 Heinrich Boehmer, *Luthers Romfahrt*
 Ernst Rietschel, *Das Problem der unsichtbar-sichtbaren Kirche*
 Theodor Zahn, *Grundriss der Geschichte des Lebens Jesu*
 Theodor Zahn, *Grundriss der Geschichte des apostolischen Zeitalters*
 Theodor Zahn, *Grundriss der Einleitung in das N. T.*
 Theodor Zahn, *Grundriss der neutestamentlichen Theologie*
 Theodor Zahn, *Grundriss der Geschichte des neutestamentlichen Kanons*

Synod's regulations do not permit Concordia Publishing House to republish these items, since they are not always in full agreement with Synod's doctrinal position and therefore cannot pass the *ensorium* of the faculty of the St. Louis Seminary. We therefore recommend that Synod authorize the Board of Directors of Concordia Publishing House, together with the Literature Board, to devise ways and means of publishing such titles as mentioned above, or similar items, without violating Synod's position.

The problem of "discovering" new authors in our circles has been of considerable concern to your Board. We earnestly solicit manuscripts from men and women in our circles on any subject within the range of Concordia Publishing House's publication possibilities. Every manuscript will be carefully read, and its use will be determined by the service its publication would render to the Church. We would also appreciate it if our attention would be directed to such as are believed to possess the ability to write for publication, in order that they might be interviewed.

WM. H. EIFERT, *Secretary*

ACTION

Concerning the recommendation on page 429 f., Committee 8 submitted the following resolution, which was *adopted* by Synod:

WHEREAS, The policy of Synod which places censorship of all books and manuscripts for publication by Concordia Publishing House into the hands of the faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, has contributed toward the preservation of doctrinal solidarity; and

WHEREAS, It is apparent that many worthy and scholarly theological works, such as those listed in the report of the General Literature Board (Memorial 702, page 429) are not generally available; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod support the plan, projected by the General Literature Board, the Faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, and Concordia Publishing House, to publish certain standard works which are considered "must" books for theological studies and which are not now available on the market; and that this be done in a manner which is in keeping with Synod's declared position.

Report of the Young People's Literature Board

(Memorial 703)

The Young People's Literature Board consists of the following members: Dr. J. T. Mueller, chairman; Pastor R. Delventhal, secretary; Pastor A. Herpolsheimer; Teacher C. A. Tucker; and Teacher A. H. Stellhorn. The members of the Board are grateful to God for the privilege of being able to serve the Kingdom and our Church in this capacity. The work, though at times quite arduous, has been very pleasant and agreeable, especially so because the spirit of peace and harmony has prevailed throughout. It was with regret that we lost one member who had been elected to the Board at the last synodical convention, Teacher J. M. Runge. Teacher Runge, after resigning from office, engaged in secular work and therefore was unable to attend the Board meetings. However, this vacancy was ably filled by Teacher A. H. Stellhorn, who soon demonstrated his love for, and knowledge of, literature.

It is the honest conviction of your Board that its work is becoming ever more important. Every Christian is shocked and disturbed by the growing tendency of the modern novel of wallowing in the gutters of filth and immorality. These books are getting into the hands of our children and young people. Christian parents must therefore be able to supply their homes and their children with clean, wholesome literature. This literature, in order to appeal to our children and young people, must be modern, up to date, and of the highest quality.

During the past triennium your Board has greatly increased its work and was compelled to add more meetings. Since the last synodical convention the Board has reviewed almost 700 books. An increased number of manuscripts was also received, giving indications of more authorship life in our Synod. It was gratifying to note that some of these manuscripts were of a much higher quality than those formerly submitted. Your board was able to accept five of these manuscripts, of which three have been published by our Concordia Publishing House. It is our humble opinion that these three are outstanding in the field of Christian literature: *The Quest*, by Ludwig Bauer; *A Soldier's Daughter*, by G. L. Wind; *My Vineyard*, by Dorothy Hoyer Scharlemann.

During the past triennium your Board has also reviewed a large number of books especially recommended for school and Sunday school libraries. This work was done in co-operation with Prof. E. Wibracht of River Forest, who has specialized in the field of children's literature. Through the lists prepared and published by Concordia Publishing House, schools and Sunday schools are able to make selections of the very latest books in children's

literature. We are happy to report that an increased number of congregations have availed themselves of these lists and are building their libraries from them.

Your Board wishes to acknowledge with gratitude the co-operative spirit of Mr. O. A. Dorn and various personnel of Concordia Publishing House. We also commend them very highly for the enterprising spirit in producing and selling a greater variety of Christian literature.

We furthermore urge the pastors and teachers, together with their congregations, to avail themselves of the fruits of our labors by establishing school and Sunday school libraries with these high-quality books.

We also beg our honorable Synod to continue its support of the work of the Young People's Literature Board and in every way possible to make the work of the Board more effective in the spread of wholesome, Christian literature.

JOHN THEODORE MUELLER, *Chairman*
R. DELVENTHAL, *Secretary*

ACTION

This report was received with thanks.

Report of the Catechism Committee

(Memorial 708)

Since the Saginaw Convention the Catechism Committee has issued *Instructor's Manual for Luther's Small Catechism* and the workbook *Learning and Living*. Both of these publications were produced by Rev. H. C. Boettcher, Director of Christian Education of the Minnesota District.

The *Instructor's Manual* is designed to be of help to pastors and teachers in the teaching of the Catechism by organizing the material into units of instruction and by making suggestions for enrichment through audio-visual aids, group activities, supplementary reading, and correlation with other subjects; it stresses the importance of interested, purposeful participation of the learner in the teaching-learning process.

The workbook *Learning and Living* stresses self-activity in connection with the unit of instruction of the week; it enlists parental co-operation, thus bringing the classroom into the home and the home into the classroom. While written for the maturity level of pupils in the sixth grade, provisions have been made for individual differences among children. Over 14,000 copies have already been sold.

Revision of the Synodical Catechism

Since the publication of the Synodical Catechism, a number of suggestions have been made to the Committee aimed at the clarification of certain points of doctrine and the presentation of more suitable Bible narratives. The Committee proposes to make the following significant changes in the next edition of the Catechism:

1. In the Third Commandment, the alternate reading "Thou shalt sanctify the holy day" will be omitted.

2. On page 83, lines 4, 5, and 6: The present Bible narratives will be deleted, and the following will be substituted:

Bible Narrative: The royal house of Jeroboam I was destroyed because of Jeroboam's sins. 1 Kings 15:25-30. See also: 1 Kings 14:15, 16.

3. Page 176, Question 255: The question will be changed to read: "Who receives these blessings of Baptism?" The answer: "All those who believe," etc.

4. Page 186, Question 278 will be changed to read: "What steps must be taken before a person is excluded from the congregation as a manifest and impenitent sinner?"

5. Page 171, Question 245, Paragraph B will be changed to read: "B. Because in Baptism the water is connected with the word and promise of the Triune God."

None of these changes will affect the pagination in the Catechism.

Elementary Catechism

Obedient to its mandate from Synod, the Catechism Committee, soon after the publication of the above-named books, began work on an Elementary Catechism, designed for the use of pupils in the third, fourth, and fifth grades. This work has now been completed.

In doing so, your Committee sought to adhere strictly to certain theological and pedagogical principles, believed to be sound. Hence, every doctrine presented rests upon a Scriptural foundation. Utmost care was taken to select clear, unambiguous words and phrases. Furthermore, the relation of the new book to the Synodical Catechism was always kept in mind.

In presenting the subject matter the rotary method was employed. In the first instance the subject matter appears in the form of a Bible story and a series of pertinent Bible texts, and bound to these is a Summary of Bible Teaching. The second time the same material is offered by way of a catechization, hymn stanzas, a prayer, and a word study. The third time the same

matter appears in the form of study exercises. Thus there are two repetitions of the original and three variations of presentation. Both features combine to aid the memory and to sustain interest.

The Elementary Catechism will be rich in helpful pictures and line drawings, specially prepared by competent artists.

The manuscript for the Elementary Catechism was delivered to Concordia Publishing House in March of this year.

The Committee wishes to acknowledge the helpful collaboration of the following men and women: Prof. C. A. Hardt, Mr. Edwin Jiede, Miss Amelia Krug, Miss Alma Buchen, Mrs. Frieda Buchen, Mr. A. R. Manske, Miss Morella Mensing, Rev. Arthur Keck, Rev. Walter Bouman, Rev. Herbert Bouman, Rev. E. B. Allwardt, Prof. Elmer Foelber, Mrs. J. Schalek, Mrs. R. F. Rodenbeck.

Your Committee has also enjoyed the full co-operation of Concordia Publishing House and its manager, Mr. O. A. Dorn.

Pursuant to the instructions by Synod, the Committee will submit the draft of the Elementary Catechism to all pastors and teachers as soon as feasible.

THE SYNODICAL CATECHISM COMMITTEE

REV. ERWIN KURTH, *Chairman*

PROF. OLIVER C. RUPPRECHT

MR. JOHN M. RUNGE, *Secretary*

Uniform Text of Luther's Small Catechism

(Memorial 709)

The undersigned respectfully memorializes Synod to adopt the uniform text of Luther's Small Catechism newly revised and edited by an intersynodical committee and now in use in the American Lutheran Conference.

Fargo, N. Dak.

V. M. SCHROEDER

Regarding the Report of the Catechism Committee, Memorial 708, also Memorial 709, and Unprinted Memorials 86, 87, and 88, Committee 10 submitted the following report:

1. WHEREAS, The Synodical Catechism Committee has spent much time and given careful consideration to its assignment; and
2. WHEREAS, Considerable progress was made so that both the *Instructor's Manual* and the workbook *Learning and Living* could be published; be it
3. *Resolved*, That this Centennial Convention herewith express its appreciation and thanks to the Committee and to Rev. H. C. Boettcher in particular for their faithful work.

Your Committee 10, after hearing many arguments pro and con on the Catechism Committee's proposed changes of the Catechism, recommends that these proposed changes be made in the next edition.*

Concerning the Elementary Catechism for pupils of the third, fourth, and fifth grades, Committee No. 10 moves:

1. That this convention express its thanks and appreciation to the Catechism Committee for the progress thus far made;

2. After the draft of the Elementary Catechism has been submitted to all pastors and teachers, that any further suggestions or proposed changes be immediately sent to the Catechism Committee, and

3. That we encourage the Catechism Committee to publish the Elementary Catechism as soon as feasible; if possible, before the fall of 1948.

Concerning Memorial 709, on Uniform Text of Luther's Small Catechism, and concerning two unprinted memorials, which contain further suggestions and proposed changes of the Catechism, your Committee recommends that they be submitted to the Catechism Committee for consideration.

Your Committee also recommends that the Catechism Committee be retained for another triennium.

ACTION

Synod *adopted* this report, with the amendment, as to point 1, regarding the Third Commandment, that the proper authorities be instructed to formulate the definition of "Sabbath" for the new Catechism.

Report of the Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics

(Memorial 704)

During the past triennium your Committee has been at work on the liturgical material that is to be published in three volumes for our churches and those of the sister synods in the Synodical Conference: Volume I. The Liturgy; Volume II. The Agenda; Volume III. The Lectionary. This work would have been completed before this Delegate Synod had it not been for the paper shortage. A cheap wartime paper was obtainable, but we felt that we would not be serving the best interests of our churches if we used paper of this kind. After long waiting, just as this report is being written, Concordia Publishing House has received suitable paper, and by the time the Delegate Synod meets the first volume

* The definition in the Catechism of "Sabbath" is to be revised.

241 Father, in Whom We Live

Dover

AARON WILLIAMS, 1770



FATHER, in whom we live,
 In whom we are and move,
 All glory, pow'r, and praise receive
 For Thy creating love.

2 O Thou Incarnate Word,
 Let all Thy ransomed race
 Unite in thanks with one accord
 For Thy redeeming grace.

3 Spirit of Holiness,
 Let all Thy saints adore
 Thy sacred gifts and join to bless
 Thy heart-renewing pow'r.

4 Eternal Triune Lord,
 Let all the hosts above,
 Let all the sons of men record,
 And dwell upon, Thy love. Amen.

CHARLES WEELEY, 1747, CANTO

242 Father of Heaven, Whose Love Profound

Angelus

"HEILIGE SKELENLUST," 1657



FATHER, of heav'n, whose love profound
A ransom for our souls hath found,
Before Thy throne we sinners bend;
To us Thy pard'ning love extend.

2 Almighty Son, Incarnate Word,
Our Prophet, Priest, Redeemer, Lord,
Before Thy throne we sinners bend;
To us Thy saving grace extend.

3 Eternal Spirit, by whose breath
The soul is raised from sin and death,
Before Thy throne we sinners bend;
To us Thy quick'ning pow'r extend.

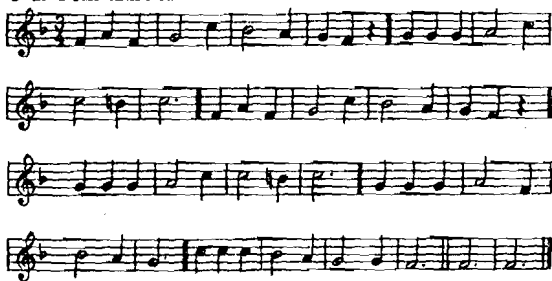
4 Thrice holy! Father, Spirit, Son,
Mysterious Godhead, Three in One,
Before Thy throne we sinners bend;
Grace, pardon, life, to us extend. Amen.

EDWARD COOPER, 1806

Oh, That I Had a Thousand Voices 243

O dass ich tausend

KORNELIUS DESTLER, 1731



OH, that I had a thousand voices
To praise my God with thousand tongues!
My heart, which in the Lord rejoices,
Would then proclaim in graceful songs
To all, wherever I might be,
What great things God hath done for me.

will be off the press. If that hope materializes, then, God willing, the other two volumes will follow within a reasonable period of time.

As soon as possible, after the publication of Volume II, *The Agenda*, it is our intention, as previously reported, to publish this *Agenda* in pocket size for use by our pastors in their work outside the chancel.

This Committee will continue to prepare additional material for our church choirs in the *Concordia Liturgical Series* for Church Choirs, in which two volumes, one on the Introits, the other on the Graduals, have already appeared.

The Committee is at work on the family prayer (or service) book, mentioned in our previous reports, and also has on its docket the preparation of a companion volume to the new *Hymnal*, containing suitable hymns and spiritual songs for all special occasions not covered by the new *Hymnal* and additional hymns for funerals, weddings, etc.

At this convention the Committee requests Synod's permission to proceed with the publication of a pocket edition of the new *Hymnal*, containing everything in that volume, but having the tune printed above the words of the text as shown in the accompanying sample pages. This will, we believe, satisfy the demand for a word edition of the *Hymnal*. In an inexpensive edition it will give to the children in day and Sunday schools a more practical volume than the larger format of the official *Hymnal*, and in a de-luxe edition it will serve as a gift book at confirmation, birthdays, weddings, etc.

COMMITTEE ON HYMNOLOGY AND LITURGICS

W. G. POLACK, *Chairman*

Word Edition of Hymnal

(Memorial 705)

Pursuant to a request of the Concordia College Conference, the South Wisconsin District herewith again memorializes the venerable Synod to consider seriously the publication of a word edition of *The Lutheran Hymnal*.

The reasons which prompt us to come before you with this request have been ably stated in connection with a book review by Prof. L. Fuerbringer, D.D., in *Der Lutheraner* of May 29, 1945, p. 173. We might summarize the Doctor's arguments as follows:

1. While the hymnbook is primarily intended for use in the church, it should also be a book for the home and the school. However, it is a well-known fact that many people, especially men, do not like to carry a large and bulky book to church. They want a

book which they can easily slip into their coat pocket. As a result, many leave their books either at church or at home.

2. Older people are complaining now that the present book is too heavy to hold in their hands while standing during the liturgy. Although these may be isolated cases, the present generation will grow old before long and will no doubt experience the same difficulty. This also applies to invalids, sick people, and shut-ins, for whom it is not an easy matter to hold the heavy book for any length of time for the purpose of private devotion.

3. For memory work in our schools a simple text edition will render the task of learning a hymn or a stanza easier than is the case with the music edition.

In asking for a word edition of *The Lutheran Hymnal*, we do not have in mind one like the former *Ev. Luth. Hymn-Book*, but rather a book similar to the word edition of the new hymnal of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which carries the simple tune without the accompanying voices above each hymn, while the various stanzas are printed out below the music staff in the same way as is done in our old hymnbook. We consider this quite essential, since the new hymnal has been a powerful factor in teaching our people to learn many new tunes without difficulty. But we should like to see the first stanza printed under the notes, and the remaining stanzas as stated above.

We trust that this matter will receive serious consideration and favorable action.

THE SOUTH WISCONSIN DISTRICT
WM. LOCHNER, *Secretary*

Regarding Memorials 704 and 705, a word edition of the Hymnal, Committee 9 submitted the following report:

In answer to the request of Synod's Committee on Hymnology (final paragraph, report p. 434) and Memorials 705 and 706, the following:

WHEREAS, The Committee finds no material advantage in a word edition for use in school, since children succeed more readily when music and words are memorized simultaneously; and

WHEREAS, A word edition with superimposed tunes, as exemplified on pp. 432—433 of *Reports and Memorials* is based on a wrong philosophy of learning, retarding the reading process through additional eye movements; and

WHEREAS, Much confusion would result, e. g., in the matter of pagination, if a word edition were used alongside the tune edition in our services; and

WHEREAS, The alleged handicaps of size and weight affecting

a few are far outweighed by the demonstrated advantages to many; and

WHEREAS, The general use of the tune edition has markedly improved the singing in church, school, Sunday school, and other agencies of religious education; therefore be it

Resolved, That the publication of the *Lutheran Hymnal* be limited to the tune edition.

ACTION

Synod *adopted* this resolution.

Word Edition of Hymnal

(Memorial 706)

At our regular congregational meeting on March 13, 1947, our congregation adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The weight and bulk of the new hymnal in its present form of the tune edition causes discomfort and fatigue in the hands of worshipers, especially in the hands of the aged and children, and

WHEREAS, Its large size prevents many from carrying their own hymnal to and from the church services and, as a result, many of our communicants will be led no longer to purchase their own hymnals and use them in their homes, and

WHEREAS, Its large size makes the cost of the new hymnal in the leather covers almost prohibitive; therefore be it

Resolved, To memorialize Synod at the Centennial Convention with the request to publish as soon as possible a word or text edition of our new hymnal in a small form similar to the text edition of the hymnal of 1919.

Should Synod see fit to decline this request, then we humbly beg of Synod to grant our congregation the permission to publish a text edition of the new hymnal under the copyright of Concordia Publishing House; this text edition, however, is to be sold to members of our local congregation only.

HOPE EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

EGILL ANDERSON, *Secretary*

Committee 9 reported:

WHEREAS, Synod has unanimously adopted the recommendation to limit the *Lutheran Hymnal* to the tune edition; be it

Resolved, That we encourage Hope Lutheran Church of Chicago to use the regular tune edition.

ACTION

Synod *adopted* this resolution.

An Abridged Lutheran Hymnal for Children

(Memorial 707)

WHEREAS, The Committee on Hymnology will memorialize Synod to authorize the publication of an abridgment of the *Lutheran Hymnal* for use in the parochial schools and in Sunday school, and

WHEREAS, Many fine hymns, suitable for children, have not been included in the *Lutheran Hymnal*; and

WHEREAS, The *Lutheran Hymnal* furnishes no liturgies for the Sunday school; therefore

The Board for Parish Education respectfully petitions Synod to instruct the Hymnology Committee to include in the proposed abridged hymnal a selection of hymns suitable for children and several simple liturgies for use in the Sunday school.

BOARD FOR PARISH EDUCATION
PAUL M. BRETSCHER, *Chairman*
L. J. DIERKER, *Secretary*

Committee 9 reported:

WHEREAS, The Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics has not memorialized Synod to authorize the publication of an abridgment of the *Lutheran Hymnal* for use in the parochial and Sunday schools; and

WHEREAS, The completed manuscript of a primary hymnal, *Child's Garden of Songs*, approved by the Board for Parish Education and by the Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics, has been in the hands of Concordia Publishing House for some time; and

WHEREAS, This volume contains many of the children's hymns alluded to in Memorial 707, and is articulated and integrated with the complete course in primary religion; and

WHEREAS, It has been the aim to lead our children into the *Lutheran Hymnal* as soon as their maturation permits: be it

Resolved, That Synod urge Concordia Publishing House to publish this *Child's Garden of Songs* as soon as possible.

ACTION

Synod adopted this resolution.

Regarding Unprinted Memorial Submitted by the Liturgical Society of St. James

WHEREAS, A request has been received that a Committee on Liturgics be set up, independent of the Committee on Hymnology; and

WHEREAS, The Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics is appointed as a temporary committee, charged with a specific assignment in hymnology and liturgics; and

WHEREAS, The assignment committed to this committee is nearing completion; and

WHEREAS, The appointments to this committee are made by the *Praesidium*; and

WHEREAS, Your Committee feels that the best interests of the Church are not served by a division; be it

Resolved, That the request for a separate committee of Liturgies be declined.

Resolved, To extend a vote of thanks to the Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics for its efforts and achievements during the past triennium, as summarized in its report in *Reports and Memorials*.

ACTION

This report of Committee 9 with its resolutions was *adopted* by Synod.

VIII. FINANCIAL MATTERS

Triennial Report of the Board of Directors

(Memorial 801)

Organization

1. The Board elected at Saginaw in 1944 met to organize on July 14, 1944. The personnel of the Board was changed when the Rev. F. A. Hertwig became a Vice-President of Synod after the Rev. G. Chr. Barth in January, 1946, accepted the call as president of the Springfield Seminary. The Rev. Paul Koenig of St. Louis was chosen to fill the unexpired term.

2. The Board organized by electing the following officers and committees: Dr. J. W. Behnken, Chairman; Dr. M. F. Kretzmann, Secretary; Mr. W. Schlueter, Treasurer; Committee on Colleges: Dr. P. Schulz and Messrs. E. J. Gallmeyer, J. W. Boehne, Jr., and Theo. Schlake; Finance Committee: Dr. J. W. Behnken, Treasurer Schlueter, Rev. Hertwig, and Mr. M. A. Salvner; Fiduciary Committee: Messrs. Ewald Schuettner, Chas. Burde, Fred T. Mueller, and L. C. Tirmenstein. When Mr. Tirmenstein resigned toward the end of the triennium, Mr. Walter F. Streutker was appointed in his place. Valparaiso Advisory Committee: Dr. M. F. Kretzmann, the Rev. O. Fedder, and Mr. E. Tatge; Committee on Public Relations: Dr. J. W. Behnken, Mr. J. W. Boehne, Jr., and the Rev. E. T. Bernthal. Pastor Hertwig (later, Mr. Theo. Schlake) was asked to be our contact man with the Board of Support and Pensions. Mr. Gallmeyer represented the Board in matters concerning the Lutheran Laymen's League. The contact man with the Home Mission Board was Pastor Hertwig (later, Dr. M. F. Kretzmann). The Secretary was asked to be the contact man with the Board for Parish Education. The Board was honestly concerned about carrying out its important assignments strictly within the limitations of its regulations.

3. *Meetings.* The increasing volume of business has made it necessary to have monthly meetings, as far as possible. Up to May 28 twenty-two regular meetings were held, some extending over several days, while two more meetings are planned before the synodical convention. Complete minutes of all these meetings contain an accurate record of all transactions of the Board. The lay members of the Board particularly (and they constitute a majority in the Board) are to be commended for their consecrated interest in the affairs of Synod and for giving so freely of their valuable time to the meetings of the Board and its committees.

Appointments

4. The appointment of Mr. George Eigel as Synodical Attorney was continued in the triennium. He gives much time to the legal business of Synod and is at present working on the question of the incorporation of our educational institutions in the various States in which they are located.

5. Members of the Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds were appointed as their terms expired. Their report is attached to this report.

General Synodical Matters

6. *The Budget.* Annually the requests of the various boards of Synod were studied and analyzed and thus the budget requirements for the following year were brought to the attention of the Fiscal Conference, to be set up in the form of a budget. By the grace of God and through the willingness of our people the necessary funds were raised, and no debts were incurred, although costs all along the line increased from year to year. The wisdom of Synod's arrangement was fully vindicated, namely, that in the fixing of the budget all the Districts of Synod should have a voice and a vote through their representatives. All pertinent details are reflected in the report of the Treasurer, including the balance in the Postwar Fund.

7. *The Peace Thankoffering.* According to Synod's request the Board inaugurated the collection of a suitable thankoffering at the conclusion of the World War. Synod's share, besides the money retained by the Districts, amounted to over 4½ million dollars. This amount was allocated according to the resolutions of the Fiscal Conference as reported at the time of the collection, namely \$1,800,000 for Postwar Reconstruction and Missionary Expansion; \$1,500,000 for the Synodical Building Fund; \$200,000 for the Synodical Office Building; \$500,000 for Postwar Contingencies, and the surplus for Mission Expansion at home and abroad. Synod will recognize the wisdom of allocating these funds for definite purposes and then making appropriations as the need arises. The Emergency Planning Council and the Board for European Missions rendered valuable services, as their reports will show, in connection with Postwar Reconstruction and Missionary Expansion in granting particularly spiritual relief in the war-torn countries, such expenditures being made subject to the control of the Board of Directors. Through this collection Synod could and did experience the joy and satisfaction of taking part in one of the greatest missionary undertakings in our history, while expressing its gratitude for peace restored.

8. *Collection for Physical Relief.* Early in 1946 the Board made arrangements to inaugurate a collection of funds and other

material aid for the hungry and cold in war-stricken countries of Europe and Asia. No definite goal was set or machinery for the collection set up, but our pastors were asked to inform our people as to the needs and to warm their hearts through the Word to give liberally and willingly. Thus over 2½ million dollars were collected for physical relief. Elsewhere Synod will be informed as to the amount of food and clothing sent especially to Europe and how thousands of people, many of them fellow Lutherans, were not only given material help, for which they are deeply grateful, but how the way was also paved for a better understanding of what our Synod stands for.

9. *Anniversary Collection for Deaf and Blind Missions.* In connection with the fiftieth anniversary of this mission in 1944, Synod instructed its President to propose a plan setting forth a proper observance of this event. Under consultation with the Mission Board, September 28, 1946, was set aside as the anniversary date, and the proceeds of the thankoffering were designated for a memorial building, a school for the deaf in the East, where one third of our deaf people are living. The gross proceeds of this collection amounted to something over \$100,000.

10. *Centennial Collection.* In accordance with the wish of Synod and in conjunction with the Fiscal Conference, the Board inaugurated a thankoffering collection with a goal of \$3,500,000. At this writing it is too early to say how successful this collection was.

11. *Synodical Office Building.* Everyone will realize that the last triennium was not the time to build a new office building because of the scarcity of material and the high cost of construction. The growing need for more synodical offices and the expansion of the business of Concordia Publishing House, which really needs the room now occupied by us, aggravated the situation. The Board made every effort to buy a suitable building, only to be disappointed time and again. We have now secured an adequate fire-proof office building in the heart of the financial district of St. Louis, at 212 N. Broadway, for \$125,000. It will take considerable money to arrange the interior of this building for our purposes. The exact cost can be determined only after our committee, after consulting with the various boards and departments to be housed in this building, has worked out the exact requirements together with our architect.

12. *Public Relations Department.* The Board constantly kept in mind the importance of establishing a Public Relations Department according to the resolution of Synod (*Proceedings*, 1944, page 369). Since this matter was committed also to the *Praesidium*, a joint meeting was held, and a committee composed of members

of both bodies thoroughly studied the matter. In the meantime the Rev. E. T. Bernthal was asked to serve as our contact man in governmental relations and was given the necessary appropriations to get clerical help, etc., to function in this capacity. He as well as the Press Committee in New York rendered valuable services. The following action was taken by the Board in connection with the establishment of a Public Relations Department and approved by the *Praesidium*:

Resolved that a Department of Public Relations be established.

This Department is to be under the control of a board consisting of seven members, three pastors, three laymen, and one professor at one of our normal schools.

This Board is to be appointed triennially by the Board of Directors of Synod in consultation with the *Praesidium*.

The Board for Public Relations shall be instructed and empowered to appoint, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, a full-time Executive Secretary, who shall be the Director of Public Relations for Synod, and who may be released from office by the Board for Public Relations, with the consent of the Board of Directors.

The duties of the Director of Public Relations shall be:

a. He shall be the Washington representative of Synod and its boards in all matters pertaining to any relationship with the Government of the United States or its agencies as well as with such organizations as labor organizations, veterans' organizations, or with other organizations who with us aim at the furtherance of a free Church in a free State.

b. Three members of the Board of Public Relations shall constitute a Committee in charge of all Press Relations to disseminate important news items concerning our Lutheran Church and to take the lead in the defense of our Church against any aspersions through the press, radio, or screen. (NOTE: This committee shall take the place of the present Press Committee.)

c. The Board shall co-operate with the District Public Relations Committees and/or District Press Committees in solving common problems collectively.

13. *Visual Education Department.* This matter frequently came up in our meetings, but since the Department of Publicity and Missionary Education was "encouraged and empowered to continue to develop and expand the Synodical Program of Missionary and Audio-Visual Education," we assume that Synod will be informed as to the present status of this matter (cf. *Proceedings*, 1944, p. 364) through the report rendered by that department.

14. *Mission Matters.* The Board is conscious of the fact that

it has no jurisdiction in connection with the conduct of mission work, but to carry on such work requires money and sometimes special appropriations are necessary as unexpected opportunities present themselves for missionary expansion. Therefore the regular reports of the Executive Secretary of Missions and our representation at the meetings of the Home Mission Board proved mutually helpful. One of the questions discussed was the control of *extra-territorial missions*, which are now conducted by adjoining Districts. The Board of Directors agrees with the Mission Board that it would be advantageous to place such missions directly under the control of the General Home Mission Board, as they are being supported by the Synod at large. — The moneys collected through the Peace Thankoffering for Missionary Expansion were of great help in connection with our *Foreign Missions* when needs arose and opportunities presented themselves for which there were no regular budget allowances. The same is true of our *South American mission fields*, including our institutions in Brazil and Argentina. Special appropriations had to be made for the *African Missions* as well as for our *Negro Missions* in the States.

15. *Insuring Properties of Missions Among Deaf and Blind.* Such properties are held in the name of Synod. Our rule is that Synod carried no insurance on its buildings, although lately the Fiscal Conference resolved to establish a reserve fund from which eventual losses are to be paid. This fund is still relatively small. The Board therefore asks Synod for a ruling as to whether we should carry insurance on the properties of the Deaf and Blind Missions.

Seminaries and Colleges — General

16. *Building Appropriations.* The Saginaw Convention made definite building appropriations for colleges in the amount of \$240,175. In the majority of cases the grants for buildings carried with them no definite appropriations. These had to be made by the Board of Directors within the \$1,500,000 item in the Peace Thankoffering. When bids were received on the basis of actual plans and under the rising costs for material and labor, the original allocations were found to be insufficient and had to be adjusted upward by about 30 per cent. For such additional building requirements the Board made provision by drawing on surplus earnings not set aside for other purposes. At that, labor conditions and the cost of materials, as well as the impossibility of getting priorities, kept most of our Boards of Control from carrying out their building projects, as their individual reports to Synod show. Their appropriations are available as soon as they can build.

17. *Professors' Salaries.* Considering the increased living costs, keeping in mind Synod's resolution (*Proceedings*, 1944, p. 114, C.),

and within the appropriations of the Fiscal Conference, the Board of Directors granted a general increase in professors' salaries, amounting to 15 per cent. In a joint meeting with the Board for Higher Education on May 17, 1945, it was agreed "that under the circumstances and as an emergency measure, considering the difficulties of making adjustments in individual cases, the action of the Board of Directors was the best solution for the time being." In one case, that of the Collegiate Institute at Bronxville, a special grant of 5% in addition to the 15% increase was made.

18. *Professors' Garages.* Synod in 1944 resolved "that garages be furnished for those of our professors who desire to own and operate automobiles." (*Proceedings*, p.114.) After a thorough survey by the Committee on Colleges it was resolved to take over as synodical property all garages owned by professors or by the institutions for the amount of \$5,984.00.

19. *Reserve Fund to Insure Synodical Buildings.* Since it is the policy of Synod not to carry insurance on our buildings, the Board considered it wise to carry our own insurance and with the consent and approval of the Fiscal Conference set up a Reserve Fund for this purpose, setting aside \$25,000 annually in the budget for this purpose until a sufficient reserve has been built up.

20. *Co-operation with Board for Higher Education.* All matters involving educational policies, curricular matters, including the filling of vacancies in professorships, policies such as pertaining to the off-campus work of our professors, were decided in conjunction with the Board for Higher Education.

Seminaries and Colleges — Individual

21. *St. Louis Seminary.* Synod decided that a chapel be built at the Seminary from funds in the Peace Thankoffering. (*Proceedings*, 1944, p. 47.) Representatives of the Seminary informed us that a minimum of \$600,000 would be required to build a suitable chapel according to the plans of the architect. The building appropriation in the Thankoffering amounting to \$1,500,000 was not even sufficient to take care of the more urgent needs for administration and housing purposes at the various schools for which Synod had made provision. The building of the chapel therefore could not be undertaken at this time. — The *physical education plant*, a matter referred to the Board of Directors and the Board for Higher Education, could not be acted on in this triennium. Representatives of the Board of Control graciously yielded the right of way to more urgent collections for relief in war-stricken countries. We hope the Centennial Collection will produce sufficient funds to make possible the erection of a gymnasium both at St. Louis and at Springfield. — The question of extending the leave

of absence for Dr. W. A. Maier will be brought before Synod by the Board of Control.

22. *Fort Wayne.* Owing to the building situation, the appropriation for the new service building was increased within the limits of available funds. Recently the Board of Control was compelled to make an additional expenditure of \$10,632.88 to complete the building. The Board of Directors allowed this item and would support the local board in its request that Synod ratify this extra expense.

23. *All Other Institutions.* Since our constitution makes the Board members "the custodians of all property of the Synod" and committed to them "the general management and supervision of all business affairs of the Synod," considerable time was spent at each meeting to attend to the management of our colleges and to carry out the resolutions of Synod with respect to the individual schools. This was done through our Committee on Colleges, in co-operation with the Board for Higher Education. Details of such management will be reflected in the reports of the individual institutions.

Report of the Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Fund

24. The Board of Trustees reports to us as follows:

As we approach the Centennial of our Synod, we are reminded that Synod's trust funds play a very important part in its well-being. It is, therefore, fitting and proper that the Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds give an account of its stewardship. This Board has now rounded out ten years of service since its appointment on April 22, 1937. During that time there has been little change in its personnel. Our rules provided that the President and Treasurer of Synod, together with five (5) laymen to be appointed by your Board, shall constitute the Board of Trustees. The laymen are appointed for terms of three years and so staggered that the term of no more than two (2) of them shall expire in any one year. The rules limit the service of each layman to two (2) successive terms, after which there must be a lapse of a year before he may be reappointed.

Three years ago your Board consisted of Dr. J. W. Behnken, with one of his Vice-Presidents as an alternate, Treasurer W. H. Schlueter, and Messrs. August J. Luedke, Emil Harms, C. H. Garbers, John A. Sauerman, and Theo. Schroeder, with Messrs. Paul Schulze and Richard H. Waltke as advisory members. This is the membership today, excepting that Mr. Richard H. Waltke has been reappointed to full membership, and Mr. John A. Sauerman has joined Mr. Paul Schulze on the advisory staff.

Synod's trust funds are constantly increasing. When we took

office in 1937, these funds totaled \$3,734,514.65, whereas on January 31, 1947, they amounted to \$8,994,803.63. Thus the responsibility of trust has considerably more than doubled in the interim. The following table shows the extent of the increase:

	April 22, 1937	January 31, 1947	Increase
Pension Fund		\$4,377,894.57	\$4,377,894.57
L. L. L. Endowment Fund	\$2,806,322.56	2,855,348.92	49,026.36
Sundry Trusts	928,192.09	1,761,560.14	833,368.05
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$3,734,514.65	\$8,994,803.63	\$5,260,288.98

During the last several years there has been practically no change in the investment field. Your Board has continued its policy of "Safety First." Although our rules permit of sufficient diversification in making investments, we deemed it advisable to limit our purchases to U. S. Government Bonds and a small quantity of Veterans' Home Loans. In the aggregate our investments have a market value in excess of cost or book value. We have a sufficient number of short term securities so that we can take advantage of a change in the investment market should one develop. Our present investment earnings make it possible to credit 2½ per cent on all of our trust accounts, and we hope to continue that rate for the present. Just as quickly as the rate can be increased, retaining the same margin of safety, we will take advantage of the situation.

We consider the safeguards with which we have surrounded Synod's trust funds to be ample. The L. L. L. Endowment Fund is still in the custody of the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago. The Pension Fund and Sundry Trusts are stored in safe deposit boxes of the Mercantile Commerce Bank and Trust Company of St. Louis, to which access can only be had by four men out of seven chosen for that purpose.

All the necessary accounting is done in Synod's Fiscal Office, and the funds are reflected in the Treasurer's periodic reports. We understand that Treasurer Schlueter's report to the Centennial Convention will do them full justice. You also have the assurance of Synod's Auditor that the securities have been checked regularly, that he found them intact, and that the accounting has been exact and adequate.

RICHARD H. WALTKE, *Chairman*

With the prayer that the Lord may keep us in His Word and faith and continue to bless all endeavors and undertakings of our beloved Synod to the honor of His holy name, this report is respectfully submitted for

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SYNOD OF MISSOURI,
OHIO, AND OTHER STATES

M. F. KRETZMANN, *Secretary*

Concerning this report of the Board of Directors, Committee 11, referring to points 1—11 and 24, reported:

WHEREAS, The financial matters of Synod involve an enormous amount of detailed work; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Directors carried out their difficult and important assignments within the limitations of the regulations governing the finances of Synod; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our gratitude and appreciation for their faithful service and also commend the officers of Synod for their efficient promotion of the God-blessed special offerings and collections completed in the past triennium.

ACTION

This resolution was *adopted* by Synod.

As to the *Centennial Thankoffering*, point 10, the following report was personally presented to the convention by the chairman of the Thankoffering Committee, the Rev. W. C. Birkner:

At its Saginaw Convention, Synod decided unanimously to gather a Centennial Thankoffering of "major proportions" and instructed the Fiscal Conference to prepare and to execute plans regarding the objectives and the scope of the Thankoffering. The Fiscal Conference carried out its instructions by electing a Centennial Thankoffering Committee, which studied the matter and submitted detailed plans to the Fiscal Conference. These plans were discussed and approved in September, 1946. It was agreed to set a goal of \$3,500,000, of which one third was to be retained by the individual Districts for mission expansion within their own area; the second third was allocated for mission expansion in foreign fields; and the final third was designated to provide expanded facilities for an even better equipped clergy and teaching staff for our Synod in the years of the second century.

Centennial Sunday, April 27, was recommended as the beginning of the ingathering of gifts and pledges. Twelve weeks have passed since our people met in their houses of worship to acknowledge publicly the gracious guidance of God, who led our fathers into the United States of America and who prospered the organization in which we hold membership. It would be a delightful duty to inform the Convention that our 4,739 congregations have completed the ingathering and that the objectives have been fully attained. In the very nature of the case this cannot be done today. Only a relatively few congregations — 1,652 to be exact, and these congregations contain only 39 per cent of our communicant membership — have informed the Committee as to the progress of the Centennial Thankoffering in their midst; and District reports also remain spotty. Among the reports that have been sent to us are scores which indicate that additional contributions

are to be expected. But the Convention should know today that these 39 per cent of our members have to date collected \$1,028,493.23 for a per-capita average of \$2.81.

The information received by your Committee reveals some astonishing examples of wholehearted participation; when, for instance, one congregation in Canada (where European Relief looms particularly large in the eyes of many of our members) reports a per-capita average of \$32.47, there is cause for rejoicing. There is no District where high per-capita averages have not been reported, even though no American congregation has been able to match the Canadian mark. We thank God for these repeated evidences that clergy and laity united to carry through plans which resulted in an extremely generous thankoffering—often despite local situations that cried out for almost immediate attention.

The information offered us also contains examples where local groups did not reach their goal to the extent that had been anticipated or where the entire project has been deferred until the latter part of the year. These groups, humanly speaking, hold the answer to the question as to the final total that will be attained, whether the goal will be reached or whether the plans for expansion in some areas of our church work will be handicapped to a degree. It is encouraging for our Committee to note that this situation is recognized by not a few of the congregations that are involved. We have in our files numerous assurances that a systematic effort will be made in the fall of the year in cases where the suggested date for the ingathering apparently was not feasible. We have also, as stated before, scores of cards telling us of plans to continue the Centennial Thankoffering until the end of the Centennial year. And we have some communications—one of them comes from a Visitor in my own District—notifying us that in view of the unsatisfactory experiences on April 27 the congregation has voluntarily decided to repeat its effort before December 31. These factors help to make it almost impossible for your Committee to hazard a reliable estimate at this time; but these same factors also contain the basis for an optimistic view that the goal is not nearly as unattainable as momentarily it may appear to be.

In conclusion our Committee wishes to express to Synod its appreciation of the helpful attitude which has been evident so often in many areas of our Church. These tangible proofs of co-operation have served to diminish the problems and complications (and they were not always of a minor character) which an effort of this type involved at the present time within our Church.

W. C. BIRKNER

FOR CENTENNIAL THANKOFFERING COMMITTEE

Committee 14 also brought in a resolution, as follows:

WHEREAS, By the grace of God our Church is celebrating her Centennial during the present year; and

WHEREAS, Our Church has unanimously decided that a thank-offering shall be gathered during the Centennial year to enable the Church to accelerate her progress of expansion as she stands upon the threshold of the second century; and

WHEREAS, The members of our Church are now in the process of bringing this thankoffering to the Lord; therefore be it

Resolved,

1. That we thank God for the truly generous participation in the Centennial Thankoffering that has been noted among many individuals and congregations; and

2. That Synod urge all its members, clergy and laity, who have not yet shared in this common privilege and responsibility, to co-operate fully in this necessary extension program of our Church; and

3. That the remaining months of 1947 be used for a concerted effort to attain the established goal.

ACTION

Synod *adopted* this resolution.

With respect to point 11 in Memorial 801, pertaining to the *synodical office building*, Committee 11 reported:

WHEREAS, Synod in 1944 authorized the expenditure of \$200,000 for the procurement of a synodical office building; and

WHEREAS, A building has been purchased for the sum of \$125,000, which building, however, is in need of extensive alterations; therefore be it

Resolved, That we appropriate \$200,000 for the remodeling of this building to supplement the \$75,000 remaining from the previous appropriation.

ACTION

This resolution was *adopted* by Synod.

Concerning point 19, referring to the *Insurance Reserve Fund*, the following report of Committee 11 was *adopted* by Synod:

WHEREAS, It would be sound financial practice for our Synod to set up a Reserve Fund in lieu of insuring our synodical buildings; therefore be it

Resolved, That the establishing of such a fund by the Board of Directors be approved and that the Board be directed to continue to set aside for this purpose \$25,000 annually in the budget for the next three years.

Report of the Treasurer of Synod (Memorial 802)

A. BUDGET RECEIPTS

District	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
1. Alberta and British Columbia	\$ 3,411.78	\$ 3,902.11	\$ 5,100.50	\$ 6,246.09	\$ 5,849.95	\$ 6,276.87
2. Argentina	89.00	125.00	30.00	119.00	150.00	77,991.58
3. Atlantic	63,847.11	66,994.43	82,714.75	94,399.33	94,510.08	11.60
4. Brazil	7,000.00	7,831.33	9,231.65	10,194.34	10,978.08	12,600.08
5. California and Nevada	207,543.01	231,506.00	275,000.00	314,500.00	307,200.00	321,000.00
6. Central	70,401.20	78,574.58	95,391.79	114,286.77	115,524.40	130,840.53
7. Central Illinois	7,639.22	9,671.03	13,291.04	14,658.06	15,510.37	20,205.83
8. Colorado	37,661.21	47,153.35	59,320.21	63,684.58	62,454.19	63,075.13
9. Eastern	74,867.93	84,055.39	97,183.77	111,157.01	114,766.02	125,005.31
10. English	19,417.24	23,821.36	34,464.86	34,896.50	42,214.17	41,000.00
11. Iowa East	50,321.18	65,757.28	93,019.39	109,277.04	107,866.33	120,610.17
12. Iowa West	16,914.64	21,024.59	30,465.50	45,719.91	54,210.96	58,802.27
13. Kansas	2,249.19	4,641.34	5,314.71	5,675.16	7,479.06	5,778.79
14. Manitoba and Saskatchewan	190,041.13	228,372.93	279,797.86	321,667.39	316,610.03	323,128.44
15. Michigan	103,855.54	120,372.93	143,317.48	173,362.24	182,734.41	185,371.13
16. Minnesota	10,013.40	13,538.70	18,904.43	21,626.82	4,718.36	4,621.30
17. Montana	44,370.03	57,190.54	84,514.34	93,182.24	18,804.21	17,729.46
18. North Dakota	165,195.69	195,044.88	207,157.94	250,705.58	103,638.76	125,550.20
19. North Wisconsin	15,549.60	19,260.00	25,199.38	28,435.10	260,181.22	270,682.27
20. Northern Illinois	7,580.78	9,279.84	11,575.36	12,028.30	30,500.00	30,500.00
21. Northern Nebraska	10,066.45	11,173.16	12,906.55	13,740.16	12,405.65	10,755.09
22. Oklahoma	16,421.97	21,437.68	22,000.00	22,052.00	14,483.83	14,127.20
23. Ontario	4,071.87	5,297.78	7,158.97	8,587.77	24,180.24	25,000.00
24. Oregon and Washington	87,807.01	112,429.12	135,000.00	135,000.00	11,370.28	15,886.91
25. South Dakota	18,381.33	18,555.43	21,680.05	22,478.34	151,786.85	166,882.30
26. South Wisconsin	7,348.35	9,259.48	11,990.59	12,478.34	25,092.39	26,755.01
27. Southeastern	12,000.00	14,500.00	17,000.00	14,666.26	15,057.36	17,073.38
28. Southern California	34,782.63	39,321.44	45,962.99	55,786.48	13,910.90	14,702.89
29. Southern Illinois	17,346.17	21,165.70	28,192.26	36,620.94	57,477.66	61,976.98
30. Southern Nebraska	17,151.22	19,254.99	22,525.91	28,962.19	36,620.94	40,754.23
31. Southern Wisconsin	121,469.75	135,923.04	160,637.64	171,553.34	38,676.91	37,212.25
32. Texas	\$1,444,615.63	\$1,696,409.50	\$2,056,089.92	\$2,336,018.95	\$2,445,010.41	\$2,588,820.35
33. Western	100,000.00	120,000.00	110,000.00	125,000.00	135,000.00	150,000.00
34. Total Receipts from Districts	86,195.25	87,827.48	77,720.75	73,843.53	135,000.00	150,000.00
35. Concordia Publishing House	5,387.49	5,449.33	5,538.06	4,513.01	5,812.94	5,872.30
36. L. L. Endowment Fund Earnings	9,905.23	4,671.67	4,891.24	5,472.34	5,891.25	6,397.25
37. Permanent Support Fund Earnings	16,415.77	13,207.69	39,297.06	15,321.75	35,036.78	12,422.75
38. Legacy Earnings	34,532.75	21,145.72	18,932.15	20,455.66	70,387.33	20,980.00
39. Bequests	\$1,697,052.22	\$1,948,711.39	\$2,312,409.18	\$2,580,626.64	\$2,776,985.47	\$2,864,601.41
40. Miscellaneous Receipts						
41. GRAND TOTALS						

B. BUDGET DISBURSEMENTS

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
1. Deaf and Blind Missions	\$ 43,100.00	\$ 42,200.00	\$ 45,600.00	\$ 49,400.00	\$ 54,900.00	\$ 62,000.00
2. European Missions	15,708.93	1,895.66	1,928.00	964.50	—	13,000.00
3. Finnish Church in North America	229,995.69	261,162.08	301,668.06	325,190.33	376,928.56	460,610.54
4. Foreign Missions	1,818.55	2,126.60	218,598.24	229,272.35	245,039.57	312,017.61
5. Foreign Missions, Buildings	222,345.64	245,532.57	24,582.39	19,300.18	—	—
6. Home Missions	62,222.21	42,380.08	82,304.84	72,672.34	77,228.98	98,021.05
7. Home Missions, Expansion and Candidates	81,736.73	80,761.78	—	65,000.00	—	—
8. Negro Missions in North America	—	—	—	9,174.64	23,000.00	56,760.37
9. Negro Missions in Africa	5,942.02	12,523.43	9,957.93	79,711.76	90,539.45	93,875.62
10. South American Missions	64,729.32	70,124.40	68,735.29	2,499.46	16,889.41	35,542.97
11. South American Emergency	—	—	—	9,794.99	15,732.87	19,653.82
12. Student Service Commission	—	—	—	138,773.27	162,762.84	23,902.08
13. Wartime Missions and Conservation Fund	—	8,982.81	133,943.65	—	—	—
14. Total for Missions	\$ 729,494.75	\$ 767,689.41	\$ 887,319.40	\$ 1,001,753.82	\$ 1,063,021.68	\$ 1,175,394.06
15. Colleges and Seminaries, Operating Costs	387,225.11	434,388.56	479,971.10	509,657.77	587,291.87	650,716.03
16. Colleges and Seminaries, Repairs	82,140.29	69,244.66	77,456.16	99,241.09	82,108.57	203,596.02
17. Board for Parish Education	—	—	—	18,119.57	27,173.42	35,104.06
18. Support, Board of	261,901.21	313,213.05	334,772.91	358,356.09	401,136.17	412,334.83
19. Support, Candidate Subsidy	—	—	—	1,291.48	2,751.50	5,044.09
20. Support, Death Benefits	6,300.00	8,725.00	8,950.00	7,275.00	11,650.00	6,925.00
21. Synodical Sundries	130,218.69	144,793.70	155,493.82	150,098.89	163,168.71	253,969.36
22. TOTAL BUDGET DISBURSEMENTS	\$1,597,280.05	\$1,738,054.38	\$1,943,063.39	\$2,145,793.71	\$2,338,301.92	\$2,743,083.45
Mission Subsidies	—	—	\$ 54,687.20	\$ 71,755.80	\$ 71,925.35	—
Church Building Loans	—	—	50,050.00	5,200.00	13,500.00	—
Work Among Prisoners of War	—	—	6,572.88	34,727.46	56,728.56	\$ 14,141.51
Emergency Planning Council	—	—	22,633.57	27,090.01	20,608.93	9,760.57
* Totals (Line 13 above)	—	—	\$ 133,943.65	\$ 138,773.27	\$ 162,762.84	\$ 23,902.08

C. COLLEGES AND SEMINARIES

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
1. Austin	\$ 8,355.77	\$ 10,020.62	\$ 11,369.79	\$ 12,413.60	\$ 13,483.32	\$ 14,078.24
2. Bronxville	27,477.41	28,338.91	30,855.44	35,596.01	40,667.91	47,011.58
3. Buenos Aires		2,950.53	1,920.47	2,861.01	3,013.70	7,105.66
4. Concordia		21,041.31	22,664.71	26,312.86	22,635.62	26,573.42
5. Crespo	19,237.12	1,842.57	3,555.19	2,717.24	2,889.73	3,229.62
6. Edmonton	3,880.33	13,047.19	12,872.68	14,248.90	17,500.01	18,435.75
7. Fort Wayne	11,054.73	35,684.68	39,442.64	40,983.39	41,052.83	46,967.90
8. Milwaukee	29,579.62	38,958.23	44,006.85	43,150.10	51,429.93	53,121.77
9. Oakland	33,022.37	18,489.10	19,900.49	20,682.42	22,284.70	25,204.91
10. Portland	15,827.14	7,162.47	8,022.81	10,943.69	10,826.33	13,970.23
11. Porto Alegre	6,038.49	7,062.72	7,195.22	8,644.03	10,124.77	10,777.98
12. River Forest	54,411.73	60,834.64	68,122.72	74,582.25	88,451.61	102,993.94
13. St. Louis	58,436.19	63,977.03	76,701.86	83,291.90	108,319.46	110,256.59
14. St. Paul	29,652.28	29,258.37	35,214.56	33,632.55	36,383.97	40,915.39
15. Seward	30,733.48	33,922.77	39,058.38	39,374.66	45,069.32	51,863.70
16. Springfield	22,894.29	24,973.25	26,171.05	28,767.53	32,616.42	34,832.94
17. Winfield	23,967.84	25,864.96	27,318.97	28,009.23	32,148.40	36,303.74
18. Gross Operating Costs	\$381,731.26	\$424,289.69	\$476,152.08	\$506,211.37	\$578,898.03	\$643,643.36
19. Less Rent and Tuition Received	15,311.38	9,138.56	17,013.80	20,904.77	18,198.75	26,305.68
20. Net Operating Costs	\$366,419.88	\$415,151.13	\$459,138.28	\$485,306.60	\$560,699.28	\$617,337.68
21. Rents Paid for Professors' Residences	16,028.18	16,967.93	17,242.82	18,026.17	16,872.59	18,759.58
22. Rental Pay's on Bldg. & Loan Plan	4,777.05	2,040.00	2,690.00	6,325.00	9,720.00	14,618.77
23. Physical Examination Blanks		229.50				
24. Totals (See Exh. "B," Line 15)	\$387,225.11	\$434,388.56	\$479,071.10	\$509,657.77	\$587,291.87	\$650,716.03

D. SYNODICAL SUNDRIES

	1944	1945	1946
1. Appeals, Board of	\$ 1,140.93	\$ 1,002.86	\$ 995.20
2. Auditing Department	4,613.81	4,807.64	5,488.27
3. Catechism Committee	177.48	257.61	456.36
4. Centennial Committee	374.07	1,158.00	1,385.00
5. Chicago Office	—	—	941.92
6. Church Architecture Committee ..	353.39	886.07	847.42
7. Collection Materials	5,879.79	6,790.68	3,576.44
8. Concordia Historical Institute	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
9. Convention Expenses	7,751.04	— 100.00	—
10. Convention Proceedings	3,319.21	32.73	—
11. Directors, Board of	2,224.54	2,746.54	3,002.37
12. Doctrinal Unity Committee	1,359.51	720.50	801.34
13. Equipment, Office	1,268.37	853.81	2,949.72
14. Fidelity Bond	402.23	405.00	* 1,050.38
15. Finnish Church Committee	19.00	25.49	21.56
16. Fiscal Conference	3,831.97	3,844.77	4,543.64
17. Fiscal Office	15,355.82	17,253.21	20,846.41
18. Foreign Correspondent	18.78	12.75	15.27
19. Foreign Exchange	94.38	36.23	14.69
20. Governmental Relations	50.00	2,248.45	1,724.51
21. Handbook Revision and Review ..	1,412.48	1,154.34	1,425.10
22. Higher Education, Board for	2,650.61	6,175.14	12,657.84
23. Hymnology and Liturgics Com.	454.81	467.07	362.96
24. Legal Expenses	550.00	775.57	950.00
25. Lodge Committee	885.91	865.01	1,315.40
26. Mimeograph Department	232.06	— 69.72	—
27. Missions, Secretary of	5,942.17	6,478.96	10,324.41
28. Pensions, Executive Office	5,143.74	5,701.63	6,086.94
28. Pensions, Fiscal Office	8,180.06	8,422.24	10,114.18
29. Pensions, Special Premiums	486.74	337.70	1,352.58
30. Periodicals, Gratis	35.00	29.00	32.50
31. Presidents, College of	5,200.52	4,215.04	7,082.76
32. President's Office	9,806.01	10,483.69	13,792.31
33. Press Committee	1,087.11	2,293.09	2,498.09
34. Professors' Conference	—	—	4,250.30
35. Publicity and Miss. Education	48,261.83	44,976.03	60,255.94
36. Reserve for Fire and Tornado Ins.	—	—	25,000.00
37. Secretary's Office	2,498.90	2,334.21	3,131.89
38. "Statement" Committees	—	—	6,391.49
39. Statistics, Bureau of	6,292.42	6,689.85	7,689.43
40. Statistical Yearbook	3,589.59	—	† 8,045.61
41. S. S. Teacher Training Committee ..	107.53	148.49	164.82
42. Sundry Items	1,663.24	1,264.13	1,309.73
43. Teaching Course, Sem. Students	2,735.00	2,050.00	3,527.00
44. Teachers' Placement Committee	570.48	307.28	250.98
45. Transportation Department	—	183.65	2,060.30
46. Trust Funds, Trustees of	299.40	330.63	311.47
47. Vice-Presidents' Allowance	800.00	900.00	700.00
48. Vice-Presidents' Expenses	6,842.30	11,088.65	11,357.35
49. Young People's Work, Board of	870.96	584.69	867.48
50. Credit for Interest Earned	—16,734.30	—	—
51. NET DISBURSEMENTS (Exh. "B," Line 21)	\$150,098.89	\$163,168.71	\$253,969.36

* Three years

† Two years

E. BUDGET RECAPITULATION

Fiscal Year	1944	1945	1946
1. Budget Receipts (Exh. "A," Line 41)	\$2,580,628.64	\$2,776,985.47	\$2,864,601.41
2. Budget Disbursements (Exh. "B," Line 22)	2,145,793.71	2,338,301.92	2,743,083.45
3. OPERATING SURPLUS (Transferred to Contingent Reserve Fund)	<u>\$ 434,834.93</u>	<u>\$ 438,683.55</u>	<u>\$ 121,517.96</u>

F. CONTINGENT RESERVE FUND

1. Balance, January 31, 1944		\$ 35,907.90
2. Operating Surplus, 1944 (Exh. "E")	\$ 434,834.93	
3. Operating Surplus, 1945 (Exh. "E")	438,683.55	
4. Operating Surplus, 1946 (Exh. "E")	121,517.96	
5.	\$ 995,036.44	
6. Sundry Credits	51,324.95	
7. Total Credits		1,046,361.39
8.		\$1,082,269.29
9. Transferred to Postwar Reserve (Exh. "G," Line 2)	\$ 437,412.98	
10. Transferred to Building Fund	300,000.00	
11. Station KFUD Subsidy	30,000.00	
12. Negro Missions, Church Extension	25,000.00	
13. Sundry Adjustments	3,664.78	
14.		796,077.76
15. BALANCE, January 31, 1947 (Exh. "O," Line 43)		<u>\$ 286,191.53</u>

G. POSTWAR RESERVE

1. Balance, January 31, 1944	\$ 560,264.02
2. Transferred from Contingent Reserve Fund (Exh. "F," Line 9)	437,412.98
3. Sundry Credits	2,333.50
4. BALANCE, January 31, 1947 (Exh. "O," Line 46)	<u>\$1,000,010.50</u>

**H. PEACE THANKOFFERING, RELIEF IN EUROPE AND ASIA,
AND ARMY AND NAVY COMMISSION****Receipts During Fiscal Years 1944, 1945, 1946**

DISTRICT	I Peace Thankoffering	II Relief in Europe and Asia	III Army and Navy
1. Alberta and British Columbia	\$ 20,094.18	\$ 20,760.20	\$ 5,486.31
2. Argentina		1,327.00	6.00
3. Atlantic	118,451.30	62,072.03	57,606.79
4. Brazil		2,684.85	
5. California and Nevada	58,314.16	34,994.33	28,307.09
6. Central	528,930.72	147,241.72	214,063.34
7. Central Illinois	160,356.61	57,426.06	78,323.07
8. Colorado	47,065.71	16,650.10	17,669.68
9. Eastern	137,239.60	45,990.75	52,933.06
10. English	207,567.67	63,060.36	90,598.34
11. Iowa East	107,018.10	36,208.92	48,344.59
12. Iowa West	245,778.99	68,248.28	82,713.89

13. Kansas	154,756.15	57,329.13	60,313.25
14. Manitoba and Saskatchewan	20,293.15	21,422.35	5,713.14
15. Michigan	516,168.58	131,378.66	167,196.37
16. Minnesota	311,138.90	114,294.40	136,910.99
17. Montana	18,193.35	6,892.88	
18. North Dakota	71,308.37	24,625.19	34,326.75
19. North Wisconsin	144,636.50	51,914.23	75,236.41
20. Northern Illinois	403,822.93	156,871.88	189,571.78
21. Northern Nebraska	95,412.49	42,835.54	43,840.09
22. Oklahoma	36,937.38	13,472.03	16,537.42
23. Ontario	43,713.50	14,673.99	9,916.63
24. Oregon and Washington	109,778.03	48,801.73	43,530.74
25. South Dakota	62,304.85	30,127.99	23,803.79
26. South Wisconsin	224,502.72	82,512.73	106,305.86
27. Southeastern	63,956.03	21,980.23	30,309.36
28. Southern	60,137.24	16,314.39	19,655.90
29. Southern California	83,706.31	50,876.40	36,071.12
30. Southern Illinois	96,732.67	33,241.19	48,238.33
31. Southern Nebraska	115,134.54	50,959.13	46,551.65
32. Texas	85,595.61	43,225.64	48,668.37
33. Western	338,857.27	96,502.15	129,682.31
34. Total Receipts from Districts	\$4,687,903.61	\$1,666,916.46	\$1,948,432.92
35. Miscellaneous Receipts	48,648.21	605,797.30	35,973.97
36. GRAND TOTALS	<u>\$4,736,551.82</u>	<u>\$2,272,713.76</u>	<u>\$1,984,406.89</u>

J. PEACE THANKOFFERING

I. Receipts and Allocations

	Receipts	Allocations
1. Receipts, to January 31, 1947 (Exh. "H," Col. I, Line 36)	\$4,736,551.82	
2. Sundry Credits	31,242.87	
3.	\$4,767,794.69	
4. Collection Expenses and Adjustment	117,942.28	
5. Net Receipts, to be Allocated	\$4,649,852.41	
6. Postwar Reconstruction and Missionary Expansion (see Line 12)		\$1,800,000.00
7. Synodical Building Fund (see Line 51)		1,500,000.00
8. Synodical Office Building (see Line 70)		200,000.00
9. Postwar Contingencies (see Line 72)		500,000.00
10. Mission Expansion at Home and Abroad (see Line 74)		649,852.41
11. TOTAL ALLOCATIONS		<u>\$4,649,852.41</u>

II. Postwar Reconstruction and Missionary Expansion

12. Allocation — \$1,800,000.00 (see Line 6)

	Appropriated	Disbursed to 1-31-47
13. Bibles for Norwegian Refugees	\$ 2,409.64	\$ 2,409.64
14. Church Extension Fund, Argentina	5,000.00	5,000.00
15. Church Extension Fund, Brazil	10,000.00	10,000.00
16. American Bible Society, German Bibles	150,000.00	150,000.00
17. Dr. Pieper's <i>Dogmatik</i>	30,000.00	10,759.23
18. Lutheran World Convention, Catechisms and Hymnals for Prisoners of War in Europe	8,333.33	8,333.33
19. Bavarian Lutheran Church	5,000.00	5,000.00
Proceedings, 1947		38

FINANCIAL MATTERS

20. Sundry Relief and Trip Expenses	4,350.86	4,350.86
21. Lutheran World Convention, Catechisms for Distribution in Germany	2,166.66	2,166.66
22. Chapels in Mexico	33,000.00	20,000.00
23. Chapel in Balboa, Canal Zone	20,000.00	—
24. Home Missions Expansion Program	9,823.57	9,823.57
25. Chapel in Montevideo, Uruguay	35,000.00	13,500.00
26. Chapel in Novo Hamburgo, Brazil	7,500.00	7,500.00
27. Chapel in Penha, Brazil	7,500.00	7,500.00
28. German Library and Freight	737.99	737.99
29. Rehabilitation of Bombed Chapels and Homes in China	50,000.00	45,000.00
30. Restoration of Equipment in China	10,000.00	—
31. Center in Manila, Philippine Islands	30,000.00	20,000.00
32. Barracks to be Used as Churches in Germany	40,000.00	35,900.00
33. Mission in New Guinea	5,000.00	5,000.00
34. Center in Japan	30,000.00	—
35. American Bible Society, Japanese Bibles	10,000.00	10,000.00
36. Loan to Alsace Synod for Orphanage	25,000.00	—
37. Finnish Orphans	1,000.00	—
38. Altar and Communion Sets, Germany	1,217.14	1,217.14
39. Equipment at Friedburg, Germany	1,500.00	1,500.00
40. German Publishing House	5,000.00	5,000.00
41. Casa Publicadora, Porto Alegre	32,065.97	258.80
42. Church Building in Honolulu	30,000.00	20,000.00
43. Testaments, Books, and Periodicals	10,129.70	10,129.70
44. Renovating Building in Chinatown, N. Y. ..	75,000.00	—
45. Visual Education Material in Europe	20,000.00	—
46. Cellulose for Paper for Religious Publi- cations	7,500.00	—
47. Correspondence School at St. Louis, Mo. ..	5,000.00	—
48. Training Missionary for Clinical Work	3,000.00	—
49. Reserved for Reconstruction and Rehabili- tation in Europe	1,000,000.00	—
50. TOTALS	<u>\$1,722,234.86</u>	<u>\$ 411,086.92</u>

III. Synodical Building Fund

51. Allocation	\$1,500,000.00	(see Line 7)
52. Sundry Credits	356,693.12	
53. Transferred from Line 73 ..	61,220.00	
54.	<u>\$1,917,913.12</u>	
	Appropriated	Disbursed to 1-31-47
55. Austin	\$ 38,000.00	\$ 12,287.00
56. Bronxville	161,160.40	19,317.95
57. Buenos Aires	110,001.57	72,751.57
58. Concordia	425,000.00	—
59. Edmonton	2,245.00	2,245.00
60. Fort Wayne	85,632.88	46,199.30
61. Milwaukee	17,300.00	4,912.27
62. Oakland	260,000.00	19,912.10
63. Portland	168,168.31	47,967.10
64. Porto Alegre	61,220.00	21,802.14
65. River Forest	350,000.00	3,827.77
66. St. Paul	10,087.90	10,087.90
67. Seward	140,500.00	24,335.12
68. Winfield	97,915.00	96,746.05
69. TOTALS	<u>\$1,927,231.06</u>	<u>\$ 382,391.27</u>

IV. Synodical Office Building

70. Allocation — \$200,000.00 (see Line 8)

71. Synodical Office Building \$ 200,000.00

V. Postwar Contingencies

72. Allocation — \$500,000.00 (see Line 9)

	Appropriated	Disbursed to 1-31-47
73. Porto Alegre	\$ 61,220.00	*\$ 61,220.00

* Transferred to Line 64

VI. Mission Expansion at Home and Abroad

74. Allocation — \$649,852.41 (see Line 10)

	Appropriated	Disbursed to 1-31-47
75. Church Extension Fund	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 200,000.00
76. Reserve for Home Missions	100,000.00	100,000.00
77. Mission Expansion of Synodical Conference	50,000.00	50,000.00
78. TOTALS	\$ 350,000.00	\$ 350,000.00

VII. Peace Thankoffering — Recapitulation

	Allocated	Appropriated	Disbursed to 1-31-47
79. Postwar Reconstruction and Missionary Expansion	\$1,800,000.00	\$1,722,234.86	\$ 411,086.92
80. Synodical Building Fund	1,917,913.12	1,927,231.06	382,391.27
81. Synodical Office Building	200,000.00	200,000.00	
82. Postwar Contingencies	500,000.00	61,220.00	61,220.00
83. Mission Expansion at Home and Abroad	649,852.41	350,000.00	350,000.00
84. TOTALS	\$5,067,765.53	\$4,260,685.92	\$1,204,698.19

K. RELIEF IN EUROPE AND ASIA**Receipts**

1. Receipts to January 31, 1947 (Exh. "H," Col. 2, Line 36)	\$2,272,713.76
2. Collection Expenses	23,429.77
3. Net Receipts	\$2,249,283.99

Disbursements

4. German Publishing House	\$ 2,141.84
5. Finnish War Orphans in Sweden	2,000.00
6. Orphans in Finland	10,000.00
7. Relief Materials for <i>Deutsches Hilfswerk</i>	100,000.00
8. Berlin Relief	11,697.86
9. Alsace Relief	1,000.00
10. Student Relief	1,630.00
11. Bethel bei Bielefeldt	3,000.00
12. High School	2,141.84
13. Free Church Relief	1,713.46
14. <i>Schweitzer Hilfswerk</i>	1,000.00
15. Luxembourg Orphanage	525.00
16. <i>Deutsches Hilfswerk</i>	3,275.00

17. Breslau Synod Relief	1,000.00	
18. Transportation	9,338.81	
19. Wiesbaden Relief	100.00	
20. Frankfurt Relief	100.00	
21. Finnish Relief	4,311.23	
22. Copenhagen Food Committee	20,000.00	
23. Stockholm, Tyska Kyrkokontoret	80,000.00	
24. Surplus Army Supplies for Central Europe	100,000.00	
25. Dried Milk for Austria	50,000.00	
26. Dried Milk for Germany	40,000.00	
27. Dried Milk for Poland	10,000.00	
28. Canadian World Relief, Foodstuffs	100,000.00	
29. Canadian World Relief, Coll. in Canada	41,053.16	
30. Canadian World Relief, Expenses	6,190.00	
31. Clothing, Special	159.00	
32. Automobiles	4,328.40	
33. Repairs on Eleemosynary Institutions, Germany	50,000.00	
34. World Council, for Expenses	25.00	
35. Supplies and Packages for Europe	384,712.47	
36. Lutheran World Relief, Inc.	65,000.00	
37. Special Remittances to Switzerland	483.85	
38. Medical Kits	684.23	
39. Church World Service, for Raw Wool and Cotton	200,000.00	
40. Church World Service, for Child Feeding	166,000.00	
41. Transportation to South America	2,700.00	
42. Shoes for German Chaplains	1,600.00	
43. Total Disbursements		<u>\$1,477,911.15</u>
44. BALANCE, January 31, 1947 (Exh. "O," Line 39)		<u>\$ 771,372.84</u>

L. ARMY AND NAVY COMMISSION

Receipts: 1944	\$ 853,296.82	
1945	685,172.04	
1946	445,938.03	
Total Receipts		<u>\$1,984,406.89</u>
Collections Expenses: 1944	\$ 27,386.89	
1945	19,627.67	
1946	21,021.11	
Total Collection Expenses		<u>68,035.67</u>
Net Receipts		<u>\$1,916,371.22</u>
Disbursed to or by order of the Commission:		
1944	\$ 593,911.17	
1945	551,513.25	
1946	299,158.00	
		<u>1,444,582.42</u>
Operating Balance		<u>\$ 471,788.80</u>
Balance, January 31, 1944		<u>352,728.55</u>
BALANCE, January 31, 1947 (Exh. "O," Line 32)		<u>\$ 824,517.35</u>

M. CHURCH EXTENSION FUND

		Receipts	
1.	Repayment of Loans: 1941	\$	117,354.66
2.	1942		172,807.58
3.	1943		235,876.89
4.	1944		269,966.76
5.	1945		180,829.58
6.	1946		139,358.40
7.	Total Repayments		\$1,116,193.87
8.	Administration Fees: 1941	\$	10,206.85
9.	1942		10,452.93
10.	1943		9,285.76
11.	1944		7,124.66
12.	1945		4,661.80
13.	1946		4,248.75
14.	Total Administration Fees		45,980.75
15.	Contributions: 1941	\$	5,201.91
16.	1942		2,184.63
17.	1943		5,848.47
18.	1944		2,238.01
19.	1945		18,481.23
20.	1946		4,720.40
21.	Total Contributions		38,674.65
22.	Plainview, Kans., War Loan Settlement		1,300.00
23.	Peace Thankoffering Grant (Exh. "J," Line 75)		200,000.00
24.	TOTAL RECEIPTS		<u>\$1,402,149.27</u>
		Disbursements	
25.	New Loans: 1941	\$	129,500.00
26.	1942		102,433.06
27.	1943		36,000.00
28.	1944		51,500.00
29.	1945		107,500.00
30.	1946		184,000.00
31.	Total New Loans		\$ 610,933.06
32.	Expenses: 1941	\$	1,363.18
33.	1942		1,826.27
34.	1943		1,503.43
35.	1944		1,593.80
36.	1945		1,539.86
37.	1946		1,310.63
38.	Total Expenses		9,137.17
39.	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		<u>\$ 620,070.23</u>
		Recapitulation	
40.	Total Receipts (Line 24)		\$1,402,149.27
41.	Total Disbursements (Line 39)		620,070.23
42.			\$ 782,079.04
43.	Balance, January 31, 1941		175,965.77
44.	BALANCE, January 31, 1947 (Exh. "O," Line 34)		<u>\$ 958,044.81</u>

N. PENSION FUND

	1-31-39	1-31-41	1-31-43	1-31-45	1-31-46	1-31-47
Pension Fund Assets						
Investments	\$ 170,000.00	\$ 514,800.00	\$1,391,349.00	\$2,635,466.00	\$3,413,194.00	\$4,231,525.00
Amortization (Premium on Bonds)	6,232.21	6,504.40	7,101.96	1,598.51	792.44	744.58
Cash	9,331.92	102,711.63	8,530.28	26,197.84	79,322.56	145,624.99
	\$ 185,624.13	\$ 624,016.03	\$1,406,981.24	\$2,663,262.35	\$3,493,309.00	\$4,377,894.57
Pension Fund Liabilities						
Pension Fund	\$ 184,510.79	\$ 584,073.75	\$1,308,339.89	\$2,470,836.59	\$3,192,382.49	\$4,003,852.25
Annuity Reserves	—	3,077.15	3,960.26	14,816.83	16,805.88	21,755.86
Contingent Fund	—	7,871.68	9,445.02	37,811.73	45,337.27	54,659.96
Retirement Reserves	—	13,599.75	63,385.54	102,601.92	150,736.39	198,222.61
Reserve for Investment Depreciation	—	11,636.94	9,022.66	12,782.12	34,141.31	34,141.31
Earnings, Current *	1,113.34	3,756.76	12,827.87	20,775.50	29,820.27	43,081.32
Earnings, Deferred	—	—	—	3,637.66	24,085.39	22,181.26
	\$ 185,624.13	\$ 624,016.03	\$1,406,981.24	\$2,663,262.35	\$3,493,309.00	\$4,377,894.57

	Earnings of Fund	Earnings Credited to Accounts at 3½%	Fiscal Year	Earnings of Fund	Earnings Credited to Accounts at 3½%
Pension Fund Earnings					
Fiscal Year 1938	\$ 1,113.34		Fiscal Year 1943	\$ 34,173.96	\$ 28,731.02
Fiscal Year 1939	7,580.17		Fiscal Year 1944	43,288.59	40,783.90
Fiscal Year 1940	5,061.47	\$ 3,060.71	Fiscal Year 1945	72,663.57	63,618.80
Fiscal Year 1941	16,404.30	6,937.51	Fiscal Year 1946	96,625.81	83,364.76
Fiscal Year 1942	23,338.88	12,096.27	TOTALS	\$300,250.09	\$257,168.77
		18,575.80			

* These balances are explained by the fact that interest is distributed on September 30 of each year. The balances shown are as of January 31.

O. BALANCE SHEET

January 31, 1947

ASSETS

Current Assets

1. Cash	\$ 519,447.85
2. Certificates of Deposit	450,000.00
3. Investments, General	7,177,148.50
4. Premiums Being Amortized	292.97
5. Advances to Colleges	62,094.94
6. Advances, Petty Cash and Sundry	8,453.21
7. Total Current Assets	\$ 8,217,437.47

Prepaid Disbursements

8. Budgetary Operations	\$ 87,500.00
9. Centennial Collection Expenses	10,118.46
10. Residences, Professors', President's, and Sundry	223,988.87
11. Visual Education Service	1,080.91
12. Total Prepaid Disbursements	322,688.24

Pension Fund Assets

13. Investments	\$4,231,525.00
14. Premiums Being Amortized	744.58
15. Cash	145,624.99
16. Total Pension Fund Assets	4,377,894.57

L. L. L. Endowment Fund Assets

17. Investments	\$2,852,437.00
18. Premiums Being Amortized	2,434.60
19. Cash	477.32
20. Total L. L. L. Endowment Fund Assets	2,855,348.92

Sundry Trust Assets

21. Investments	\$1,749,471.95
22. Premiums Being Amortized	2,024.89
23. Bequest Investment Suspense	20.00
24. Cash	10,043.30
25. Total Sundry Trust Assets	1,761,560.14

26. TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$17,534,929.34</u>
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LIABILITIES

Current Obligations — External

27. College and Seminary Deposits	\$ 300,778.08
28. Notes Payable	202,208.76
29. Transitory Accounts	54,297.28
30. Withholding Taxes	1,380.89
31. Total External Liabilities	\$ 558,665.01

Current Liabilities — Internal

32. Army and Navy Commission	\$ 824,517.35
33. Centennial Thankoffering	108.34

34. Church Extension Fund	958,044.81	
35. Deaf Golden Anniversary Fund	68,855.58	
36. Deaf Mission Building Fund	430.99	
37. Foreign Mission Building Fund	2,713.05	
38. Peace Thankoffering	3,506,374.22	
39. Relief in Europe and Asia	771,372.84	
40. Relief Funds	52,821.91	
41. Synodical Building Funds	356,693.12	
42. Youth Fund	3,326.46	
43. Contingent Reserve Fund	286,191.53	
44. Home Mission Reserve	100,000.00	
45. Negro Mission Reserve	50,000.00	
46. Postwar Reserve	1,000,010.50	
47. Total Internal Obligations		7,981,460.70
Pension Funds		
48. Pension Fund	\$4,003,852.25	
49. Annuity Reserves	21,755.86	
50. Contingent Fund	54,659.96	
51. Retirement Reserves	198,222.61	
52. Reserve for Investment Depreciation	34,141.31	
53. Earnings, Current	43,081.32	
54. Earnings, Deferred	22,181.26	
55. Total Pension Funds		4,377,894.57
L. L. L. Endowment Fund		
56. Endowment Fund	2,697,730.43	
57. Reserve for Investment Depreciation	87,495.20	
58. Earnings, Deferred	70,123.29	
59. Total L. L. L. Endowment Funds		2,855,348.92
Sundry Trust Funds		
60. Annuity Endowments	\$ 373,949.83	
61. Bequests, Pending Liquidation	8,928.45	
62. Fire and Tornado Insurance Reserve	25,000.00	
63. Legacies	1,021,497.95	
64. Permanent Support Fund	237,317.73	
65. Reserve for Investment Depreciation	54,832.94	
66. Earnings, Current	20,033.22	
67. Earnings, Deferred	20,000.02	
68. Total Sundry Trust Funds		1,761,560.14
69. TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>\$17,534,929.34</u>

The foregoing report has been made as complete and understandable as may be necessary to answer all the questions which may be anticipated. It is impossible to anticipate them all. Hence, if additional facts or figures are needed, they may be requested from any member of Synod's Fiscal Department, a number of whom will be in attendance throughout the convention.

W. H. SCHLUETER, *Treasurer*

Regarding this report of the Treasurer, Committee 11 brought the following resolution:

WHEREAS, A careful review of the report of the Treasurer of Synod reveals that much time and effort have been expended in the administration of this office; and

WHEREAS, A comprehensive report of the budget receipts and disbursements is given in a very detailed and orderly manner; therefore be it

Resolved, That we heartily commend our Treasurer for his efficient and faithful service.

ACTION

This resolution was adopted by Synod.

Non-Budget Items

(Memorial 803)

WHEREAS, There are many and various missionary, charitable, educational, social, and related organizations and institutions, several of them not directly controlled by Synod, soliciting by various methods Synod-wide non-budget collections; and

WHEREAS, Their requests for collections, personal and direct-by-mail solicitations come at any and all times of the fiscal year and frequently disrupt both congregational and synodical budgets and special collections carefully considered and decided upon; and

WHEREAS, Certain organizations by their particular appeal or collection methods strive for and receive amounts in disproportion to their actual and immediate needs while other perhaps equally worthy and urgent causes receive comparatively little; and

WHEREAS, Both the sovereignty of the congregation as well as the responsibilities and corresponding rights of the pastors and their boards are, intentionally or unintentionally, ignored, set aside, or violated by the one or the other of the solicitation methods coming into vogue in our circles; and

WHEREAS, The multiplication of such agencies and activities, the uncertainty as to their relative merits and needs, the confusion and unfairness wrought by present unpredictable schedules and methods might possibly do serious injury to some or all of the endeavors or to the desirable God-pleasing spirit of Christian giving and stewardship;

WHEREAS, On the other hand, we hesitate to endorse and advocate a more or less radical streamlining of all non-budget items under "Budget B" or some similar method under centralized control and under such a cold heading as "Budget B" that might easily rob the various items of their individual appeal, discourage and

even stop individuals, groups, and localities from continuing support of certain well-defined Christian work that for some reason has become particularly dear to them, unduly restrict the relatively useful initiative and liberty of the various boards and institutional supporters; and, finally,

WHEREAS, after mature consideration and sufficient discussion of all the issues and the necessary interviews with qualified representatives of the various causes involved something can and eventually will have to be done to restore at least a measure of order, therefore be it

Resolved, That we request Synod to appoint a committee that is to study the matter of non-budget items, to submit its report and its recommendations to the next convention."

THE PASTORAL CONFERENCE OF THE SOUTH WISCONSIN DISTRICT
REV. CARL SCHINNERER, *Chairman* H. I. NAUMANN, *Secretary*

Regarding Memorial 803 and Unprinted Memorial 47 by the Pastors' Conference of Circuit 1, South Wisconsin District, advocating that Synod streamline all non-budget collections into a "Budget B" and that Synod sponsor one major collection annually for such purposes, Committee 11 reported:

WHEREAS, Non-budget items and the manner of their collection are at times causing concern within Synod; therefore be it

Resolved, That the President of Synod appoint a committee to study the matter of non-budget items and to submit its recommendations to the next convention.

ACTION

Synod *adopted* this resolution.

Synod to Make Triennial Budget

(Memorial 804)

In our local congregations it is the custom to submit an annual budget to the voters' assembly for review, revision, and eventual adoption. This mode of procedure gives every voting member the privilege of voicing his opinion on the proposed budget and affords him the opportunity of expressing his approval of such a budget. The financial program of the congregation is thereby established, and its members arrange to meet the annual financial needs in an orderly and systematic manner.

WHEREAS, We believe that a detailed synodical budget, covering a three-year period and submitted at each convention of Synod, would make for a more orderly and systematic procedure of fixing financial programs, planning missionary endeavors and expansions,

entering upon new synodical building undertakings, entertaining worthy new synodical projects; and

WHEREAS, We believe that such an orderly and systematic procedure of presenting a synodical budget would arouse greater personal interest and understanding and make for a large measure of personal satisfaction on the part of delegates to a synodical convention; and

WHEREAS, We believe that such a procedure would afford a better opportunity for synodical Districts and local congregations to solve their own financial problems; therefore be it

Resolved, That henceforth the Fiscal Conference shall meet at a suitable time prior to the Convention of Synod to prepare the synodical budget for the ensuing triennium and then submit such a proposed budget to Synod in convention assembled for review, revision, and adoption.

FORT WAYNE LUTHERAN PASTORAL CONFERENCE
LELAND R. LARSON, *Secretary*

Committee 11 reported:

WHEREAS, All Districts of Synod are represented in the preparation of the annual budget which is set up by the Fiscal Conference; and

WHEREAS, It is considered impractical by the financial officers of Synod to present a three-year budget to our conventions; therefore be it

Resolved, That we *reject* Memorial 804.

ACTION

Synod *adopted* this resolution.

Report of Board of Support and Pensions

(Memorial 805)

The Board of Support and Pensions herewith submits its report for the past triennium to the honorable Convention.

We regret that we must report a vacancy in the personnel of the Board. One of the charter members of the Board, Mr. George Weigle of Milwaukee, resigned because of ill health. The Board deferred action of filling this vacancy till this Convention.

During the past triennium the members of the General Board met three times, together with the actuary, Mr. George A. Huggins. Mr. Theo. Schlake of the Board of Directors was present as contact man for the Board.

The five members of the local board, which acts as an executive committee for the General Board, met regularly every two

months, besides having a number of special meetings. The amount of business to be transacted, however, has increased to such an extent that the local board has found it necessary to arrange for monthly meetings in the future.

Support Statistics

	Persons Supported					Old Age Beneficiaries	Applications	Disbursed	Death Benefits	Total
	Workers	Wives	Widows	Children	Total					
1944	232	167	506	295	1,253 ¹	259	739	\$358,492.12 ²	\$ 7,275.00	\$365,767.12
1945	221	157	506	257	1,203 ³	312	750	401,251.01 ⁴	11,650.00	412,901.01
1946	210	151	502	231	1,155 ⁵	356	741	412,334.83 ⁶	6,425.00	418,759.83

1. Not including 234 Old Age Beneficiaries (191 retired workers and 43 widows) and 147 wives receiving no "support."

2. Includes the \$106,962.89 Old Age Benefits and gives effect to \$14,846.03 of offsetting pension credits. (33 Death Benefits: \$7,275.00.)

3. Not including 238 Old Age Beneficiaries (22 retired workers and 60 widows) and 179 wives receiving no "support."

4. Includes the \$144,316.53 Old Age Benefits plus \$1,186.78 Annuities earned by additional payments and gives effect to \$20,350.06 of offsetting pension credits. (51 Death Benefits: \$11,650.00.)

5. Not including 326 Old Age Beneficiaries (255 retired workers and 71 widows) and 204 wives receiving no "support."

6. Includes the \$167,857.70 Old Age Benefits plus \$1,397.34 Annuities earned by additional payments and gives effect to \$25,675.09 of offsetting pension credits. (27 Death Benefits: \$6,425.00.)

In the above tabulation the Old Age Beneficiaries are not included in the Workers and Widows, but the amount remitted to them appears in the "Disbursements."

We regret that in these times of abnormally high prices we have not been able to increase the support proportionately. Last year your Board disbursed for support the sum of \$412,334.83, which is about one seventh of the \$2,500,000 synodical budget. But let us keep in mind that the loving support of our worthy veterans, of those unfortunate disabled workers, many of whom need constant medical care and of the large number of widows and minor orphans, is just as important and necessary as the other chief objectives of the Church: the training of our future workers and the maintenance of the active men and their families in the far-flung field.

In the past year 1,511 persons were entirely or partially dependent on this Department. Our budget allowance provided an average grant of \$22 a month for each person. An additional monthly allowance of only \$5.00 per family or unit means an annual increase of \$50,000. The Fiscal Conference should be encouraged to make the appropriation for this Department as liberal as possible. Through careful management we usually succeeded in having a modest balance at the end of the year which we applied to a small Christmas bonus. This always released an

avalanche of the most touching "thank-you" letters with ardent intercessions for Synod and all its members. What is dearer to God and a greater asset for our Church than the prayers of the poor? What would be more condemning than the cries of the neglected laborers who have reaped down our fields? (James 5:4.) To their unselfish labors under God we are indebted for the blessings which today fill our mouths with laughter and our tongues with singing.

Considering the rising cost of living and the still growing number of our beneficiaries, you will not be surprised that the cost of support in the triennium 1941—1944 rose from \$261,561.83 to \$334,644.66, an increase of \$73,082.83. In the years of 1944—1946 the increase in the cost was from \$334,644.66 to \$412,334.83, or \$77,690.17.

**How the Old Age Benefit Offered Under the Pension Fund
Reduces the Number of Support Questionnaires**

	1937	1945	1946
Active Workers (note increase)	5,089	5,905	6,150 (est.)
New Applications for Support	74	49	48
Total Applications	811	750	741
Persons Supported	1,581	1,203	1,155
Retired Workers Received Old Age Benefit (without questionnaire) ..	Pension Fd. instituted Oct. 1, 1937	228	255
Widows Received Old Age Benefit (without questionnaire)	"	60	71
Old Age Beneficiary Workers Received Additional Support upon Request	"	20	25
Old Age Beneficiary Widows Received Additional Support upon Request	"	4	5

And there is another factor. Synod gradually raised the amount of the Old Age Benefit. We must remember that the amount over and above the small earned Pension annuity is taken out of the Budget. Now the Old Age Benefit started with \$30.00 a month, was raised by Synod to \$40.00 in 1941 and \$50.00 in 1944, an increase of 66% in six years. In 1946 we had 356 Old Age Beneficiaries, 280 workers and 76 widows. As their benefit was increased by \$20.00, respectively \$10.00, a month between 1938 and 1944, that alone causes an increase of approximately \$76,000 a year at this time. Moreover, the Board felt that it was the will of Synod that this improvement should also be reflected in the support cases. That naturally also added to the increase. Remember, we have about 740 support cases. A monthly increase

of \$5.00 for this group amounts to over \$44,000 a year. Furthermore, the rising cost of living could not be entirely ignored. Again, a number of retired or disabled persons who heretofore had managed to get along on their own resources were now compelled to ask for support.

We know that the support in general is very meager. While we are happy to do what we are doing, we very much regret that we cannot do more.

The tremendous cost of our support, however, brings another fact most forcefully to our attention, namely how exceedingly great the need is of a pension system through which congregations and workers during the earning period will make provision for the time of retirement, preparing the winter's meat in the summer. Our Pension System, starting from scratch and with comparatively meager payments, is already after nine years paying out approximately \$30,000 and by so much reducing the support budget. And every succeeding year this sum will be increased by thousands of dollars. The tremendous cost of the Support Fund, which naturally has a limit, is in itself a powerful argument for every congregation and worker to join the Pension Fund immediately and remit the back dues without delay. This brings us to the next section.

The Pension

Upon repeated requests we submit at the beginning of this section a part of the report to the last Fiscal Conference:

Synod through the Pension System makes a number of very generous offers to all workers:

Synod offers to care for the savings of the worker and the congregation, increasing them by 2½% compound interest.

Synod offers to pay all the overhead so that the worker receives every cent of his savings and the interest.

Synod offers to supplement the annual payments of the worker if the 8% contribution is less than \$100.00.

Synod offers to pay for a graduate one half of his dues for two years and one fourth for the following two years.

Synod offers in case of sickness and disability before the retirement age to pay not only the annuities on the savings, but support from budget funds indefinitely and as needed.

Synod offers to pay the worker upon retirement at 65 or later, even though the savings do not warrant it, the sum of \$50 a month, and \$25.00 to his widow for life, provided that the worker was in the service for 25 years and with his employer participated in full from the time of his eligibility.

Synod offers to augment even this liberal Old Age Benefit from budget funds according to need.

Synod offers a handsome Death Benefit of \$250 to the family of the worker.

In 1938 Synod officially declared: "Since the Pension System is now Synod's System of Support, all workers and all congregations are earnestly urged to make Synod's System their own." Now the question arises: After Synod has made these various generous offers, *just how much does Synod owe a worker who refuses to accept these offers without a valid reason?* The Pension Board is confronted with this question again and again when workers, respectively their families, who would not join, demand support. . . .

We repeat the foregoing in order to request all the delegates to this Convention to inquire among the congregations of their group if there be any which has not yet joined the Pension, to make special mention of the Pension in their report to their congregations and to do all in their power, with the respective circuit Visitor and our District chairman, to induce all congregations and workers to join.

Synod's Pension Fund

Your Social Security

PASTOR, TEACHER, AND PARISH IN PARTNERSHIP

How Does Your District Participate?

Comparative Tabulation of Registrations

As of May 1, 1947

DISTRICT	Standing According to Salaries	Workers	Per Cent	Congre- gations	Per Cent
1. Oklahoma	22	85	98%	48	80%
2. Kansas	28	197	96	120	85
3. Iowa East	18	134	94	92	93
4. Iowa West	13	170	92	130	90
5. Southern Nebraska	29	226	92	131	84
6. Northern Nebraska	26	164	92	105	80
7. Alberta and British Columbia	30	68	92	55	65
8. Colorado	19	85	91	50	79
9. Texas	27	219	90	121	70
10. Central	11	480	89	218	89
11. Central Illinois	12	167	89	95	86
12. North Dakota	24	72	89	91	68
13. South Dakota	25	78	88	90	76
14. Northern Illinois	5	518	85	175	82
15. Minnesota	17	381	85	317	75
16. Michigan	9	390	83	186	84
17. Eastern	4	138	82	88	69
18. Atlantic	2	226	81	143	71
19. English	1	177	81	119	70
20. Southern	16	82	80	53	70
21. Ontario	8	39	80	41	58
22. Southern California	10	112	77	58	78
23. Southern Illinois	21	109	77	67	74
24. Western	15	377	77	179	63
25. Oregon and Washington	20	123	76	102	85
26. California and Nevada	7	89	75	61	75
27. Manitoba and Saskatchewan	23	49	75	56	53

District	Standing According to Salaries	Workers	Per Cent	Congrega- tions	Per Cent
28. Southeastern	3	75	74	58	66
29. South Wisconsin	6	255	73	115	70
30. North Wisconsin	14	143	71	129	52
31. Montana	24	22	70	24	58
Unclassified Workers	—	23	—	—	—
Argentina	—	48	95	6	8
Brazil	—	113	78	62	44
<i>Total Registered, May 1, 1947</i>		5,634		3,385	
<i>Average Per Cent</i>			88%*		70%

* 778 workers, or 13.5%, not active — 13.5% deducted in each District in computing the percentage.

Total Pension Fund Assets, as of May 1, 1947 — \$4,585,408.19 (estimate)

For the worker who has performed his duty in the service of the Missouri Synod and for his dependents there is, humanly speaking, only one organization that can and will provide fully and permanently in illness and bereavement —

SYNOD'S SYSTEM OF PENSIONS AND SUPPORT

327 Pomeroy Avenue — Crystal Lake, Illinois

While the growth of the Pension in the nine years of its existence has been very gratifying, we have now reached the stage where growth will be considerably slower. In the first place, our growth is limited, since we are confined to the membership of Synod. Again it is limited by misinformation, misconceptions, selfishness, and prejudice.

Pension Fund Statistics

Total Registration on January 31, 1947

Pastors	3,571
Teachers	1,351
Professors	175
Workers Not Serving Congregations	322
Female Workers	154
	<hr/> 5,573
Members Died	307
Members Retired	344
Members Withdrawn	104
	<hr/> 755
<i>Total Active Members</i>	<hr/> 4,818
Congregations Enlisted	3,322
Institutional Boards	56
Synod's and the Districts' Salary-paying Boards	50
Disbursed for Death Benefits — Oct. 1, 1937, to Jan. 31, 1947	\$64,725.00

One Year's Growth

	Workers	Congregations	Balance
January 31, 1947	5,573	3,322	\$4,377,894.57
January 31, 1946	5,247	3,067	3,493,309.00
<i>Increase</i>	326 — 6%	255 — 8%	\$ 884,585.57 — 25%

For a number of reasons constant publicity and indoctrination is necessary. Even among the members of the Pension there is often quite a lack of information and an abundance of misinformation. For instance, in spite of a *Manual*, an annual letter to the members, much other literature, and addresses before conferences and conventions, there are many wrong notions as to the regular earned annuities and special Old Age Benefit, the Death Benefit, etc. Misinformation is the chief cause of the opposition found among those who have not joined. As an aid in publicity not only for our District chairmen, but for anyone who wishes to use them, we prepared a lecture with colored charts. Wherever this illustrated lecture has been used it has proved very helpful in bringing understanding of an interest in the Pension. We would like to encourage all District chairmen or someone appointed by them to seek more opportunities to present this lecture or a lecture of their own before congregations, conferences, and conventions. Do not fail to see our exhibit at the Convention.

More and more it has become evident that we are in need of an assistant executive secretary. The Board decided on this step over a year ago. To date we have not succeeded in filling this office.

An overture was made by the Deaconess Association of Fort Wayne that the deaconesses as trained workers of the Church (*Manual*, page 13, Par. 13) be given the right of joining the Pension. After a thorough study of the situation an agreement was reached admitting the entire group.

We ask your kind indulgence as we bring a somewhat longer close referring to a source of income which will reduce the annual budget requisition.

There is very much money abroad. I just read (August 8): "Liquid assets in the hands of the public are estimated at (hold your breath) \$181,000,000,000. And millions of these assets are in the hands of our people. Frequently they do not know what to do with them, and they fall prey to some "slicker."

This is the time to help them and us by bringing to their attention the Annuity Gifts. What are annuity gifts? They are both annuities for the giver and gifts for the Pension. How does it work? Let us use an example. You turn over to the Pension, let us say, \$5,000. If you are single or a widow or widower, you will receive for the rest of your life, interest according to your age at entry. If you were 65 when you turned the money over, you will receive 6.5% interest or \$325.00 a year at your convenience, monthly or otherwise. If you were 70 when you turned the money over, you will receive 7% interest, in short, you receive one tenth of your age in interest. If you are married and wish

both covered, then the age of the younger is the rate of interest. This will be paid out year after year so long as one of you shall live. Many older folks thus escape the constant worry where they should invest their money in a safe place. If you are not at present in need of the interest, you may defer receiving it to a later date and then receive a larger annuity, because in the meantime your capital has increased and you will get a higher rate of interest because of your greater age.

But how does the Pension profit? We all realize that if the Pension is giving 6—7% interest according to age, and is only receiving 2½% interest on its investments, that the payments made to the beneficiaries will have to come in part out of the capital, and that the capital will be shrinking. If it should happen that a beneficiary would live to 100 years, he would use up the whole capital and more. However, ordinarily the beneficiaries do not live to 100, and there will be a smaller or larger sum left. Because of the risk we take, though it be small, because we relieve the annuitants of worry in connection with their investments, because of the work connected with the investments and the bookkeeping, and because the annuitants want to do something for the Church, the capital left after the death of the annuitants is added to the Contingent Fund. That part is a gift.

No doubt, there are hundreds that could and would profit by this plan if they only knew about it. We ask you to emphasize this more fully at the College of Visitors, circuit meetings, and at conferences and encourage our pastors to bring it before their people, and suggest to them to designate the Pension Contingent Fund the recipient of the residuum. Let us also remind them that beautiful Memorial Cards for that Fund are available, and not only at the funeral of a pastor or teacher.

BOARD OF SUPPORT AND PENSIONS

REV. OSCAR FEDDER, *Chairman*

REV. F. G. KUEHNERT, *Executive Secretary*

Committee 12 submitted the following report:

Your Committee recommends that the report of the Board of Support and Pensions be accepted, and be it further recommended that the Board be commended for its efficient administration of the pension and support funds and for its successful effort to increase the number of participating workers and congregations.

1. WHEREAS, It is highly desirable that the accumulation in the Pension Contingent Fund should be increased as rapidly as possible; and

WHEREAS, It has been found practical to secure funds by means of Annuity Gifts for the Pension Contingent Fund; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Support and Pensions continue to furnish information in regard to Annuity Gifts and urge our people to invest their funds in this manner.

2. **WHEREAS**, The cost of living has increased materially; and

WHEREAS, The Old Age Benefit of the Pension Plan is insufficient to defray necessary living costs; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod raise the Old Age Benefit from \$50.00 to \$60.00 per month and that a corresponding adjustment be made in all support cases.

3. **WHEREAS**, Larger deposits in the Pension Fund would more rapidly increase the accumulation with a resulting increase in benefits; and

WHEREAS, Other church pension funds have successfully operated on the basis of a 10% payment on the part of the worker and the congregation together; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod study the feasibility of asking the congregations to contribute 6% of the worker's salary into the Pension Fund; and be it further

Resolved, That Synod study the possibility of increasing the interest rate on the individual Pension Fund Reserve Accounts from other sources.

ACTION

Synod *adopted* these recommendations and resolutions.

Changes in Pension Regulations

(Memorial 806)

WHEREAS, Synod's Pension System is intended to replace the traditional manner of doling out support according to need and those never-ending investigations by a more orderly and decent system; and

WHEREAS, The present system has failed to replace the searching investigations into the private affairs of certain workers and/or their dependents; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Northwest Ohio Pastoral Conference, by this overture respectfully request our Synod to add the following provisions to its Support Regulations:

1. Workers who had retired after reaching the age of sixty-five, such retirement having taken place before Synod's Pension Plan had been adopted, are to receive from Support Funds without formalities for life an annuity of \$600 and their widows an annuity of \$300 for life.

2. If the accumulation annuity of the widow of a dues-paying member of the Pension System is less than \$300, such widow shall

receive from Support Funds without formalities, and as long as she remains a widow, the amount lacking of \$300, provided that the contributions to the Pension Fund were remitted by her husband and in behalf of his salary-paying organization from the time when he became eligible for membership. Each minor orphan's annuity shall be 50 per cent of the widow's annuity.

3. A worker in good standing in the Pension System who is compelled to retire on account of total and presumably permanent disability before the age of sixty-five (such disability to be certified and approved according to Paragraph III, Section A.2 of the Pension Plan), provided such disability makes it impossible for him to follow other gainful occupation, shall receive (in addition to his accumulation annuity from the Pension Fund) from Support Funds without formalities the amount lacking of \$600.

4. Addition to Paragraph IV, Section B of Pension Plan: Insert after the words "may discontinue the payments under Paragraph II, Section A," the words "*provided he has no gainful occupation.*"

Insert after the words "until he is called back into service" the words "*If gainfully employed, such worker shall pay eight per cent of his income to the Pension Fund in order to remain eligible for the Pension benefits.*"

THE NORTHWEST OHIO PASTORAL CONFERENCE
per THE COMMITTEE

L. J. RAUSCH A. C. HAHN

Committee 12 reported:

Resolved, That workers who had retired after reaching the age of 65, such retirement having taken place before Synod's Pension Plan had been adopted, are to receive from Support Funds upon written request an old-age benefit of \$720 and their widows an old-age benefit of \$360 for life.

WHEREAS, The Pension Plan of Synod is a contributory reserve retirement plan and not a disability insurance; therefore be it

Resolved, That we reject paragraph 3 of Memorial 806, page 477.

Resolved, That we recommend adoption of paragraph 4 of Memorial 806 with the amendment to read as follows: "provided he has no income." Furthermore, that we recommend paragraph 4 b be amended to read as follows: "If his income warrants it, such worker shall pay eight per cent of his income to the Pension Fund in order to remain eligible for the Pension benefits."

ACTION

Synod *adopted* this report with its resolutions. This also disposed of Unprinted Memorial 52.

Pension Fund — Change in Regulations

(Memorial 807)

WHEREAS, The pastors and teachers of our Synod are interested in the security offered by the Synod's Pension Plan, not so much for their own sakes as for that of their dependents; and

WHEREAS, The present practice requires that a declaration be made by dependents in cases where the worker dies before having attained the age of Pension eligibility; and

WHEREAS, The amount of \$25.00 per month is little enough to receive without making a declaration; therefore be it

Resolved, That our District go on record as favoring a change in this regulation so that it will no longer be necessary for dependents to make such a declaration; and be it further

Resolved, That we petition Synod to order its Pension Fund administrators henceforth to pay at least the minimum of \$25.00 per month to a widow without requiring such a declaration.

THE NORTH WISCONSIN DISTRICT

O. H. EIFERT, *Secretary*

Committee 12 reported:

WHEREAS, It is not within the scope of the Pension Plan to give benefits to dependents of pastors who die before the age of 65 years; and

WHEREAS, Such benefits are supplied from the Support Fund; therefore be it

Resolved, That we reject the proposal of Memorial 807.

ACTION

Synod *adopted* this resolution.

Changing Pension Fund Regulations for the Purpose of Correcting Existing Inequities

(Memorial 808)

WHEREAS, Under the present Pension Plan Regulations the participant who resigns upon reaching the age of 65 ceases to make further contributions into the fund and immediately becomes a beneficiary to the extent of not less than \$50.00 per month; and

WHEREAS, The participant upon reaching the age of 65 is still physically and mentally capable of further service to Synod, and who for this reason is implored by his employer (be this a congregation or the controlling board of a seminary, college, or other church organization) to continue in service, and who for this and

conscience reasons is willing to remain in service beyond the retirement age, is not entitled to pension benefits and furthermore must continue to remit the usual premium payments; and

WHEREAS, The participant who remains in office after reaching the age of 65 saves Synod not less than \$50.00 per month for every month he continues in service; therefore be it

Resolved, That in order to remove the afore-stated inequities, the regulations be changed to the effect that all participants upon reaching the age of 65 be relieved of making further payments into the Pension Fund.

DETROIT CONFERENCE OF LUTHERAN TEACHERS
BERWYN F. LEMKE, *Secretary*

This overture was endorsed by

THE EAST MICHIGAN PASTORAL CONFERENCE

Committee 12 reported:

WHEREAS, A worker who has not retired after he has reached retirement age is still earning and able to pay; and

WHEREAS, It is customary in secular pension plans for the worker to continue his pension payments after retirement age until such time as he retires; therefore be it

Resolved, That we reject the proposal of Memorial 808.

ACTION

Synod *adopted* this resolution.

Changing Pension Regulations

(Memorial 809)

WHEREAS, The regulations governing the payment of pensions to members retiring at the age of 65, or above, restrict the payment of the full \$50.00 monthly pension allotment to such whose monthly remuneration from church work is \$40.00 or less, while no ceiling is set on earnings from secular occupations; and

WHEREAS, This regulation creates manifest inequalities and injustices; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California and Nevada District respectfully petition the honorable Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States to alter its pension regulations in such a manner that any inequalities and injustices be removed.

THE CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA DISTRICT
CARL FICKENSCHER, *President*
R. J. JAGELS, *Secretary*

Committee 12 reported:

WHEREAS, Synod in 1944 adopted a resolution limiting the income of a retired worker who is still engaged in some type of church work in a limited capacity to \$90.00 a month; and

WHEREAS, No such limitation has been placed upon the person who is engaged in some secular work after his retirement; therefore be it

Resolved, That paragraph three (3) under section 10.47b, *Handbook*, p. 129, be amended to read as follows: "A worker retiring at the age of 65 is entitled to receive his Old Age Benefit in full," and that the second paragraph three (3) be stricken.

ACTION

Synod *adopted* this resolution.

Lowering Retirement Age for Pensioners to 55 Widening Scope of Pensions

(Memorial 810)

The undersigned respectfully submits to the Honorable Missouri Synod the following memorial relative to the Pension System. WHEREAS, The active ministry under present day conditions is increasingly becoming more strenuous and will force some men to retire at an earlier age than our workers formerly did; and

WHEREAS, The Pension System has been adopted so that begging for support might not be necessary; therefore be it

Resolved, That a worker retiring at the age of 55 or over is entitled to the old-age benefit in full without begging for it, provided his pension payments have been met.

Reason: Justice towards the worker demands that after he has spent thirty or more years in the service of the Church, as most pastors who at the present time are 55 years old have, he be entitled to the old-age benefit. And

WHEREAS, A pastor who retires from the active ministry at the age of 55 is still, as a rule, able to render valuable service in assisting active pastors in the ministry; and

WHEREAS, Congregations do not expect that this service be done free of charge; therefore be it

Resolved, That a worker retiring at the age of 55 shall be entitled to receive his old-age benefit in full if his income from church work does not exceed \$600 per year.

Question: Will this not be too much of a drain on the Pension Fund?

Answer: It is not to be expected that every pastor at the age

of 55 will retire from the active ministry. Many will continue to serve in full capacity.

In order to strengthen the Pension Fund and out of fairness to the worker be it also

Resolved, That when a worker of the Missouri Synod who has met his pension payments withdraws from Synod, he be allowed to keep his pension in force and draw his old-age benefit, when he becomes eligible.

Reason: Workers of the Missouri Synod accept calls from, and enter, the service of other synods of the Synodical Conference. Finally, be it

Resolved, That pastors and congregations of any synod of the Synodical Conference be permitted to join our Pension System.

MARTIN KELLER

Committee 12 reported:

WHEREAS, The accrued annuities on a worker's pension payments at the present time are very limited; and

WHEREAS, It would require a tremendous amount of subsidy from the Board of Support Budget in order to grant an Old Age Benefit of \$50.00 per month to persons who retire at 55 years; therefore be it

Resolved, That we reject Memorial 810.

ACTION

This resolution was *adopted* by Synod.

Amending Rules re Old-Age Benefits

(Memorial 811)

Synod's Pension Plan is well known to all pastors. Since, however, our District, though the originator of Synod's Pension Plan, continues to lag behind the other Districts as well as behind Synod in general, your committee on Support and Pensions makes the following recommendations:

1. Since the participation of workers in the District has increased from 62 per cent to 72 per cent since the last convention; since twelve new members have signified their intention to join the Pension Plan since the publication of the reports to be submitted to this convention, thereby bringing our workers' participation to nearly 80 per cent; since the participation of congregations has likewise increased from 54 to 64 per cent since the last convention, we recommend that the District Pension Board be commended for its successful efforts and be encouraged to continue to work in the interest of Synod's Pension Plan.

2. We recommend that the Visitor be given also the obligation to make an honest effort to place at least the discussion of co-operation in Synod's Pension Plan on the docket of the church council of such congregations in his circuit as do not participate in Synod's Pension Plan.

3. We recommend that those members of the District who are amply provided for be encouraged, out of love for the brethren and out of loyalty to Synod and its program, to participate in Synod's Pension Plan.

4. Since Synod in 1944 adopted the following resolution relative to old-age benefit: "A worker retiring at the age of 65 shall be entitled to receive his old-age benefit in full if his income from church work does not exceed \$40.00 per month. If he receives in excess of \$40.00 per month from church work, a reduction in his old-age benefit shall be made which will limit his total income from church work and from the Pension Fund combined to \$90.00 per month," we recommend that our District memorialize Synod to change the above resolution to read as follows: "A worker retiring at the age of 65 shall be entitled to receive his old-age benefit in full."

C. F. DANKWORTH, *Secretary of English District*

Committee 12 reported:

We recommend that the circuit Visitors and the District chairmen of the Board of Support and Pensions be reminded to fulfill their obligation to make an honest effort to place at least the discussion of co-operation in Synod's Pension Plan on the docket of the church councils of such congregations in the respective Districts as do not participate in Synod's Pension Plan.

We recommend furthermore, that those members of the Districts who are amply provided for be encouraged out of love for the brethren and out of loyalty to Synod and its program to participate in Synod's Pension Plan.

ACTION

These recommendations were *adopted* by Synod.

Regarding paragraph 4 in Memorial 811 Committee 12 brought in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the same ceiling be placed upon church work as upon secular work as long as part of the payment received comes from Board of Support Funds; and furthermore be it

Resolved, That section b, paragraph 3, of the *Synodical Handbook*, page 129, be changed to read as follows:

A worker retiring at the age of sixty-five or over shall be

entitled to receive his Old Age Benefit in full if his annual earnings from church work and/or secular work do not exceed an average of \$90 per month. If he receives average earnings in excess of \$90 per month from church work and/or secular work, a corresponding reduction shall be made in his Old Age Benefit.

In all borderline cases the Board of Support and Pensions shall be the judge, basing its verdict upon the principles of right, tempered with Christian love and charity.

ACTION

These resolutions were *adopted* by Synod.

Review of Faculty Retirement Provisions

(Unprinted Memorial 21)

It was the intention of Synod when a retirement program for professors was inaugurated, that the aged veterans of Synod's faculties would be adequately provided for at the end of their professional careers. Ever since these retirement provisions went into effect, however, and especially in the past few years, acute financial distress has been experienced by some of the men who have served Synod's colleges long and faithfully.

We believe that Synod will wish to alleviate these conditions, which have been a matter of concern not only to those directly involved, but also to all faculty men who are conscious of the problems of eventual retirement. We therefore respectfully request Synod to review the retirement provisions for faculty members. We also urge Synod to recognize in these provisions the cost of living variations in different areas, so that men whose service has been centered in high-cost areas need not be penalized for continuing to live in the vicinity of their children and associates, or find it necessary to re-orientate themselves in strange but less costly communities in the evening of their lives.

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
River Forest, Ill.

Committee 12 brought in the following resolution:

Resolved, That section 10.45 of the Pension Plan, *Proposed Synodical Handbook*, page 126, paragraph b, be changed to read as follows: "Retirement shall be construed as the giving up of a pastorate, office, or position and the termination of a salary relationship by a worker who has attained the age of sixty-five years, or who is compelled to resign on account of total and presumably permanent disability and whose salary relationship thereby is terminated. Disability must be certified to by a competent physician and the officials of the respective District as well as by the mem-

ber himself and must be approved by the Board, with the right to call for proof of continued disability from time to time by a competent physician chosen by the Board. If the disabled worker recovers sufficiently to resume active work (*church or secular*), he must inform the Board immediately, and the Board may reduce or terminate his disability pension and require him and his congregation to resume the contributions, *if he returns to church work*. Incidental, temporary, or limited church work of a nonpermanent nature shall not be deemed to invalidate a worker's retirement status."

ACTION

Synod *adopted* this resolution.

Social Security for Lay Workers

(Memorial 812)

We submit a resolution adopted in a regular meeting of the congregation last night:

Resolved, That we petition the forthcoming convention of Synod to instruct its Board of Support and Pensions to propose some suitable and equitable plan of extending social security benefits to those employees (sextons, organists, social workers, and the like) who are not eligible for admission to Synod's Pension Fund.

FIRST IMMANUEL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF CHICAGO

H. O. BLOCK, *Secretary*

E. H. MEINZEN, *Pastor*

Committee 12 reported:

WHEREAS, Synod's Board of Directors is at the present time engaged in devising some means of social security for lay workers who are not at the present time eligible for admission to Synod's Pension Fund; therefore be it

Resolved, That we *reject* Memorial 812.

ACTION

Synod *adopted* this resolution.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE MATTER OF PENSIONS FOR LAY EMPLOYEES

On page 382 of the 1941 *Proceedings* of the Fort Wayne Convention the following resolution was considered:

"Concerning Section II, C, h, lay workers in the Pension Plan, and considering also the request of Memorial 814, the Committee recommended:

"That the matter of lay workers doing secular work in the employ of the Church who cannot qualify for State or Federal

Social Security be submitted to the Board of Support and Pensions for further study, that it report its findings and recommendations to the Board of Directors of Synod, and that the Board of Directors take action to include these workers in the plan of Pensions.

"Action of Synod: This recommendation was adopted."

The Board of Directors, in compliance with that resolution, desires to make the following report:

When Synod adopted its present Pension Plan for its ministers and teachers, it deliberately excluded the lay workers from any participation in the plan, because at that time there was some hope that Government Social Security might be expanded to include workers for religious corporations. Whereas much has been said on this score and any number of bills have been introduced in the United States Congress with that in mind, the fact is, as of today neither the existing Church's Pension Plan nor the Social Security System provides any benefits for the Church's workers. The present proposal that Synod adopt a pension plan for its lay workers is contemplated to overcome this inequitable treatment of the lay worker.

The proposed plan is a separate one from the professional plan now in operation for several reasons. First, there is a much larger turnover among the lay employees. Second, personal or individual reserves are not contemplated, and the employees never have a disposable interest as is the case in the present plan. That practically precludes employees' contributions. In the professional plan, employees, ministers, and teachers change frequently, but generally within the Synod, and there is no change in their pension status. In the lay pension plan, the employee either stays in or goes out. When the lay worker does go out, he takes nothing with him.

In general, this plan follows the pattern of most industrial plans, with which our actuary is quite familiar, and our Synod from this viewpoint is largely an industry.

The proposed plan provides the following:

1. Employees' Eligibility for Participation

A. All lay employees of Synod, and those of subsidiary corporations authorized by Synod, who are currently between the ages of 35 and 55 will participate.

B. All such employees now under the age of 35 will participate upon becoming the age of 35.

C. Employees now over the age of 55 will not be formally included in the plan. They may be permitted to work as long

as they are competent, but upon eventual retirement (not before the age of 65) each will receive a pension from the fund based on service rendered between the ages of 35 and 55.

2. Age of Retirement

The normal retirement age is 65, but present employees may be permitted to work beyond that age, both to lighten the financial load of the plan and to prevent enforced retirement on those not psychologically prepared for it.

3. Amount of Pension Payment

A. For Service After Effective Date of Pension Plan

A retiring employee will receive an annual pension of $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ of his average salary for each year of such service between the ages of 35 and 55. For example, an employee with a full 30 years of service will receive a yearly pension of 45% of his average salary.

B. For Service Before Effective Date of Pension Plan

A retiring employee will receive a yearly pension of 1% of his average salary (over the five years just preceding the adoption of the plan) for each year of such service between the ages of 35 and 55.

Our actuaries tell us that a sound pension plan should have two ultimate objectives:

1. To have on hand when each employee retires a sufficient sum to provide for his pension without further contributions from his employer.
2. To permit of making the employer's contributions a fairly level percentage of annual payroll.

The first of these objectives cannot be immediately obtained because of the substantial backlog of pension benefits which will be due to services already rendered prior to adoption of this plan. The actuaries suggest that if Synod were to make a \$50,000 initial payment and Concordia Publishing House were to make a \$100,000 initial payment and there could be added a small portion of the 6% annual contributions, that these will be sufficient eventually to catch up with the backlog of liabilities for past services and that then Objective No. 1 will have been attained.

Objective No. 2 is expected to be immediately attained by an annual contribution of 6% of the gross salaries to be paid into the fund by the employer. The actuaries estimated that the total sum of \$150,000 paid into the fund, plus the 6% payments based on annual salaries, will take care of the fund's requirements. If for some reason it is not expedient to make the initial payment of \$150,000, then the actuaries estimate that the regular annual pay-

ments will have to be 7% of the gross salary. Under either rate the cost of the proposed plan will vary in accordance with the following factors:

1. Turnover among employees.
2. Average retirement age of present employees. Present employees may retire at any time after attaining the age of 65. If all should elect to retire as soon as they attained this age, the cost would be considerably greater than if they averaged to retire at 70, for example.
3. Rate of salary increase. Since pensions are based on salary, an increase in salary creates an increase in pension.

There are more predictable factors (such as death rates and rates of interest yields on investments) which will affect the cost of this pension plan, but until actual experience has developed in connection with the three factors listed, it will be impossible to state just what the future level of the annual contribution rate should be.

As far as the cost is concerned, we are told that it will be, as stated before, 6% of gross salary, provided the initial payment of \$150,000 is immediately set up. The payroll of Synod (not including Concordia Publishing House) covering the present number of employees that come under consideration and the present salaries would be about \$177,000 per year, 6% of which would mean an annual payment of \$10,620. If the lay employees had been immediately admitted to Synod's Pension Plan, it would have cost Synod 4% during each of the elapsed 10 years. At 4% on the present salary basis, the annual payment by Synod would have been \$7,080, or \$70,800 for the 10-year period. Thus, by paying the full 6%, or \$3,540 more per year than would have been paid, Synod is picking up the backlog among its lay employees and guaranteeing them a reasonable pension.

It is also to be considered that the present Pension Plan of Synod's professional employees is now costing Synod over \$28,000 a year for office overhead, candidate premiums, and pension death benefits, and that practically none of these expenses would occur in the lay pension plan. There would be no elaborate records to be kept, as there would be only one fund and not 5,000, more or less, as is now the case with Synod's existing plan for professional employees. The benefits for the lay workers would hardly be comparable to those for professional employees because there would be no death benefits, no survivorship benefits for widows and orphans, and no disposable reserves.

ACTION

This report was received by the convention.

Concerning Support of the American Bible Society

(Memorial 813)

Be it resolved, That our Synod put the American Bible Society on its annual Budget for a minimum of \$50,000. With a million communicants that would mean only 5 cents per communicant per year.

The greatest menaces to all Protestant Christianity are Catholicism and Communism. The one weapon to fight these spiritual evils is the Truth, the Word of God, the Bible. And since there is no one single organization in the whole world that does more to promote this Truth, the Bible, by translating, publishing, distributing, and promoting the reading of the Bible, than the American Bible Society, our Synod can do nothing better in the year of its 100th birthday to help fight these great evils in this world, and at the same time to prepare the ground in all the world for our own world-wide mission endeavors, than to support the American Bible Society with a minimum of \$50,000.

St. Charles, Mo.

REV. R. E. KUEHNERT

Committee 11 reported:

WHEREAS, The American Bible Society is promoting the dissemination of the Holy Bible by translating, publishing, and distributing the Bible text without comment; therefore be it

Resolved, That instead of putting this item in the synodical budget, we urge all of our congregations to grant annual financial support for the American Bible Society through their District treasuries; and be it furthermore

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be empowered to make grants to the emergency fund of the American Bible Society.

ACTION

These resolutions were *adopted* by Synod.

A representative of the American Bible Society briefly addressed the convention, thanking Synod for its support and pleading for continued and regular support.

Synodical Building and Loan Department

(Memorial 401)

The following unprinted memorial (No. 48) was also considered:

WHEREAS, We believe that many of our members are ready to lend moneys to Synod if a loan fund were instituted; and

WHEREAS, Districts and congregations would find such an

arrangement to be of great advantage in prosecuting the work of the Kingdom; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod create a loan fund in the amount of several million dollars by receiving loans from individuals and organizations within our Church; and be it further

Resolved, That Districts and congregations have access to this fund; and be it further

Resolved, That a special committee be appointed by Synod's Board of Directors to create, further, and supervise a loan fund.

THE FINANCE AND STEWARDSHIP COMMITTEE OF THE
CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA DISTRICT

Committee 11 brought in the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Present Church Extension Funds are inadequate for the missionary expansion program of Synod and Districts; and

WHEREAS, The establishment of a synodical Building and Loan Department or any substitute plan would involve many intricate problems; therefore be it

Resolved, That we refer this matter to the Board of Directors for further study, together with a representative advisory committee selected by said Board; and be it furthermore

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be empowered to act if and when feasible.

ACTION

Synod *adopted* these resolutions.

IX. APPEAL MATTERS

Report of Board of Appeals

(Memorial 901)

Your Board of Appeals wishes to render a report for the last triennium. At the Saginaw convention two new members were elected to the Board, Rev. M. E. Mayer and Mr. Lawrence Rupprecht of St. Louis, Mo.; Rev. W. C. Wangerin was re-elected for a second term. Mr. Lawrence Rupprecht soon after his election informed the chairman of the Board that he could not serve because of his health. At its first meeting the Board reorganized and elected Prof. Paul F. Koehneke as chairman, Rev. W. C. Wangerin as vice-chairman, and Rev. M. E. Mayer as secretary. Since Mr. Rupprecht was unable to serve, the Board called in the candidate left from the list of nominations, Mr. Carl Zollmann, to take his place. As was reported in our church papers at the time, Mr. Carl Zollmann was called to his eternal rest on May 19, 1945. He had always been willing to place his talents in the service of his Church, and during his four years of service on the Board of Appeals he proved to be a very valuable member. Since no more names were left from the slate at Saginaw, the Board called in the alternate remaining from the list of the Fort Wayne convention, Mr. Theodore Markworth.

During the past triennium we were called upon to decide the appeal of the former pastor G. E. Kroenk from the action of the Oregon and Washington District. We are happy to report that the case is now concluded, since both parties have agreed to the decision.

One appeal is pending at present. Mr. J. F. Westmeier has appealed from the action of the Central District at its convention in July, 1946. Because of the illness of the appointed representative of the District, the determination of this case has been delayed, but there is to be a hearing in May and a separate report will be made to the convention on the disposition of this case.

Representatives of the Board met several times with the committee appointed to revise the regulations for the Board of Appeals. On this matter we have a special memorial to the convention.

BOARD OF APPEALS

PAUL F. KOEHNEKE, *Chairman*

M. E. MAYER, *Secretary*

ACTION

This report was gratefully *received*.

Regulations for Board of Appeals

(Memorial 902)

The Board of Appeals heartily commends the committee for the revision of the regulations for the Board of Appeals for the painstaking labor and in general is in agreement with the proposed regulations. Circumstances and time made it impossible for our subcommittee to present some suggestions regarding the final draft to the committee before this report was sent to the Secretary. Since we are on the basis of our experience that a few changes may improve the regulations, we first of all wish to present the following suggestions (references are made to the Report of the committee):

Article I, 2. *Handbook*, page 32, No. 2 should be retained unless 2.09 B—D of the *Proposed Synodical Handbook* is adopted. "Members of the respective Boards of Appeals shall be elected in accordance with the rules governing elections for terms of six years, in such manner that at least one of the clerical members of each District Board and two of the clerical members of the synodical Board and at least one of the lay members of each Board shall be elected every three years. No member shall serve successively for more than two terms. The nominees failing of election shall serve as alternates." (Other boards preserve continuity by having a secretary who is permanent. New members of our Board definitely feel that some members should carry over. If it is felt that the change to three years is required for constitutional reasons, which we do not agree, then the statement that no members shall serve successively for more than two terms has no constitutional warrant. See also later remarks on the size of the Board.)

After Article I, 6. *Handbook*, page 33, No. 7 should be inserted: "If the term of any member of a Board shall expire while a case is pending and he shall not be re-elected, his term shall continue for the purpose of that particular case until final judgment has been rendered."

Article II, before 1. *Handbook*, page 33, "a." should be inserted: "When any member of Synod (congregation, pastor, or teacher), voting or advisory, is charged with any action which according to Article 13 of the Constitution of Synod may lead to expulsion from Synod, the officials of the District shall deal with him according to the Word of God." (To indicate clearly what are the duties of the administrative officers of the District and to prevent having matters which should be handled by these officers thrown into the Board of Appeals and to make matters easier for the President.)

Article II, 3. 4, and similar statements on later pages. (The Board definitely feels that this wording will very likely cause

...when viewed in connection with the General Rules. ...will arise: Are two different procedures prescribed ...any board may choose the one it likes? Again it may ...impression that the Board need study only the docu- ...mitted by the President and may refuse to consider other ...which the one or the other party may wish to present.) ...feels that on this page and on following pages these ...should be dropped and the following statement entered: ...Board of Appeals shall consider the case according to the ...Rules Governing Boards."

Article II, 8. "Procedure or action" — does action mean the ...procedure? If not, some other word should be used — ...evidence" — substitute "newly discovered evidence pertinent ...case." (See later discussion.)

Article II, 9. Drop first clause and begin with "interested ..."

Article II, 10. Change "opinion" to "verdict." "Procedure or ... — see above.

Article II, 11. First sentence might read: "Without further ...the convention shall then decide by vote whether or not ...hold the committee of review and confirm the action of the ...and the verdict of the Board of Appeals" — after sen- ...insert the statement: "suspension is changed to expulsion ...affirmative action of the District."

Appeal Cases in the District, 2 belongs to General Rules. If it ...placed there, it should be added in all sections.

3 and 4, see above to Article II, 3. 4.

5 and 8, "or action," see above.

6, see above No. 9.

7, see above No. 11.

General Synodical Board, a, line 4, "arises" should be "arise."

Procedure, 3 and 4, see above.

5, see above.

6, see above.

10 and 11, see later discussion.

Appeal Cases in Synod, 3 and 4, see above.

General Rules, 8. "Any adjourned hearing" should be "an ...adjourned hearing."

20, line 4, change "delivered" to "deliver."

The Board would call attention to certain suggestions which ...would help to accomplish the purpose Synod had in mind when ...the Board of Appeals. Synod wished to eliminate the ...consideration of appeal cases during an overcrowded convention ...an overworked committee and to put an end to constant

reappeals to Synod and retrials by new committees. If an error in procedure were discovered or new evidence presented, the case was to be remanded automatically to the Board of Appeals.

We do not believe that the Board of Review is in a position to discover whether evidence is really new evidence without studying the entire case. Nor is it fair to have either party withhold certain evidence and then, after the decision has been rendered against them, demand a new trial on the claim that they have new evidence to present. But if either party finds evidence of whose existence they were unaware and if this evidence materially affects the merits of the case, justice demands the reopening of the case. Therefore we suggest adding the following paragraph to the General Rules Governing Boards:

"If at any time either party discovers evidence of whose existence they were unaware when the case was being considered, and if such evidence has a material bearing on the merits of the case, the party concerned shall notify the Board of such fact, and the Board shall have the authority to order a new trial if such contention is proved. If the District has not acted, the facts shall be brought to the attention of the District Board. After action by the District the facts shall be brought to the attention of Synod Board."

This provision would eliminate the question of new evidence entirely from the consideration of the Board of Review. That would leave within their scope "error in procedure or action." Since any party appealing to the District or to Synod from the verdict of the respective Board of Appeals must apply for a rehearing and can there present all claims as to supposed errors, it is extremely unlikely that a real error will be permitted to stand. If this should really be proved before the Board of Reviews, the Board of Reviews should have the authority to remand the case to the Board of Appeals without referring the matter to the District or Synod, as the case may be, and simply report the fact to the District or Synod. Under no circumstances should members of the Board be disqualified in such a case.

The only action on which Synod should act is the report of the committee to uphold the action of the Board. For many years Synod has relied on the judgment of the committees in appeal cases and has not debated the case on the floor of the convention. We feel that since Synod is now referring all cases to the Board of Appeals, it is imperative that this Board enjoy the confidence of Synod in the final adjudication of appeal cases. We honestly feel that an enlarged Board of Appeals for Synod, consisting of eleven or fifteen men, as Synod may determine, would more easily secure the confidence. The District Boards would not have to be

since there is a possibility of appeal to Synod's Board. I am now changing Article I, 1 to read:

"The Board of Appeals of Synod shall consist of six (eight) clergymen and five (seven) laymen, two of whom may be teachers."

BOARD OF APPEALS

PAUL F. KOEHNEKE, *Chairman* M. E. MAYER, *Secretary*
 Memorial 902 was taken care of under action on the proposed handbook, section V. This includes Memorial 904 containing the regulations for appeals.

Report of the Appeals Board No. II

(Memorial 903)

After the reports of the reviewing committee on the opinions rendered by the Board of Appeals in the Owensville-Melcher appeal from the action of the Western District and the Pannkoke appeal from the action of the English District had been referred to the Saginaw Convention of 1944 to a special committee headed by the President of the Atlantic District, the Rev. H. J. Rippe, this committee brought in the following report, which was adopted by the Board (*Proceedings*, 1944, p. 354):

"WHEREAS, Your Committee had been appointed to take under advisement the suggestions made by President Behnken this morning and has been instructed by this convention to embody in a resolution certain proposals made by the venerable President concerning all cases of appeal not yet adjudicated; and

"WHEREAS, This convention desires that consideration, love, and charity be maintained in the conduct of all its business; and

"WHEREAS, There is a natural tendency for feelings to run high in the open discussion of the cases before this convention; and

"WHEREAS, The rules of procedure have been questioned and, it appears to your committee, with some justification; and

"WHEREAS, It is the desire of this convention to bring these cases to a God-pleasing conclusion as soon as possible; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the cases of appeals not yet adjudicated and before the convention be referred back to the Board of Appeals and that the same be reviewed *de novo* and an adjudication made as soon as possible; and be it furthermore

"Resolved, That the members of the Board of Appeals who have acted in these cases disqualify themselves in the further consideration of the same."

Pursuant to the resolutions incorporated in the foregoing report, the Board organized to carry them out. It developed that all

present members of the Board, with the exception of two, were disqualified by the last resolution. It became necessary, therefore, for the Board to augment itself. This was done in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted by Synod (*Proceedings*, p. 221, Art. I, No. 3). The Board constituted itself as Appeals Board No. II, with the following personnel:

Rev. M. E. Mayer, chairman, Frankenmuth, Mich.

Rev. H. M. Zorn, D. D., vice-chairman,

717 South New Jersey St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. Theo. W. Markworth, secretary, 1612 Walnut Ave.,
Des Plaines, Ill.

Rev. F. W. Obermeier, 1405 7th Ave., Greeley, Colo.

Rev. Rudolph Graebner, 2613 W. Concordia Ave.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

Mr. Oscar T. Doerr, 722 Keeline Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

Mr. L. W. Schumacher, 478 Teller, Denver, Colo.

After the death of Pastor Obermeier, the Rev. Emil H. Voss, 620 Court St., Saginaw, W. S., Mich., was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Owensville-Melcher Appeal

The Western District Committee for a time questioned the qualification of this Board to consider this case, but in a meeting held on April 8, 1947, at Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Mo., the questions were answered and the matter settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. Representatives of the Owensville, Mo., congregation were also present.

Other meetings of the Board in this matter were held Dec. 6, 1944, at Chicago; Nov. 27, 1945, at Chicago; Sept. 30, 1946, and Oct. 1, 1946, at Chicago; March 3 and 4, 1947, at Chicago.

A final hearing attended by the members of the Board, the members of the Committee of the Western District, and by Pastor Melcher and a committee of Zion Congregation of Owensville, Mo., was held at Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, May 6, 1947.

On Wednesday, May 7, 1947, the Board met at Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Mo., to draft the final decision in this case, which will be presented to Synod at its Centennial meeting to be held in Chicago in July, 1947.

M. E. MAYER, *President*

THEODORE W. MARKWORTH, *Secretary*

The Pannkoke Appeal

In the matter of the Pannkoke appeal from the findings of the English District in the appeal of O. H. Pannkoke from the excommunication of Trinity Lutheran Church, Oak Park, Ill., the

Board of Appeals was unable to take any action. O. H. Pannkoke promptly refused to defend his appeal and, after stating his refusal, ignored all further requests to present facts or appear at hearings before the Board. Letters written to him remained unanswered, though none of them were returned. The appellant's reaction to Synod's action in Saginaw and his attitude towards the Board can be gleaned and becomes rather apparent from a letter written to the Board on Jan. 3, 1945, in which he makes statements to this effect:

"According to the rules of Synod governing its judicial procedure, that ends the matter." "I have no intention to argue this point." "I have no intention to correspond about this matter any further." "If I am forced to fight this matter further, I am ready to do so. But it will not be before your committee."

Your Board felt that this letter virtually indicates that O. H. Pannkoke has withdrawn his appeal from Synod and that he will no longer support and defend it. Be that as it may, the Board could not proceed and give a fair trial in the case, hearing only one side. It therefore suggests to Synod to remove this case from the docket.

M. E. MAYER, *Chairman*

THEODORE W. MARKWORTH, *Secretary*

The appeals mentioned in Memorial 903 were referred to special committees elected by Synod. (Cf. roster of committees.) They reported as follows:

Appeal Committee 20 A

Your Committee, having considered the appeal of Mr. J. F. Westmeier and having not found any new evidence or error in the procedure of Synod's Board of Appeals, unanimously recommends that the action of the Board of Appeals be upheld, the appeal denied, and the case be declared closed.

REV. H. C. WALTERS

MR. A. C. LECHelt

REV. A. KOHTZ

TEACHER G. GREFE

MR. H. F. FRIEDRICHs

Appeal Committee 20 B

Melcher-Owensville Case

Your Committee of Review finds error in procedure and therefore remands the case to Synod's Board of Appeals.

REV. A. V. KUSTER

MR. O. H. STEEVE

REV. O. KRUEGER

MR. H. RAU

TEACHER J. F. WEBER

Appeal Committee 20 C

Your Committee elected by this convention has carefully viewed the Pannkoke Appeal report as submitted by the Board of Appeals, pages 488 and 489 of the *Reports and Memorials*. Your Committee has considered documentary and oral evidence in the matter under the restrictions laid down by the resolutions of the 1941 convention, which read as follows:

"When the Board of Appeals of Synod has acted and an appeal is made to Synod in convention assembled, a committee on review, consisting of two pastors, two laymen, and one teacher elected by Synod, shall determine whether error has been made in the procedure of the Board of Appeals or new evidence has been produced. In either case the matter shall be remanded to the Board of Appeals for a new hearing. If this is not the case Synod shall confirm the findings of the Board of Appeals. This action shall be final, and no further appeal shall be entertained by Synod."

However, in studying this report, your Committee became cognizant of an error of procedure due to an oversight which was committed by the convention assembled at Saginaw in 1944 before Appeals Board 2 was formed.

Your Committee begs leave to submit the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Considerable confusion resulted in this case at the Saginaw Convention because

a. This matter was discussed in the closing minutes of the second-last day of said convention and at the time when an enormous amount of business was still on the docket to be transacted in the closing hours of the convention, and because

b. The report of Committee 20 B at said convention was reported in the *Proceedings* of said convention as though action had been taken, when, as also noted by the correction of the Secretary of Synod, no action had been taken because Committee 20 B had not been given an opportunity to present its findings, and because

c. Said findings of Committee 20 B were published in "Today's Business" of that convention, but were not presented on the floor of Synod; and

WHEREAS, Synod by an oversight did not hear and act upon the report of Committee 20 B of the 1944 convention; therefore be

Resolved,

1. That in view of the oversight on the part of the Saginaw Convention, Synod now assembled rescind the action which resulted in committing this matter to a second committee on review with

and acting on the report of Committee 20 B of the Saginaw Convention.

Your Committee finds no error in the procedure of the Board of Appeals in this case, nor does it find any new evidence pertinent to this case. Your Committee therefore recommends that the action of the Board of Appeals be sustained and confirmed. It resolved that the officials of the English District be permitted at this time to file a statement in connection with the report of Committee 20 B of the Saginaw Convention.

REV. E. H. RIESE

MR. H. ALWARDT

REV. J. H. JUNGEMANN

MR. G. HAERTHER

TEACHER A. H. MEYERMANN

The statement of the English District officials and Trinity Congregation, Oak Park, reads as follows:

"The undersigned representatives of the English District regret that the Appeal of O. H. Pannkoke against the English District and Trinity Congregation, Oak Park, has been continued through no fault or action of the English District or of its respective officers, and that it was not properly concluded in the Fort Wayne Convention, 1941.

"The English District through its officers will not protest Synod's concluding the same at the present convention.

"We, however, feel constrained to register this dissent with the Committee reviewing this matter, with Synod, and with Synod's President as a matter of conviction and for the sake of conscience.

"It is our deliberate conviction that the conclusions in this case have been reached on the basis of premises which do violence to principles based on the Word of God and accepted by our Church in matters of discipline, and which, if permitted to stand as a precedent, will render proper procedure in church discipline exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, in the future.

"It is our deliberate conviction that the verdict does not protect the rights of the congregation involved, as provided for in Synod's Constitution, Art. III, nor does it protect the rights of the original plaintiff.

"(Signed)

"MARTIN WALKER

"BERNARD H. HEMMETER

"RICHARD JESSE

"H. W. BARTELS

"HUGO KLEINER

"C. F. DANKWORTH"

"EDWIN WILSON

"Dated July 28, 1947

"The undersigned, representing Trinity Congregation, Oak Park, concur in the above.

"(Signed)

"H. W. ROMOSER

"W. C. IWERT"

Dr. O. H. Pannkoke submitted a written apology for the course of action he had initiated against officers of Synod, the English District, and Trinity Church at Oak Park, Ill.

It was also *resolved* that the last paragraph of the *Proceedings* of the Saginaw Convention on page 348 below and the paragraph on page 350 above be added to this resolution.

(P. 348). "The Committee furthermore reported: After carefully reviewing the report of the Board of Appeals re *Smith Case Reporter* and after reviewing the appeal of the English District from the decision of the Board of Appeals and a letter from the Detroit Pastoral Conference, and in view of the defamatory nature of the *Smith Case Reporter*, your Committee begs leave to recommend that besides receiving the apology of Dr. O. H. Pannkoke as printed in the *Book of Memorials*, page 337, Synod demand of Dr. O. H. Pannkoke that he apologize directly and in writing to Synod, to the President of Synod, to "The Home Town Church" and to "I Am Busy," his apology to include a specific retraction of the unbrotherly and insulting statements which appeared in the columns of the *Smith Case Reporter*."

(P. 530.) "Your Committee renders no decision on Overture 903 because

"1. It has not been shown to the satisfaction of the Committee that the so-called dual membership of Dr. O. H. Pannkoke has any bearing on the appeal of the English District from the decision of the Board of Appeals.

"2. Committee 20 B is of the opinion that this matter is not properly before Synod at this time, since it nowhere appears that the Southern District acted in the matter nor that Grace Church has appealed from the decision of the officials of the Southern District."

According to permission of the convention the Secretary here-with republishes the official correction of the 1944 "*Proceedings*."

"Please strike out the last paragraph on page 348 and the 'Action' on page 350 above, matters turned over to Committee 20 B, and the report of Committee 20 B on the Appeal of the English District on page 354. These reports were not presented to the convention and therefore were not discussed on the floor.

"All that is reported under 'Action' on page 354 f. is to replace the 'Action' on page 350 and page 358.

"Due apology is made for this error. All that have a copy of the *Proceedings* are asked to insert this correction between pages 354 and 355.

"On page 227, under 'Action' in resolution 2, the words 'Committee 6' are to be struck out and the words inserted: 'A special committee.'"

X. MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

Report of the Bureau of Information Regarding Secret Societies

(Memorial 1001)

The synodical Bureau of Information Regarding Secret Societies submits its triennial report. There has again been an increase in the work of this Bureau because of the large number of cases with which our pastors are dealing in their missionary activity. This is due to a variety of causes. For one thing, the postwar prosperity has caused the lodges of our country to compete for new members, especially among the men who have returned from military service. Also it is evident that the strong missionary effort which is so noteworthy in all our synodical Districts has brought about contacts, especially in the field of adult instruction, which would cause inquiries as to the nature of certain societies. Again it has been our observation that some prominent orders of the fraternal type no longer insist upon initiation under a ritual but write insurance like any insurance society. The problem has become more complex through the development of a large number of servicemen's organizations, and these, again, have passed through a development which sometimes has made it difficult to determine their true status.

We have had much correspondence with these servicemen's organizations and in the fall of 1945 summarized what was then authentic information in the form of a report which was mailed to the clergy of the Missouri Synod and to many who learned of its existence and requested copies.

The lodge question has entered into the discussions at inter-synodical meetings. We believe that spokesmen for the Missouri Synod should not take an apologetic stand as if, after all, there is so much inconsistency on our part that we have no right to admonish others. This attitude would not give proper credit to the great majority of our pastors and congregations, who practice in line with our synodical standards. On the other hand, it must not be denied that in some areas our conferences permit, apparently without making any remonstrance, lax practices in the reception of members. It should remain our unwavering policy that conferences keep alive the matter of dealing with the lodge as with a great spiritual evil. Fraternal admonition should be applied where there is an evident failure to practice in harmony with the Word of God.

Recognition of the fact that the other Lutheran bodies, one and all, though committed to a policy which recognizes the evil

of anti-Christian secretism, in many cases treat the lodge question as a dead issue and receive those excommunicated by us or refuse membership in our congregations, should not be withheld in intersynodical discussions but should be urged as one of the reasons today keeping Lutherans apart.

The Bureau has again consulted with the Board for Young People's Work in the matter of Boy Scouts of America. Nothing has developed that would cause our boards to modify our opinion endorsed by the 1944 convention: "That the matter of scouting should be left to the individual congregation to decide and that under the circumstances Synod may consider her interests sufficiently protected" (*Proceedings*, page 257).

A larger work of reference, based on the book *The Secret Empire*, now antiquated and long ago sold out, covering the lodge known to us and also setting forth the principles of sound pastoral and congregational practice, is in course of preparation and may appear late in 1947. The task goes on. We need the support of our pastors especially in the transmission of information regarding new secret orders or changes in the characters of those in our files.

The Bureau regrets to report that one of its members, the Rev. O. F. Engelbrecht of Milwaukee, since his appointment 21 years ago a member of this committee, has been compelled to resign because of ill health. The wide acquaintance of Rev. Engelbrecht with the teachings of secret orders, his sane and evangelical judgment, and his many letters of advice to our clergy in these matters have placed Synod under obligations to this servant of our Church. We are persuaded that his labors have not been in vain in the Lord, and our Synod should acknowledge this with a suitable resolution.

THE BUREAU OF INFORMATION

PAUL M. BRETSCHER THEODORE GRAEBNER

With reference to this report Committee 7 submitted the following resolutions:

Resolution 1

WHEREAS, Synod's Bureau of Information Regarding Secret Societies has concluded another triennium of faithful service to our Church, gathering and dispensing a vast amount of information; be it

Resolved, That Synod express its heartfelt thanks to the members of the Bureau and encourage them to continue their valuable service.

Resolution 2

WHEREAS, Pastor O. F. Engelbrecht has served this bureau from its very inception (21 years), generously giving of his time and talent; and

RESOLUTIONS, Pastor Engelbrecht has resigned from this board on account of failing health; therefore be it
 RESOLVED, That Synod express its gratitude to Pastor Engelbrecht and wish him a speedy recovery.

Resolution 3

RESOLUTIONS, Synod is observing its Centennial; and
 RESOLUTIONS, Synod has maintained a firm lodge practice during the past years; and
 RESOLUTIONS, The Lord has blessed our firm stand; therefore be it
 RESOLVED,
 That we give expression of gratitude to the Lord by reaffirming our stand at the beginning of the new century; and
 That we encourage the officials, the pastors, and the congregations of Synod to continue this practice.

ACTION

Synod adopted these resolutions.

Report of Concordia Historical Institute

(Memorial 1002)

The Board of Directors of Concordia Historical Institute, the official depository of the historical antiquities of our Synod, begs leave to make the following report:

During the past triennium, owing partly to the war but chiefly to the rising cost of building, we have done nothing towards erecting a museum of our own. Fortunately, in spite of the crowded conditions at Concordia Seminary, the Board of Control was able to give us the use of a room in the Administration Building, a small room formerly used for storage purposes. Though our working space was severely limited in this room, we were thankful to have it, as otherwise we would have been forced to move off the campus, thus adding undue expense for our treasury and depriving the students and others of the use of our facilities. We are happy to report that in spite of these limited quarters the work of collecting historical treasures and cataloguing what we have has made excellent progress. In an increasing measure we have been in a position to render service to those engaged in historical research in and outside our Synod. Our archives, and the facilities we offer, together with our *Quarterly*, enjoy a good reputation in our country.

Our Curator has been very active in much-needed research work and has made valuable contributions to our periodicals. At the same time, through lectures and personal contacts, he has done a great deal to arouse among our people a healthy interest

in our historical past. The work, however, proved too great for one man, and we supplied part-time assistance, for which we paid out of our own funds.

It is with deep appreciation that we note that our Seminary Board of Control has included in its plans for an addition to the Lecture Hall building a room for our Institute. The use of this room, when the building is complete, will help tide us over until, under God, we can erect our own museum.

Our future program of work includes items which cannot be postponed no longer. Valuable documents that are more than a hundred years old dare no longer be handled by anyone. We must make arrangements to microfilm these as soon as possible. After microfilming, they must be properly preserved and placed in suitable cabinets to prevent deterioration by smoke-laden atmosphere, dampness, etc. Those documents that are brittle must be mounted and otherwise safeguarded. Valuable paintings must be cleaned, touched up, mounted, properly framed, and put under glass. All of these items are musts if we are not to be negligent to our trust. They require funds, however, which we do not have. As it is, due to the payment of part-time help for our Curator during the last three years, we have been operating with borrowed money, which must be paid back. We find ourselves forced, therefore, to ask for an additional subsidy from your venerable body. Our Curator's salary has been inadequate due to the rise in the cost of living. Your body has granted us \$2,000 per annum as his salary. We request an additional sum of \$500 per annum for him.

It is essential at this time that we employ an assistant who will be an understudy to our Curator and whom we can train in all the necessary phases of the work so that he can take over the entire work if and when it becomes necessary. For the assistant we ask a subsidy sufficient to pay a salary of \$150 a month and \$50 a month for house rental. For the work referred to above—the preservation of documents, paintings, a microphotography outfit, a microfilm reader, a bibliography outfit, cabinets, and incidental office expenses—we are requesting an additional subsidy of \$800 per annum. Accordingly, our request for subsidy totals \$5,700 per annum for the next triennium. A careful scrutiny of the amounts in this total will show that we have kept our request for subsidy at a very low figure. We trust that because of the extreme importance of this work your venerable body will see its way clear to make this allowance.

Requesting the continued prayers and support of all our brethren in behalf of our work, we are

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CONCORDIA HISTORICAL INSTITUTE
W. G. POLACK, *President* RICHARD A. JESSE, *Secretary*

Committee 14 submitted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Concordia Historical Institute serves Synod by being a central depository of synodical antiquities; and

WHEREAS, Its facilities are available to research students of the Church; and

WHEREAS, Its work requires the full-time services of a curator;

WHEREAS, Its Board of Directors reports the need of additional funds to carry on its activity properly; therefore be it

Resolved,

That Synod subsidize the Institute by providing \$2,500 annually for the salary of the curator; and

That Synod authorize the expenditure of \$1,000 annually for part-time assistance to the curator and for needed items of supply, this appropriation subject, however, to the approval of the Fiscal Conference.

ACTION

Synod referred this matter to the Fiscal Conference.

Report of Synodical Radio Committee

(Memorial 1004)

The 1935 convention of Synod adopted a series of resolutions which took cognizance of the great importance of radio broadcasts in the Church's work of spreading the Gospel of Jesus Christ. At that time Synod created a synodical Radio Committee, whose specific duty it was to be to render assistance in whatever way possible so that the advantages which radio offered our Church might be fully utilized. That committee, whose personnel is identical with that of the Radio Committee of Station KFUD, has functioned up to the present time as best it could without any financial support from Synod. Meanwhile new and phenomenal developments have taken place in the field of radio. The recent addition of FM broadcasting to the conventional AM type has opened up also for our Church a vast opportunity for putting the Gospel on the air. If our Church is to profit from these opportunities afforded both at home and abroad, our Church must be prepared to take advantage of whatever developments may occur.

In order that Synod may derive the greatest possible benefit from present and future developments in the field of radio, the following important projects should receive the synodical Radio Committee's more effective attention than has been possible in the past.

a. Furnishing information to the pastors of our Synod re-

garding AM and FM broadcasting and assisting them in securing time on local stations, in particular taking charge of publishing *The Announcer*, which in the past has sought to furnish broadcasting pastors with every kind of information, data, material, and advice helpful in their broadcasts.

b. Providing suitable electrical transcriptions for use of our pastors on AM and FM stations, and providing a program service of radio scripts.

c. Establishing a short-wave station at Station KFUE.

d. Establishing and maintaining personal contact with individual pastors, the managers of radio stations, and particularly with the radio committees and the missionary boards of the various Districts of Synod, in order to utilize and co-ordinate in the fullest measure in each area the opportunities for broadcasting the Gospel.

e. Arranging regular annual radio conferences in an endeavor to stimulate those in attendance to greater efforts in broadcasting the Gospel, to give out information on procedures, and to exchange mutually helpful experiences.

f. Preparing a radio manual for the use of our pastors.

g. Assisting Synod in establishing radio stations in Europe, Asia, and elsewhere as the opportunity may arise.

Within the scope of somewhat more remote projects fall:

a. The promotion of a synodical AM and FM network.

b. The acquisition by our Church of additional AM and FM radio stations in various areas of Synod.

The synodical Radio Committee herewith respectfully petitions Synod to make available to it the sum of \$15,000 per year, which amount is calculated to defray the salaries of the personnel needed to carry out the projects listed above as well as to provide funds for the above described promotional literature, transcription service, annual radio conferences, travel, and miscellaneous items.

SYNODICAL RADIO COMMITTEE

GEORGE V. SCHICK, *Secretary*

Concerning the report of the Synodical Radio Committee, Committee 14 submitted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Synod in 1935 created a synodical Radio Committee, whose specific duty it was to render assistance to the Church in the field of radio activity; and

WHEREAS, Since heretofore no financial support was given the Committee by Synod, with the result that such funds as were needed were drawn from the account of KFUE; and

WHEREAS, New developments in the field of radio broadcasting

the increased activity in the Church in radio work have enlarged the sphere in which this Committee should be active if it is to serve its purpose; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod set aside the sum of \$5,000 annually for the work of this Committee, subject to the approval of the Fiscal Conference.

WHEREAS, Synod may undertake through other boards or committees the establishment of radio stations in foreign fields as the opportunity provides; and

WHEREAS, This Committee is the official Radio Committee of Synod; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod's Radio Committee be consulted by all other boards or committees planning such radio activity, if such activity is directly supported by synodical funds.

ACTION

Synod *adopted* these resolutions.

Report on Station KFUD

(Memorial 1003)

Station KFUD, on the campus of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo., is the only radio station owned and operated by our Missouri Synod. As in the past, so also during the triennium intervening between the last convention of Synod and the present the Station has sought to discharge its responsibility as an agency of our Church by prominently featuring the Gospel in its daily programs. A regular Sunday feature were the two morning services of Pilgrim Ev. Lutheran Church, St. Louis. The morning chapel exercises of Concordia Seminary likewise were broadcast when the school was in session. In addition, much of the Station's broadcasting time was devoted to Bible study, religious programs designed for different age groups, and the music of the Christian Church. Letters from listeners and other evidence prove that Station KFUD has been a blessing to many within the Station's range, to whom KFUD has brought the comfort and salvation of the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

Aside from the \$10,000 which Synod has placed in the Contingent Reserve Fund, Radio Station KFUD for its income depends on the support given it by individuals and groups. No commercial programs are carried. The Lord has blessed our Station under this setup, and willing hands of such as are within reach of the Station and also far beyond have supported the Station so freely with their gifts that it is able to carry the heavy financial burden which now amounts to approximately \$100,000 a year. Our Church owes a debt of gratitude to these supporters of Station KFUD.

The Lutheran Hour, as has been the case also in former years originates from Station KFUD. Nevertheless, Station KFUD and the Lutheran Hour are two entirely separate and distinct projects. Station KFUD coming under the jurisdiction of our Synod, while the Lutheran Hour is an undertaking of the Lutheran Laymen's League.

The administration of Station KFUD is entrusted to the KFUD Radio Committee, which is appointed by the Board of Concordia Seminary, since this Board is charged with the responsibility for the Station. Members of the KFUD Radio Committee are at present: Dr. J. H. C. Fritz, chairman; Mr. Wm. Pfaff, vice-chairman; Mr. Paul Weeke, treasurer; Dr. G. V. Schick, secretary; Rev. Alfred Doerffler, Messrs. Wm. Drees, Theo. E. Heinicke, Robert Niedner, Rev. J. Oppiger, Mr. E. F. Schoenleber, Dean R. A. Jesse, *ex officio*, and Station Director H. H. Hohenstein, *ex officio*. Synod has charged the KFUD Radio Committee, listed above, to function also as synodical Radio Committee. This obligation the Committee has sought to fulfill to the best of its ability. Through death the Radio Committee was deprived of the faithful services of Mr. Emil Hartmann, who had been treasurer of the Committee for many years and also otherwise rendered valuable service. Mr. Th. E. Heinicke is his successor. In February of this year the Lord also took unto Himself Mr. Oliver Selle, for many years a faithful member of the Radio Committee. This vacancy is unfilled at the present writing. Mr. M. C. Schlieske relinquished his membership on the Radio Committee when he accepted a call to Milwaukee, Wis. For a time Mr. George Stohlmann served as Mr. Schlieske's successor. When other duties made it impossible for him to continue on the Committee, Mr. E. F. Schoenleber took his place.

Among the problems facing Station KFUD is keeping abreast with the developments in the field of radio. Since it has become evident that FM broadcasting will in the near future occupy a prominent position in reaching the local audience by radio, Station KFUD, with the approval of Synod's Board of Directors, has taken steps to introduce this type of broadcast into its program. A 500-foot tower will be placed on the Seminary campus, and the necessary transmitter will be installed in the present buildings of Station KFUD.

Another project which the Station will have to undertake, in response to demands from the Federal Communications Commission, is the removal of the AM transmitter and tower from the Concordia Seminary grounds to a less densely populated area. This will involve the purchase of a suitable tract of ground on which to erect a building to house the transmitter and the necessary

new towers. Also this project has the approval of Synod's Board of Directors.

These projects will require the outlay of a large sum. The present plan is to spend approximately \$300,000 on these changes in addition to the present station building to provide needed space. Of this sum, \$120,000 are already available, and it is hoped that our Christians, realizing the importance of radio in religious work, will continue to give financial support to Station KFUE so that these projects may successfully be carried out.

At present the Station operates only on a daytime schedule and with 500 watts power. It is hoped that it may become possible to secure permission from the FCC to operate also at night and with 1000 watts power. This would keep the Station on the air during the evening hours, when the radio audience attains its largest number and would enable the Station to reach out considerably further than is possible at present.

Synod has given recognition to the valuable contribution which Station KFUE is making to the work of our Church by subsidizing the Station during the last triennium to the extent of \$10,000 a year. Our request is that Synod increase its support of Station KFUE by granting the Station the sum of \$2,000 a month, which is to be used toward defraying part of the operating expenses.

The expansion program described above calls for large gifts from the friends of Station KFUE. We are very happy to report that the Rev. Paul C. Barth, in his capacity as Director of Public Relations, on his many field trips, everywhere has found a deep interest in the continued growth of Station KFUE and a willingness on the part of the members of our Church to underwrite the Expansion and Improvement Fund. There is all reason to believe that the Lord will make the hearts of our people willing to give their continued support so that this great project may be carried to its completion.

In conclusion, Station KFUE desires to express its gratitude to all who have supported the Station either by giving it their financial assistance or by broadcasting over the Station. Among the latter group should be mentioned particularly the clergy of St. Louis and vicinity. Many have served by bringing a distinct personal sacrifice.

KFUE RADIO COMMITTEE

GEORGE V. SCHICK, *Secretary*

Committee 14 brought in the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Station KFUE has continued to be in truth "The Gospel Voice" to its many hearers; and

WHEREAS, The success of KFUE has been made possible, under God's blessing and the guidance of its committee, through the

co-operation of many pastors who have served it without compensation or remuneration for time, effort, and traveling expense; and

WHEREAS, Congregations and individuals have given generously to Synod's radio station, especially for its expansion program; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod herewith express its gratitude to all pastors, congregations, societies, and individuals whose various contributions have enabled KFUE to continue as a richly blessed missionary agency of our Church.

WHEREAS, Radio Station KFUE is owned and operated by Synod; and

WHEREAS, It has been an active and valuable agency of our Church in the field of radio missions, which daily proclaims the saving Gospel to the sick and shut-ins of our Church and to those who are not affiliated with our Church within its broadcast range; and

WHEREAS, The KFUE Radio Committee has widely expanded its services, as indicated in its report, and for this increased service necessarily faces an increased expenditure of funds in operating costs; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod make an annual appropriation from its budget of \$18,000 for the support of KFUE.

ACTION

Synod *adopted* these resolutions.

Report of the Synodical Centennial Committee

(Memorial 1005)

By resolution of the 1941 convention the President of Synod appointed a Synodical Centennial Committee, consisting of Drs. Theo. Hoyer, L. Fuerbringer, H. B. Hemmeter, E. T. Lams, Prof. F. H. Schmitt, Mr. G. A. Fleischer, and Pastor H. W. Romoser, to formulate plans for the observance of Synod's Centennial. Teacher A. H. Kramer succeeded Prof. Schmitt in 1944, when the latter found it impossible to continue service.

In twenty-six meetings the Committee has, under approval of the 1944 convention, "concerned itself primarily with the spiritual objectives of the anniversary celebration, developing plans to provide suitable historical and devotional materials to the membership of Synod and thus to stimulate the proper spiritual approach of gratitude and thanksgiving to the Centennial."

Issuance of the planned publications was considerably retarded by war and postwar conditions. Authors and editors could not be

of their regular duties, and material and labor shortages are liable to additional delays.

Books now on the market are: *The Abiding Word, Volume I*, a collection of doctrinal essays delivered to the 1946 District conventions on subjects suggested by the Committee, edited by Dr. R. C. Neitzel; *My Church* by Dr. H. O. A. Keinath, a history of the Church for young people; *A Century of Grace* by Prof. W. A. Baepfen, a general history of Synod; *Rise, Ye Lion-Hearted*, a pageant for teachers J. A. Koss and W. T. Graf; *Built on a Rock*, a children's service by Mr. Koss; *The Missouri Synod Schools at the Threshold of the Second Century*, an essay for teachers' conferences by Mr. A. H. Kramer; English and German orders of jubilee services. Homiletical material prepared by Dr. R. C. Neitzel has been mailed to the clergy.

It is anticipated that by convention time the first two volumes of *The Devotional Bible*, comprising Matthew-Mark (A. Doerffler-M. F. Kretzmann) and Luke-John (Th. Hoyer-H. W. Gockel), will be ready for sale. This work offers daily consecutive meditations for the family on the Scripture text. We expect also that Volume II of *The Abiding Word* and the first volume of Dr. Pieper's *Christliche Dogmatik*, translated and edited by Dr. Th. Engelder, Prof. W. Albrecht, and Dr. F. E. Mayer, will be in the printer's hands. The second volume of the latter work and the third volume of *The Devotional Bible*, Acts-Romans (J. W. Behnken-H. J. Bouman), are in preparation.

These materials are being offered at less than cost price under the subsidy arrangement approved by the 1944 convention in order to attract as many readers as possible. The suggestion is added that congregations establish libraries embracing all publications of the Centennial series.

The Committee also concerned itself, in consultation with the editorial staffs of Synod's periodicals and boards, with the presentation of appropriate articles in the various journals and conferred with the Centennial Gifts Committee, the Synodical Press Committee, the Chicago Convention Committee, and the Department of Publicity and Missionary Education on general phases of the observance.

We regret that we shall not be able to issue the projected 100-page, low-price, general history of education in Synod because of advice recently received that the manuscript will not be furnished. We suggest that this project be considered by a subsequent committee.

In order to achieve the purposes of the publicational program approved in 1944 and to discharge obligations entered upon, we

respectfully request Synod to transfer the unexpended balance of the 1947 appropriation to the committee, or board, which will administer the permanent publication fund created by the Centennial Thankoffering, and to direct this body:

1. To carry to completion the presentation of Dr. Pieper's *Dogmatik in English*, Volume II of *The Abiding Word*, and Volume III of *The Devotional Bible* (Acts-Romans);

2. To arrange the issuance of additional volumes of *The Devotional Bible*, looking to the ultimate presentation of the whole Bible in this form, if at all feasible;

3. To fulfill agreements made with authors and editors and Concordia Publishing House by the Synodical Centennial Committee.
"The Lord, our God, be with us, as He was with our fathers."

THE SYNODICAL CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

THEO. HOYER, *Chairman*

H. W. ROMOSER, *Secretary*

Committee 8 submitted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The President of Synod, in accordance with a resolution adopted at the Fort Wayne Convention, appointed a synodical Centennial Committee; and

WHEREAS, This committee diligently and effectively carried out its assignment of setting before our people the spiritual objectives of the Centennial by providing suitable historical and devotional material as a memorial of our Centennial; and

WHEREAS, The work of this committee has not yet been completed due to shortages in material and labor; be it therefore

Resolved, That the President of Synod be instructed to appoint a committee which shall carry to completion the works referred to in paragraph 1 of Memorial 1005, and continue the issuance of additional volumes of the Devotional Bible as outlined in Recommendation 2; and be it further

Resolved, That this new committee fulfill all agreements made with authors and editors and Concordia Publishing House from the unexpended balance of the 1944 appropriation, which is sufficiently large to meet such agreements; and be it further

Resolved, That if additional funds are needed to carry out this work before the next convention, such funds be made available to the committee; and be it further

Resolved, That the personnel of this committee be drawn, as much as possible, from the active membership of the retiring committee.

ACTION

These resolutions were adopted by Synod.

Report of the National Advisory Emergency Planning Council

(Memorial 1006)

THE CHURCH AT WORK IN WORLD RELIEF

The World — the Church

When the world is at its worst, the Church must be at its best. Life in this atomic era is, to say the least, dark and foreboding. The standard of living, despite postwar illusory predictions, is being pushed lower and lower. Christian moral codes have in all too many instances been replaced by humanistic and pagan ideologies. The road back to God, which many prophesied would be teeming with penitent humanity, has only occasional travelers. The influx into churches which was to have been so tremendous has been merely sporadic; the revival so assuredly looked for has been quite perfunctory. Add to this the deluge of destruction which has swept over many lands, particularly Central Europe, and there stands before the Church of today a world sick and maimed, discouraged and disillusioned.

Out of the vortex of this maelstrom of immorality and irreligion, chaos and destruction, there arises a hand beckoning for help. God in His wrath has visited His creation with these holocausts, these atomic threats, these evil times. But He is also a God of mercy! Today He sends us, the bearers of His compassion and love for over a century, to proclaim, undaunted, the Gospel of Jesus Christ to all the world, and to administer the balm of Christian benevolence to the peoples of Europe and Asia.

The cries for help have not gone unanswered by our Church. Through an unprecedented relief program that reaches into nineteen countries, distributes thousands of tons of food and clothing, allocates millions of dollars, the Missouri Synod has opened its arms unto suffering, bleeding, dying humanity. Through its relief work our Church has answered the call of distraught and despairing peoples and changed hate to love, fear to confidence, despair to courage, apathy to faith.

The origin of such a relief program dips back a number of years.

Soon after Pearl Harbor it became evident that many situations confronting the life and work of the Church, incident to the war, were everybody's concern in general, but nobody's business in particular. To meet this emergency, the President of Synod appointed in 1942 the NATIONAL ADVISORY EMERGENCY PLANNING COUNCIL.

The functions of this committee are:

1. To seek out those problems confronting the Church in these abnormal and changing world conditions in which the Church lives today, and such problems and questions as always confront the Church, but are aggravated and become critical in times like these;

2. To study, analyze, and diagnose such problems and to plan and develop solutions for them;

3. To allocate to existing agencies, boards, or commissions, the problems belonging to their respective sphere of work and to suggest to them plans and methods for their solution;

4. To create in our Church a consciousness of these problems and the responsibilities which devolve upon us in them;

5. To serve as a clearinghouse for suggestions and information to the Church on questions arising out of war and postwar problems.

The Council has at all times been keenly conscious that it is, as its name implies, an advisory council, not an executive or legislative body. In its six years of activity there was at all times perfect harmony between our Committee and other synodical, District, and congregational committees with which it worked.

The Council is composed of three sections: a. An Executive Committee; b. A Committee at Large; c. Advisory Members.

Executive Committee: Dr. L. J. Sieck, Chairman; Dr. L. Meyer, Executive Director; Dr. J. W. Behnken; Dr. R. R. Caemmerer; Rev. A. Doerffler; Dr. J. H. C. Fritz; Dr. F. C. Streufert; Mr. W. H. Kroehnke.

Committee at Large: Rev. E. T. Bernthal; Mr. H. Buck; Rev. O. R. Harms; Mr. A. E. Horst; Rev. F. Menzel; Rev. R. Ressmeyer; Dr. P. Schulz; Rev. F. J. Seltz.

Lutheran Laymen's League Advisory Committee: Mr. H. G. Amling; Mr. O. P. Brauer; Mr. O. T. Doerr; Mr. T. G. Eggers.

Walther League Advisory Committee: Rev. A. R. Kretzmann; Prof. O. H. Theiss.

Advisory Members: Rev. F. Niedner, Church Extension Board; Rev. Clarence Peters, Young People's Board; Rev. O. H. Schmidt, Board of Foreign Missions; Mr. A. C. Stellhorn, Board for Parish Education; Mrs. Clara Schmitt, Lutheran Women's Missionary League; Rev. A. F. Bobzin, Board for Home Missions in Europe; Rev. P. L. Dannenfeldt, Army and Navy Commission.

Shifting Population

That the creation of such a council was a necessity can readily be seen when we bear in mind that within four years twenty-five million United States citizens had moved to seven hundred and fifty war-production areas and some ten million men and women in the armed services had traveled back and forth across the land.

A survey in 1942 indicated that this shift of population had a three-way effect on our congregational constituency:

- a. Congregations lost as high as sixty per cent of their resident membership.
- b. Congregations increased up to 300 per cent.
- c. Congregations experienced an internal change of membership as high as 40 per cent, moving in and moving out.

War Workers

The question for the Emergency Planning Council to meet was: "How can the moving Lutheran be kept with his Church?"

There was no single answer to this important question. Only after the united efforts on the part of hundreds of pastors were expended; District mission boards, the Walther League, the Lutheran Laymen's League, seminaries, colleges, Lutheran Women's Missionary League called into co-operation; hundreds of thousands of dollars allocated; and trailer missions inaugurated — was a semblance of any solution found for this difficult problem.

P. O. W.

Ever alert and aggressive to mission opportunities, the Emergency Planning Council created also a separate Committee for Prisoners of War. At the height of this program, 450,000 prisoners in seventy-five P. O. W. camps were served on a comity basis with the National Lutheran Council.

Relationship with American Section Lutheran World Convention

Prior to the end of the war, the representative of our Church approached the American Section Lutheran World Convention with the suggestion that the work of relief, reconstruction, and rehabilitation in war-torn areas be co-ordinated, and wherever possible, it be done in co-operation with the A. S. L. W. C. Our suggestion met with approval. A joint committee was appointed, and plans were projected for co-operation in all such projects as were mutually agreed upon. Some of these have been activated.

Postwar Planning

As rumors of peace became more widespread and a likelihood for such rumors to materialize more evident, the Council turned its attention primarily towards postwar planning. It concentrated its outlook chiefly on five objectives: 1. A greater mission expansion program. 2. A personal evangelism move among our church members. 3. Re-integrating the returning soldier into congregational life. 4. Mission expansion, particularly in China, India, and Latin America. 5. A long-range program of physical and spiritual reconstruction in Europe, particularly in the land which gave birth to the Reformation.

Such a postwar program was a farsighted step on the part of the Council; for as soon as the war with Germany had ended, immediate enactment of most of these resolutions became imperative.

There has been one thought uppermost in all the relief work carried out in Europe by the Emergency Planning Council: "To strengthen that which remains and is ready to die." Even though physical distress and political injustices direct attention because of their immediacy, and even though a starving man must be given bread to enable him to partake of the Bread and Water of Life, and even though millions of dollars are spent for food, clothing, medicines, and other necessities, it is our Church's paramount purpose to help rebuild the Church of Europe.

The Evangelical Free Church

The Emergency Planning Council at first centered its relief work chiefly upon the immediate necessities of the Freikirche with which our Church had been associated for many years before the war. In a meeting in Germany, attended by Drs. J. W. Behnken and L. Meyer and nineteen brethren of the Freikirche, it was decided to send at once books, Bibles, ministerial gowns, Communion sets, catechisms, Bible histories, hymnals, and \$100,000 for general relief. In later months other funds were sent. Such expenditures were utilized for orphanages to house refugee children, for barracks to replace burned or bombed-out churches, for temporary structures for a college and seminary and for the printing of Christian literature.

All our work at the present time with the Evangelical Lutheran Free Church is emergency work. It is the expressed desire of the Free Church, which was self-supporting during the war years, to continue as a self-supporting independent church. The same may be said of other church bodies, approximately eight, which are planning the formation of an alliance with the Free Church in order to become one united body. They, too, wish to remain a self-supporting group and request physical and spiritual relief only on the basis of emergency.

Breslau Synod

Another church body with which the Emergency Planning Council has come in contact and to which have been contributed emergency funds is the Breslau Free Church. Originally this Church had about eighty pastors and sixty thousand members. Its constituency was located mostly in Silesia (Schlesien) and Russian-occupied territory, but is totally dispersed today.

For many years there was little or no personal nor church relationship between the Evangelical Lutheran Free Church of

Saxony and the Breslau Synod. When Dr. J. W. Behnken and Dr. L. Meyer were in Berlin, President Petersen of the Freikirche arranged for an interview with the leaders of the Breslau Church.

In the past two years this first meeting was developed into a series of doctrinal discussions which culminated in doctrinal theses accepted by the officials of both church bodies as a basis for pulpit and altar fellowship. These doctrinal statements are now being submitted to the individual pastors and congregations of both bodies, and as soon as they have been accepted by these, pulpit and altar fellowship will be declared. This will also result in joint work in the field of ministerial education, Christian welfare, publication of Christian literature, and missions.

Evangelical Lutheran Church in Germany (Landeskirchen)

Eighty-five per cent of all Protestantism in Germany is nominally Lutheran. Before the war there were eighteen various Lutheran bodies in Germany. Many of these do not use the name "Lutheran" in their official name but call themselves *Evangelisch*. Before the war, these eighteen bodies were organized into a loose federation called the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Germany.

During the war, there was organized a federation of both Reformed and Lutheran churches under the name "The Confessing Church." The purpose of this federation was to resist the encroachments of the State upon the Church. This organization was not organized along confessional lines.

However, immediately after the war a strong movement to make this war-born confessing church an organization which would take in all Protestant church bodies was organized under the aegis of Bishop Wurm of Wurtemberg, backed by the World Council of Churches, which, in turn, is fostered by the Federal Council of America.

For the past two years, the struggle has developed between this now so-called EKID (*Evangelische Kirche in Deutschland*) and the *Evangelisch-Lutherische Kirchen in Deutschland*. The leaders of the EKID contend that the life of the churches of Germany is dependent upon the existence of a "church to which all Lutherans and Reformed belong." However, the leaders of the Lutheran Church contend that Lutheranism must preserve its confessionalism and have, therefore, organized an *Evangelisch-Lutherische Kirche in Deutschland* in opposition to the EKID. Bishop Meiser of the Lutheran Church of Bavaria is the leader of this group.

When our commissioners first came to Europe immediately after the war and became cognizant of this struggle of the Prot-

estant churches of Germany, they immediately recognized our obligation to help preserve the Lutheran Church in Germany and threw their full support behind Bishop Meiser and his endeavor to strengthen the Evangelisch-Lutherische Kirche in Deutschland.

The various Lutheran church bodies of Germany (Landeskirchen) represent all shades of Lutheranism. Some of them are very liberal; some of them are very conservative. We do not have, as our immediate goal, the development of an Evangelical Lutheran Church in Germany with which our Missouri Synod can have pulpit and altar fellowship. That is an ideal which we strive for but do not expect to attain in our generation.

However, we do believe that it is our obligation to help by every means possible to make this struggling Evangelical Lutheran Church in Germany as Christ-centered and as confessionally Lutheran as possible. In the attainment of this objective, the Lord has given His blessings. Through the large amount of gifts, both *spiritual and physical*, the Missouri Synod has become known to hundreds upon hundreds of Lutheran pastors and to tens upon tens of thousands of Lutheran families as a friend in need. It is our firm conviction that in the measure in which the Lord blesses the help which we have been able to extend to the Lutheran leaders of the churches of Germany, in that same measure will confessional Lutheranism in Germany survive.

Poland

Extensive help has also been given to the Lutheran Church of Poland. Working chiefly through the Polish Committee in London, our Council has been able to provide moneys, food, and clothing on a large scale for direct help in Poland proper.

Bibles

Nazi restriction on Bible societies, reduction of staffs in printing concerns and paper mills have deprived the German people of Bibles for many years. To counteract such neglect of the pure Word as quickly as possible, we allocated on May 9, 1945, \$150,000 to the American Bible Society for German Bibles. Later grants to the same society have been of various amounts so that other countries, such as Japan, Finland, and Norway, might again read the saving Word. In all, we have spent over \$171,000 for Bibles and New Testaments to be distributed in many lands.

Christian Literature

Some 400 cases of books (prayer books, sermon books, hymnals), totaling 60,000 volumes, were shipped to Europe. These were distributed free of charge to Lutheran pastors and schools. The work

is under the direction of Mr. Christian Schmidt, director of the reorganized publishing house of the Free Church in Frankfurt. Ten thousand copies of Dr. Pieper's *Dogmatics* have arrived in Europe for distribution. Besides these books, ten thousand copies of Dr. Walther's *Law and Gospel*, one of the monumental literary productions in the Lutheran Church, have been sent to pastors abroad. In Bavaria one hundred and forty thousand Small Catechisms were printed by the Emergency Planning Council. Not so long ago a shipment of ten thousand copies of Luther's Catechism (Schwan Edition) arrived in Berlin and was distributed on the basis of one catechism to every ten pupils. This average is high, since other figures submitted from metropolitan areas, such as Bremen, Hamburg, and Leipzig, indicate that there are hundreds of thousands of children running about that have never heard of or seen a catechism. Also 8,000 copies of our American *Lutheraner* (the last four of the sixteen pages are edited especially for Europe) are sent every two weeks via a large mailing list to individuals. In addition to the above books and magazines, also 200,000 tracts have been offered for distribution. Within the near future, 100,000 German copies of the evangelistic pamphlet *Go and Tell* will be made available.

Considering the fact that many ministers have no library whatsoever at their disposal and many private libraries are lost, burned, or destroyed, all this religious literature from the Council has been heralded in many hundreds of thank-you letters as a boon towards rebuilding the spiritual ramparts of Europe.

Food Packages

To live on a rationing of 1,300 to 1,700 calories per day is scarcely enough food to keep any human being alive. And yet millions throughout Europe are forced somehow to sustain themselves with such provisions.

It is impossible to write on paper or express by word of mouth how much our thousands of food packages have meant to people who face uncertainty of life, whose families are separated, who fight for garbage, who have lost faith in God and man, who have only one thought for the day—food!

At the outset of this program the Emergency Planning Council issued two food packages—\$4.50 and \$6.00. The response of our people towards these packages for starving people was most wholehearted. To date approximately 125,000 eleven-pound boxes, filled with food and vitamins, were sent from the St. Louis office. Everyone of these 1,375,000 pounds of food was bought with funds provided by Christians in America. In the first four months of 1947

this package service was greater than ever, when it skyrocketed to 53,832 boxes. Beginning May 1, it will be necessary to limit the sending of food packages to such as are paid for by individuals.

Clothing Packages

Already at the instigation of our Council's vast relief measures for Europe, it was realized that one of the major items necessary was clothing. In a nation where only one large city escaped destruction, where millions have lost their homes, where fuel is a luxury and an unpatched coat an oddity — clothing of any kind, no matter how worn or out of style, is welcomed with open arms.

The Emergency Planning Council's request for old clothing was answered by our members with a spontaneity equaled only by the food drive. Over one and one-half million pounds (750 tons) were sent to Europe in bulk form via various agencies, chiefly through the Lutheran World Relief organization.

On September 1, 1946, it was resolved to institute an eleven-pound clothing package service of our own because shipments of such weight limits were more practical and more readily distributable to the various sections of Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Greece, Germany, and France. Such a person-to-person system was begun with a list of 6,000 families. Our present mailing list runs far over 15,000 names. In the month of April, 1947, 12,000 boxes of clothing were sent to all parts of Europe. More than 4,242 boxes (24 tons) were shipped in one week alone to France, not to mention the distribution into other countries.

In all, 19,000 eleven-pound packages of clothing have been sent. This figure includes the large amount shipped to the Russian Zone as soon as that section was opened. It does not include, however, the tens of thousands of packages sent by donors and relatives directly into European homes.

Family Adoption

In November of 1946 we were granted permission to circulate a plea among our pastors and people to join the adoption program. Immediate response on the part of our people was the answer to such a plea. Day after day the list grew until more than 9,000 adopters had subscribed to the plan by February of 1947.

This system of adopting families means much more to the needy in Europe than merely so much physical help. In most instances a lively correspondence develops that has done more towards a closer bond of Christian fellowship than is estimable from off-hand appearance.

The names of these "adoptees" are sent to the Emergency Planning Council by an appointed committee in Europe which selects the most needy families on the basis of a screening process.

CARE Packages

More than 3,500 CARE packages have been sent to Europe paid for by our funds. Most of these went to the Berlin area and were distributed by the Relief Committee of our Free Church to people in the Russian Zone. It is, of course, impossible to estimate the many thousands of CARE packages sent directly by individuals of our Church to people of Europe. However, mention of this fact should be made in this report, since in many instances, especially where the sender was an organization of some Lutheran church, the Missouri Synod has received credit for such gifts.

Bulk Shipments

Outside of the regular expenditures incurred by the shipment of food packages, the Emergency Planning Council has expended large sums for bulk shipments. Approximately \$1,500,000 worth of food for Europe was bought in 1946. The items are made up primarily of fats and oils, wheats and cereals, dried fruits, meats, fish, sugar, and scores of other items. From the Purina Mills in St. Louis, it was possible to purchase twenty carloads (720,000 pounds) of cereals at a cost of \$75,000. In the spring of 1946 we purchased \$50,000 worth of wheat for the British Zone in Germany. For a similar cost dried milk was sent to Austria, and for a slightly smaller amount the same item to Germany. Dried milk was also sent to Poland. Since fats are at a premium, \$100,000 worth was purchased from Copenhagen and Stockholm, where such items are more plentiful.

Bulk shipments of food have gone to Germany, France, Finland, Poland, and to metropolitan areas, such as Berlin, Frankfurt, Bremen, Hamburg, not to itemize relief shipped to the Breslau Synod, Erlangen University, and other organizations, or to mention raw wool, which in one instance was bought with an outlay of \$200,000.

All foodstuffs and raw materials sent in bulk have been distributed by relief agencies in the specified countries which are recognized by the Military Government as the official distributing agencies and on which the Emergency Planning Council is officially represented. In Germany all bulk shipments are distributed for us through *Das Hilfswerk der Evangelischen Kirche*, of which Dr. Eugen Gerstenmaier is Executive Director. The Rev. O. H. Petersen, President of the Evangelical Lutheran Free Church in Germany, is one of the executive members of this committee. Their help in the dissemination of these shipments to numerous centers of need throughout Germany has been of inestimable value to the Council.

Child-Feeding Program

Since 1934, religious training for children had been taboo in Germany. During the many years of war preparation and actual conflict, the child was the most neglected of all. Father was at war; Mother worked in munition factories. All there was left for most children to do was roam the streets. God never became a part of their life. The extent of their education reached no farther than cheap Nazi propaganda.

Today Germany literally swarms with children. Thousands roam about, without parents or home. Even greater numbers are neglected by their families for lack of food. Bishop Dibelius of Berlin, in estimating the deplorable situation, surmised that most children under two and one-half years died this winter in the Berlin area.

In October, 1946, Drs. Behnken, Sieck, and Meyer had a meeting with the members of the American Section of the Lutheran World Convention, in which the Missouri Synod obligated itself to \$166,000 (one third of \$500,000) for a Child-Feeding Program in Central Europe.

The program called for a special allotment of five hundred calories per child per day for three months. The cost was estimated at approximately \$7.00 per child. The donors' amounts were allocated as follows:

\$ 10,000 for Austria
10,000 for Czechoslovakia
10,000 for Hungary
10,000 for Poland
10,000 for Finland
116,000 for Russian Zone in Germany

Solicitation for this Child-Feeding Program was carried on by means of a "silent" campaign among the membership of Synod. By April, 1947, our Christians had responded to this campaign with contributions totaling \$295,000, approximately \$129,000 more than originally contemplated. Because this request was answered so enthusiastically, the Emergency Planning Council bought additional food, such as twenty carloads of cereals, two carloads of oranges, as well as other necessary items, so that in all \$291,000 has been contributed to the Child-Feeding Program inaugurated by the Lutheran World Convention.

Orphanages

The support of orphans and orphanages is one to which the Lutheran Women's Missionary League has devoted itself wholeheartedly. In an official resolution in July, 1945, this body dedicated its 70,000 members for work among the orphaned and dislocated children in Europe. The valiant efforts of the Lutheran

Women's Missionary League towards furnishing relief by means of layettes and children's clothing and medical kits, moneys, and other items, cannot be overestimated. However, the chaotic conditions prevalent throughout Central Europe during the most of 1946 prohibited the formation of any definite plans as far as direct relief to orphanages was concerned. The many societies continued, therefore, to solicit funds for the orphanages with the intent of utilizing such moneys as soon as the status of various orphanages became more definite.

Beginning November of 1946, various orphans' homes were opened in Germany. One is in Bagband, capable of housing 250 children. Near Heidelberg these additional homes have been opened: Wolf Schlucht, Waldesruh, and Koenigsstuhl. In these institutions we have about eighty children. Another orphanage is located in the hills of Munich. For the time being, this is used as a convalescent home for patients of incipient tuberculosis. In Berlin, Dr. Petersen has established an orphanage which can house seventy children. Due to Russian restrictions, we have some difficulty in furnishing him with the necessary equipment. Another orphanage has opened near Giessen, about forty miles from the city of Frankfurt. Originally this institution was used as a furlough resort for German fliers. The best functioning and perhaps best equipped institution is at Sperlingshof, a home that was founded already after the first World War. Here are about thirty children, all provided for.

In addition to these orphanages in Germany, we are supporting a home in Paris. This home is under the management of the Rev. E. P. Kreiss and holds about forty children.

In Poland we are helping to feed and clothe two orphanages not far from Warsaw. They are not, however, under our jurisdiction, but under the care of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Poland. In the winter of 1946 we sent various shipments of food and clothing also to Riatala, an orphanage in Finland.

All the Emergency Planning Council's work for orphanages is confronted with the difficulty of shipping food, clothing, bedding, and institutional equipment. Military restrictions do not permit the sending by mail of materials to other than individuals. Exceptions have been made in some instances, but until such curtailments are lifted, the development of these orphanages will be greatly hampered.

Radio

Bringing the pure Word of God to vanquished and stricken nations by means of radio has been the aim of the Emergency Planning Council from the very incipency of the European relief work. In the spring of 1945 (April), the Lutheran Laymen's

League was appointed to study the feasibility of such work. Subsequent investigations showed two avenues of approach most suitable: to purchase time on existing transmitters, or erecting an international long and short wave transmitter at some appropriate point in Europe. Further investigations also showed that, should broadcasts be feasible, it would be best to employ at first European speakers and to promote the development of subsequent broadcasts in such a way as to become indigenous at the earliest moment.

On February 27, 1946, Dr. E. R. Bertermann of the Lutheran Hour submitted findings regarding European radio broadcasts to the Emergency Planning Council. These findings revealed that broadcasts, both live and translated transcriptions, were possible for a half hour on a fifty-two time basis in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Greece. The total outlay for such broadcasts would be \$122,179.76.

With a grant of \$125,000 from the Emergency Planning Council, further negotiations by the combined efforts of four boards resulted in broadcasts from Luxemburg, Monte Carlo, and Normandy. Broadcasts from these three stations in Europe are, however, not the end of this radio venture, since all indications point to an even greater outlet of stations in the near future.

Films and Slides

In November of 1946, a shipment of Bible story slides was sent to Europe. They arrived in time for Christmas, and several of our chaplains serving overseas used them to good advantage. Many saw portrayed for the first time in their lives the story of the Savior. There are also in preparation ten "Voice on Film" Bible story movies in various foreign languages. Running time for these movies will be about thirty minutes. Twenty minutes are employed to tell the story proper, ten minutes for a prolog or epilog in the form of a sermonet prepared by Dr. John H. C. Fritz. These talkies are to be used in the Evangelization program and especially also to help bring Christ to the many disillusioned youths of Europe.

Medicines and Vitamins

Shipments of medicines have been included in the budget of the Emergency Planning Council. Because of the nature of these materials, they have been sent largely in bulk. The latest shipment has been a \$10,000 item of penicillin for Germany. Previous to this, however, ointments, bandages, crutches, medicine kits, artificial limbs, cod-liver oil, insulin, and many kinds of medications have been sent. It has not always been easy to purchase these items. For that reason our relief in this respect has been somewhat thin and has been relegated to only such cases where utmost necessity was apparent. About \$40,000 has been spent for vitamin tablets.

Barrack Churches

Several barracklike wooden structures have been bought in Switzerland for use in the larger cities. These barracks are provided to churches which have no temporary house of worship. Seven such barracks have been provided—two for congregations in Berlin, one for each congregation in Bochum, Frankfurt, Malstadt, and Hamburg.

Representative in Europe

Because our relief work has gained such tremendous proportions and because many contacts with European church officials could be made more readily where a representative for European relief is on hand, Dr. Martin Graebner was appointed at the request of the NAEPC by Dr. J. W. Behnken to fill the post of Special Representative in Europe.

Chaplains

Considerable advance work and preparation for the Emergency Planning Council has been done by our Lutheran chaplains in Europe. In many instances where strict military regulations hampered the progress of our relief work, chaplains came to our aid. In the early stages of our food shipments, their help in disseminating packages, particularly into the Russian Zone, was invaluable. Without their assistance, our European commissioners would have experienced considerable difficulty to secure proper transportation facilities and accommodations. Our chaplains in Europe today stand as representatives of true Lutheranism as promulgated by the Missouri Synod and are recognized as such by all with whom they come into contact.

Refugee Pastors

Hundreds of Lutheran pastors had to flee because of persecution into areas now ceded to Poland and Russia. Many of these have applied to us for help. In Bavaria alone there is a group of four hundred Lutheran pastors whom we have adopted as our responsibility to feed and clothe and supply with books. Another group of Estonian pastors—all Lutheran—in various displaced person camps have also been adopted.

Thank-You Letters

A daily stream of letters came to the office of the Emergency Planning Council from Finland, Germany, Poland, Austria, Hungary, France, and other countries. On the average, one thousand letters per week bring praises, requests, and thanks. One day in February, a peak of 365 letters from Europe was reached.

To handle such a volume of correspondence, a special depart-

ment has been inaugurated. All letters are carefully read, analyzed, and classified according to expressed needs.

The Department issues every month a clergy bulletin in the German language which is sent to some 2,000 ministers in Europe.

Dr. F. E. Mayer

The Council expresses special thanks to Dr. F. E. Mayer, professor of theology at our Concordia Seminary, who in the summer of 1946 was chosen by Dr. J. W. Behnken as his personal representative to the *Landeskirche* and theological schools in Germany. While visiting the leaders and heads of these organizations, Dr. Mayer was well received and accomplished much to further closer relationship between the Missouri Synod and the confessional Church of Germany. His sincere, orthodox, and thoroughly Christian spirit influenced the men visited to such an extent that Dr. Mayer has received various requests to renew his European visits and, if possible, also to teach several courses in seminaries and universities abroad. In all likelihood Dr. Mayer will return to Europe this summer in answer to these urgent requests.

Rev. E. T. Bernthal

The Council is appreciative of the special services rendered by the Rev. E. T. Bernthal, pastor of Epiphany Evangelical Lutheran Church, Detroit, Mich. Rev. Bernthal, who was appointed by Dr. J. W. Behnken as Governmental Relations man, has rendered valuable service to the church at large in presenting our Synod to the Government as loyal American citizens. He has also given special service to our Council by helping to secure building priorities in defense areas, purchasing vital items for relief work, and arranging military relationship.

Special Thanks

We owe thanks to many organizations and individuals who have extended innumerable hands for the work of the Emergency Planning Council. We owe special thanks to the Walther League for its splendid job in the adoption program; to the Lutheran Women's Missionary League for its work of love, with its mountains of clothing for children, its hundreds of medicine kits, and its "one hundred dollars per year per orphan" program; to the many Seminary students who have labored during rush periods; to our fellow Lutherans in Canada, South America, Finland, Poland, China, Norway, Sweden, France—to all those we owe thanks for their encouraging co-operation.

To the members of the Executive Committee of the Emergency Planning council, who through all these war years have so gen-

erously given their time and energy and thought — Dr. L. J. Sieck, chairman; Dr. R. R. Caemmerer; Rev. A. Doerffler; Dr. J. H. C. Fritz; Mr. Walter Kroencke; Dr. F. C. Streufert; to the members of the European Mission Board for their wholehearted co-operation and co-ordination; to our staff of workers in the office, who have worked incessantly towards a well-functioning program; to all these the Church owes thanks.

To Mr. Walter H. Schlueter, synodical Treasurer, who has put at our disposal free of charge storage and packing facilities in his manufacturing plant in St. Louis, Mo., thereby saving our Council thousands of dollars, we owe thanks.

A very special expression of appreciation is due to Dr. S. C. Michelfelder, Mr. Frank Northam, Dr. R. Barstow, Dr. J. Lyttle, members of the World Council in Geneva, Switzerland, for their invaluable suggestions and help.

To the thousands of consecrated men, women, and children who have sent a continuous stream of gifts ranging from twenty-five cents to \$100,000, in the name of starving, destitute, forlorn humanity we say: "God bless you all!"

Into Tomorrow

For centuries there have been wars undertaken in the firm conviction that they would end future hostilities, abolish despotism, make the world safe for democracy, overcome injustice, eliminate misery, and recreate the rights and freedoms of man. But we Christians know that such efforts have been in vain and will continue to be futile until we can thoroughly implant the spirit of Christ into the hearts of men. Only through Him will the hate-filled minds of humanity be changed; only through Him will greed, pride, prejudice, be dispersed; only through Him will this world become a better place to live in. We must, therefore, ask God for a large measure of His Holy Spirit for our own lives — the better to disseminate His Gospel over all the world.

Looking into tomorrow, huge obligations and opportunities for the spreading of this Word loom before us. To meet them adequately, we must recapture the Savior's vision of world conquest: "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature."

Through our material help we have sustained some of destitute mankind. Through our spiritual aid we have focused many to the saving Christ. It is through us that God seeks to move over the face of the earth with His Holy Spirit to bring even greater order out of spiritual chaos and to re-create more men and women into a faint semblance of what they were before sin entered. The hour for such a challenge from God is at hand. We must meet it!

Recommendations

The physical needs of the people in war-torn Europe will be as great in 1947 to 1948 as in 1946 to 1947, if not greater. This is not merely the opinion of your Committee, but the official findings of Mr. Herbert Hoover on his recent survey of Europe. Mr. Louis P. Lochner, a member of our Church and for many years the dean of Associated Press correspondents in Germany, who accompanied Mr. Hoover on his recent survey, personally assured our Committee that the needs for both food and clothing next winter would be even greater than they were last winter.

However, the spiritual situation, even more than the physical wants, demands a continuation of our work. Europe today is the front line of a battle between Communism and Christianity. To a much larger degree than we members of the Missouri Synod realize will our help be a decisive factor in the final outcome of that struggle. To a people who are down in an abyss of cold and hunger and starvation and who are continuously tempted with the question "Is there a God who cares?" our gifts and labors of love constitute a positive answer. Into the office of the Emergency Planning Council there pours a stream of letters from Finland, Austria, Poland, France, and Germany. These letters tell us that our tokens of Christian fellowship are tangible evidences to them that there is a God in the heavens who cares.

There is no church body in the world which has suffered greater reverses and losses during the war than the Lutheran Church. Europe today presents not only a struggle between an atheistic communism and Christianity, but also the survival of Lutheranism is at stake. There is a very strategically planned effort on the part of the Reformed churches to Calvinize Europe. Unfortunately, the diluted Lutheranism of pre-war Germany presents only a wavering line of defense. It is only due to the heroic efforts of a few staunch confessional Lutheran leaders that the plans for the formation of a non-confessional united church have not quickly materialized after the war. To these Lutheran leaders in the *Landeskirchen* our Church has lent its full support. We believe that it is a God-given obligation of our Church to continue to lend aid to these men who are endeavoring to rebuild a confessional Lutheran Church in Germany.

During the past year, the constituency of our Church has responded nobly to the plea for help with an outpouring of more than two and one-half million dollars, not counting the many hundreds of thousands of dollars spent by the thousands of individuals with their direct relief to needy fellow Christians in Europe. We are not unmindful of the fact that it will be much more difficult to secure an equal amount for the coming year. We recognize that

the economic situation may not be as favorable as it was. We know that many hundreds of congregations have local programs which they have postponed.

And yet, we have the temerity to stand before our people in the sight of God with the bold request that for the year 1947 to 1948 we set ourselves a goal at least as high as the one which we attained in the past year.

After discussing this whole matter with the Board of Directors of the Missouri Synod and after much prayer to our heavenly Father, we, therefore, *recommend* to the synodical Convention to authorize the Board of Directors to inaugurate a program of world relief for the year 1947 to 1948 of approximately two and one-half million dollars.

L. J. SIECK, *Chairman*

L. MEYER, *Secretary*

Relief in Europe and Asia

As of April 30, 1947

Receipts

Total Receipts to April 30, 1947 _____ \$2,498,598.32

Disbursements

German Publishing House	\$ 2,141.84
Finnish War Orphans in Sweden	2,000.00
Orphans in Finland	10,000.00
Relief Materials for "Deutsches Hilfswerk"	100,000.00
Berlin Relief	11,697.86
Elsass Relief	1,000.00
Student Relief	2,630.00
Bethel bei Bielefeld	3,000.00
High School	2,141.84
Free Church Relief	1,713.46
Schweizer Hilfswerk	1,000.00
Luxemburg Orphanage	525.00
Deutsches Hilfswerk	3,275.00
Breslau Synod Relief	1,000.00
Transportation, etc.	10,081.91
Wiesbaden Relief	100.00
Frankfurt Relief	100.00
Finnish Relief	4,311.23
Copenhagen Food Committee	20,000.00
Stockholm-Tyska Kyrkokontoret	83,064.00
Surplus Army Supplies for Central Europe	100,000.00
Dried Milk for Austria	50,000.00
Dried Milk for Germany	40,000.00
Dried Milk for Poland	10,000.00
Canadian World Relief — Foodstuffs	100,000.00
Canadian World Relief — Expenses	6,190.00
Clothing — Special	430.50
Automobiles	2,683.86
Repairs on Eleemosynary Institutions — Germ.	50,000.00
World Council for Expenses	25.00
Canadian World Relief — Collected in Canada	72,182.03
Supplies and Packages to Europe	648,564.82
Lutheran World Relief, Inc.	65,000.00
Special Remittances to Switzerland	483.85

Medical Kits	684.23	
Church World Service for Raw Wool and Cott.	200,000.00	
Church World Service for Child Feeding	310,075.47	
Transportation to South America	2,700.00	
Shoes for German Chaplains	1,600.00	
China Relief	5,000.00	
Free Church Survey	300.00	
<i>Total Expenses</i>		\$1,925,701.90
<i>Balance</i>		\$ 572,896.42

Committee 14 submitted the following resolutions:

1. WHEREAS, The spiritual and physical relief program directed by the National Advisory Emergency Planning Council during the past triennium has met with remarkable success in the accomplishment of its spiritual and charitable purposes; and

WHEREAS, This, under God, was made possible chiefly because of the Christian vision, initiative, wisdom, and action of the Council; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Centennial Convention of Synod commend the Emergency Planning Council for its excellent work in the field of Christian charity.

2. WHEREAS, This charitable endeavor received a most hearty support on the part of congregations, various organizations, and individuals of Synod, with the result that the total gifts made far surpassed any previous charitable undertaking in Synod's history; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod hereby extend a vote of sincere appreciation to all who have so generously participated in this endeavor.

3. WHEREAS, Reports from members of the Planning Council, various individuals of Synod who have had firsthand information, and governmental agencies are unanimous in stating that a supreme urgency exists for a continuation of both a spiritual and physical rehabilitation and relief program in various parts of the world; therefore be it

Resolved,

1) That the Emergency Planning Council be authorized to continue its present program in Europe and Asia;

2) That preference in all matters of both spiritual and physical relief shall be given to those who have been associated with Synod in the "household of faith," as the Word of God requires;

3) That the program be executed so as to strengthen and support also other confessional Lutheran Church groups in Europe.

4. WHEREAS, The execution of this program of spiritual and physical relief will require the continued generous support of all our members; therefore be it

Resolved,

1) That Synod authorize the Board of Directors to inaugurate a program of world relief (this was explained to mean both physical and spiritual relief) for the year 1947 to 1948 of two and one half million dollars;

2) That the Emergency Planning Council devise ways and means of gathering this amount;

3) That all members and congregations of Synod be encouraged to co-operate fully in this Christian, charitable, and missionary endeavor.

ACTION

Synod *adopted* these resolutions.

Urging Systematic Support of Lutheran Hour

(Memorial 1007)

WHEREAS, Bringing Christ to the Nations, the International Lutheran Hour, has, by God's grace, for fourteen years been permitted to render outstanding service to the Missouri Synod in proclaiming the Gospel, saving souls, and making our Church widely and favorably known as a Scripture-preaching, Gospel-loving, Christ-exalting denomination; and

WHEREAS, This gigantic activity has been carried on at a cost of more than a million dollars a year without any direct expense to Synod's treasury; and

WHEREAS, Post-war changed economic conditions have made the continued financing of so vast an enterprise increasingly difficult; and

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Hour share in the Centennial Thank-offering is limited to foreign broadcasting; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Lutheran Laymen's League petition the Centennial Synod to urge all of our congregations to support Bringing Christ to the Nations even more energetically and enthusiastically, on a regular and systematic basis, so that this blessed work of proclaiming the Gospel over the radio may continue to grow and flourish and come ever nearer its goal of employing every available and suitable station on earth for the proclamation of Christ's eternal Gospel.

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE LUTHERAN LAYMEN'S LEAGUE

Committee 11 submitted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Hour is continuing its program of expansion; and

WHEREAS, Funds are not sufficient to meet present operating costs and expansion; and

WHEREAS, The efficient promotion of the Lutheran Hour by the Lutheran Laymen's League is bringing great blessings to our Synod and its congregations; therefore be it

Resolved, That we urge all of our congregations to grant energetic and systematic support to the International Lutheran Hour, so that this blessed work of proclaiming the Gospel over the radio may continue and flourish and come ever nearer its goal of employing every available and suitable station on earth for the proclamation of Christ's eternal Gospel.

ACTION

This resolution was *adopted* by Synod.

Full-Time Synodical Architect

(Memorial 1008)

WHEREAS, The problem of providing adequate church plans not only for our mission congregations, but for all of our congregations, is becoming a more and more important one; and

WHEREAS, The progress of many of our congregations is hampered by inadequate buildings; and

WHEREAS, Our Districts are striving for and encouraging their congregations to erect edifices which not only are churchly in appearance and reflect our faith in their arrangement, but which provide the maximum of utility; and

WHEREAS, In most instances where building programs are being contemplated, great difficulty is experienced in finding architects qualified to prepare suitable plans and specifications, because the designing of church buildings, their appointments and furnishings, is an art in itself and not understood by the average architect; and

WHEREAS, At the present time the need for new parish buildings is without doubt the greatest in the history of our Synod, and, therefore, the problem of securing proper plans for the buildings contemplated has become an acute one; and

WHEREAS, The present plan as followed in our congregations, Districts, and in Synod as a whole, is unsatisfactory and uneconomical, causing confusion and much duplication of work and efforts, and often results in buildings being erected which lack the essentials for which they were intended or fail to provide the maximum in convenience or usefulness, therefore be it

Resolved, That this Centennial Convention authorize Synod's Board of Directors to engage a full-time church architect together with such assistants as may be necessary, so that the needs of our congregations may with reasonable promptness be met and this

important branch of our labors be co-ordinated and keep apace with Synod's augmented mission program, "Each One Reach One," and "Keep One."

KANSAS DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS

W. H. MEYER, *President*

W. J. STELLING, *Secretary*

Concerning this memorial and Unprinted Memorials 53, 54, 91, and 92, Committee 14 brought in the following report:

Synod has repeatedly been requested to engage a full-time architect to assist the congregations of Synod in planning various types of building programs. Without doubt a full-time architect could be of valuable assistance to the congregations of Synod. However,

WHEREAS, The adoption of this memorial would establish Synod in a private enterprise rendering a professional service, which could lead to similar requests in other professional fields; and

WHEREAS, The existing demands for architects by private professional offices would make it very difficult for Synod to secure competent men who would meet the requirements of a synodical board; and

WHEREAS, Most States require the registration of individual architects within that State before they are permitted to practice, a matter which would greatly hinder the work of a staff of synodical architects; and

WHEREAS, The great distance over which Synod is extended would greatly reduce the efficiency of such an office, since proximity to the scene of operations by the architect is ordinarily required in both the planning and in the building stages; and

WHEREAS, Very little advantage in either expense or experience could be gained even on identical projects because of differing local needs, climates, sites, funds, tastes, etc.; and

WHEREAS, Service to only a *small* percentage of Synod's congregations seeking such architects' service would require a large staff of skilled draftsmen, a considerable amount of professional supplies, and a suitable building. To inaugurate such a program as could actually serve all congregations of Synod on an impartial basis would entail the expenditure of synodical funds entirely out of proportion to the advantages which might be gained from the establishment of any such architectural agency in Synod; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod *decline* to engage a full-time architect.

ACTION

Synod *adopted* this resolution.

Chair of Theology at European Universities

(Unprinted Memorial 93)

The Lutheran Collegiate Association submitted the following recommendation:

We resolved that we recommend to Synod that chairs of theology be established at various European universities, if feasible.

We resolved that we raise \$500 as a contribution to be submitted with this recommendation.

We further resolved that we contribute \$100 from the national treasury and urge the individual chapters to raise their proportionate share of the remaining \$400 by October 1, 1947.

The resolution was adopted by the members, and the secretary was instructed to notify Synod of this action.

LUTHERAN COLLEGIATE ASSOCIATION

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 14 Synod *resolved*:

WHEREAS, Insufficient information is available to Synod concerning this matter at present; and

WHEREAS, The Emergency Planning Council has begun a study of this matter; therefore be it

Resolved,

1. That Synod refer this memorial to the Emergency Planning Council; and

2. That the Lutheran Collegiate Association be thanked for its offer of financial assistance if and when such theological chairs be established.

Chinese Term Question

Report of the Special Committee

The Chinese Term Question Committee appointed in pursuance of the resolution of the Saginaw Convention in 1944 met frequently during the past triennium for the further study of the Chinese Term Question and is ready to make its report directly to the Centennial Convention in accordance with the provisions of Synod.

Your Committee is happy to report to this Convention that, after a number of meetings held by the Committee with the interested parties and conducted in an amiable and a brotherly spirit, the long-discussed Chinese Term Question can be brought to a definite and proper settlement among us if the Missouri Synod will make the following declarations:

Be it resolved:

1. That the proper name of a specific idol in its original pagan sense may not be used in translation of the words *Elohim* and *Theos*;
2. That by their natural knowledge of God the heathen know that there is a God, but do not know who the true God is, so as to be able to identify Him;
3. That the linguistic question regarding the specific meaning and use of disputed terms, principally *Shen* and *Shangti*, be left for further study and eventual determination to the missionary conference in the China field; and
4. That for the welfare of our China missions and the peace of the mother Church the Chinese Term Question be now considered a closed issue as far as the meetings of Synod are concerned.

ACTION

This report with its resolution was adopted.

Relief for Germans of Pre-War Poland

This matter, mentioned in the report of the N. A. E. P. C., page 520, was brought to the attention of Synod in Unprinted Memorial 55. From the great amount of material submitted the following overture should be placed on record:

The Relief Association for Germans of pre-war Poland wishes to present to your convention a plea for some action in behalf of the Lutheran people of Poland. This Association is almost completely, if not completely, made up of Lutherans, and the relief it seeks to provide is to the Lutheran people of pre-war Poland.

The Association originated from obscure beginnings because no one in prominent position or established authority seemed able to spend the time and make the effort to relieve the distress and right the injustice laid on the German-speaking, mostly Lutheran, people of Poland. In the absorbing tasks of readjustment following the war this and that power or organized group has made demands for relief, protection, or financial aid, and because no voice has been raised for these Lutheran people of Poland, their great distress and the great injustice to them received no consideration. Those of us who were sensitive to this distress and injustice were moved to try to bring some relief. While we are common people, the cause calls for strong leaders from the Lutheran Synod and for full support from all Lutherans.

We do not believe that there is any situation which demands the aid and co-operation of the Lutheran churches in greater degree or which better justifies active and liberal support from our churches.

Some three and a half million German-speaking people of Poland, mostly of the Lutheran faith, and many Polish Lutherans have been deprived of their property and civil rights. Many have been expelled. Those not expelled and those seized by Russian armies have met a fate we may never know about. Many in Poland are virtual outcasts and treated as outlaws. Some reports tell us that their religious beliefs are under attack. Their lives are in constant danger, and they have no opportunity to assert either their civil or property rights unless we in America set up an organization, and this Association has undertaken that great task and needs the help of the Lutheran Synod of Missouri and through this Synod can hope to enlist the aid of other Lutheran church bodies.

We ask your aid to the end that this Association or some similar organization may work in co-operation with our Lutheran churches throughout the United States and secure the support necessary to bring about a recognition of the plight of these people and proper action to remedy their distress and correct the injustice towards them. Neither God nor our Savior can long look on their plight without compassion and the desire to give them relief.

Very sincerely yours,

ACTION

ADOLPH DULIN

Action on this matter was included in the action on the report of the N. A. E. P. C.

Memorial of the Housing Committee

(Unprinted Memorial 95)

WHEREAS, The growth of Synod and the changing economic conditions of its members (housing) make it increasingly difficult adequately to house the triennial convention;

WHEREAS, The housing of the convention in a manner similar to that of this Centennial Convention has many advantages—making the delegates more comfortable, more accessible for the business of the convention (evening meetings, etc.), providing more adequate facilities, in general expediting the work of the convention, bringing the program of the Church into the world in which Christ would have it minister;

WHEREAS, The cost of arranging the convention in this manner is not excessive when properly ordered and spread among the member congregations;

Therefore the Centennial Convention Arrangement Committee petitions Synod in convention to recommend the adoption of such a program in the future and to recommend to District synods that

they make arrangements to spread the total expense of delegates and additional costs of the convention over a three-year period and to place the same into the regular budget of the respective Districts.

A. H. WERFELMANN

BERNARD H. HEMMETER

ACTION

Synod *resolved* that synodical Districts should devise some equitable method of defraying the expenses of the advisory members.

Report of Committee on Church Architecture

Church Building Activities

(Unprinted Memorial 53)

During the war years and since V-E Day church building has been at a standstill. The same was true of the Depression years. As a result of almost two decades of inactivity in the field of construction, it is safe to assume that almost one thousand congregations are anxious to build a new church or school or to enlarge or modernize existing ones.

Although the cost of building has increased to about \$1 to \$1.30 per cubic foot in the Atlantic States, and to about \$.90 to \$1.10 in certain inland States, yet many congregations have been making inquiries. At \$1 or more per cubic foot, few can build.

Correspondence in regard to building was fairly heavy even during the Depression. Since the end of the war this correspondence has been exceptionally heavy. Congregations are asking continually the cost of building and the possible time when building operations will be resumed. Large numbers of drawings have been sent in for review.

The volume of correspondence is really too much for one person to handle. During this time, when demands are great, it would simplify matters were such things as the choice of a building site or the interior painting of an existing church or repairs to churches and schools to be determined locally by the congregations and their officers. Obviously no one is able at a distance of 500 or 1,000 miles to express an opinion upon, for example, the relative importance of two building sites. Your secretary because of the housing shortage has been working at a serious disadvantage in a very small, crowded room, without space for vertical files and essential reference materials.

Attention will be called by others to the fact that your Committee has not met during the past six years. These have been years of war and postwar conditions, and suggestions for such a meeting have met with no results.

Since a large portion of the building activity of Synod is found within a triangle formed by St. Louis, Minneapolis, and Pittsburgh, and the territory adjacent thereto, the undersigned would take it upon himself to suggest that enough members of your Committee to form a quorum be selected from this area, or else that such a quorum be composed of men willing to change their place of residence to or near that area.

Were this done, then any necessary meetings could be held without involving the time and expense where members of the committee live in widely scattered places.

This suggestion is submitted informally by the undersigned and does not necessarily reflect the opinion of others on your Committee.

F. R. WEBBER

Special Resolutions

WHEREAS, God in His love and mercy has called unto Himself the following pastors and laymen who have served Synod with their gifts and talents: (the list read by Dr. Behnken plus the name of the Reverend Ernest F. Mueller, former Vice-President of the California and Nevada District, who died in 1945); therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod recognize the good that a gracious God has performed for His Church through the labors of these His servants and show its gratitude by prayers of genuine thankfulness.

WHEREAS, Our gracious God has mercifully granted to our venerable President, Dr. J. W. Behnken, health of body and spirit and has abundantly blessed our Synod through his wise and capable administration; therefore be it

Resolved, That we as Synod hereby express our sincere gratitude to God for this splendid leadership and that we furthermore bespeak for him the prayers of the entire membership of Synod

WHEREAS, The honorable Vice-Presidents of Synod, the Reverend H. Harms, D.D.; the Reverend Henry Grueber, D.D.; the Reverend G. Chr. Barth, D.D.; the Reverend Arthur Brunn, D.D.; and the Reverend F. A. Hertwig, have rendered willing and effective assistance to President Behnken during the past triennium; and

WHEREAS, The Secretary, the Reverend M. F. Kretzmann, D.D. and his assistant, Professor Paul F. Bente, as well as the Treasurer, Mr. W. H. Schlueter, and the members of Synod's many boards and committees have given generously of their time and energy in serving Synod; and

WHEREAS, The congregations of these respective officials have

voluntarily shared with Synod the services of their pastors; therefore be it

Resolved, That we gratefully acknowledge these services of and ask divine blessing upon them.

WHEREAS, The Centennial Convention Committee, 1947, has exerted every possible effort to make this convention a memorable one from every standpoint; and

WHEREAS, The congregations of the Northern Illinois District and of the English District in this immediate area have contributed nobly of their time, labors, and money in making this Centennial Convention one long to be remembered; therefore be it

Resolved, That we with sincere gratitude acknowledge these labors in behalf of this convention.

WHEREAS, The "Founders' Church," First St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church (the Reverend Louis Grother, pastor), provided the proper accommodations for a fitting Centennial pastoral Communion service; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend a vote of gratitude to the pastor and the members of First St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church.

WHEREAS, Various individuals, corporations, societies, groups, and civic and governmental organizations have made this Centennial Convention possible and enjoyable by their contributions to the various needs and accommodations of this convention—business, cultural, or otherwise; therefore be it

Resolved, That we as delegates at this convention in the name of Synod extend an expression of gratitude to the following for their particular contributions and services:

Acknowledgments

1. Mr. A. C. Schey and the management of the Palmer House;
2. The newspapers of Chicago, press services, press services of our synodical papers;
3. The National Broadcasting Company, specifically its programs by Fred Waring, General Mills, Northwestern Hour;
4. The management of Orchestra Hall;
5. The Chicago Park District for the use of Soldier Field;
6. The management of Medinah Temple;
7. The Chicago Car Advertising Company;
8. The Schulmerich Electronic Chimes Company;
9. The Rudolph Wurlitzer Company;
10. The organists;
11. The Teachers' Choir;